ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, February 7, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (undescribed by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for lines four lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Are and yours automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" advertisements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements will be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to The Times District Office, 95, North-street, Brighton, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for the first 50 lines and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARBER.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 40, Pont-street, London, S.W., to JOYCE MARY BARBER (née Hedley), widow of Thomas Cecil Barber, of Ranskill, son of Major T. P. Barber, of Lamb Close, Eastwood, Notts—a daughter.

BIRD.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 53, Holland Park-avenue, W.11, to the wife of GEOFFREY WILLIAM KIDMAN BIRD—a daughter.

COOPER.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 40, Belsize-grove, N.W.3, to HYLDA (née Herridge), wife of G. K. COOPER, M.B.—a daughter.

DUPREE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Hove, to MARY ETHEL (F. V.), wife of JAMES DUPREE—a son.

GATES.—To Mr. and Mrs. PAUL GATES (PAULINE, de Hooton), of Fitzbright, Guildford—the wonderful Exeter, and Nowers, Wellington, aged 96.

GRANT.—At The Linn Cove, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, to Jessica, the wife of CAPT. J. M. GRANT, The Seaforth Highlanders—a daughter.

LAMB.—On Jan. 9, 1930, at Harbin, China, to JEAN MACDONALD, wife of L. H. LAMB, H.M. Consular Service (China)—a son.

LONG.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Manaton, Tyson-road, Forest Hill, SE.23, to MARJORIE HELEN, the wife of KENNETH YORKE LONG, the gift of a daughter.

PERRIN.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at "High Heskel," Tilehurst-road, Reading, to DAISY, wife of J. W. H. PERRIN—a son.

RUDWICK.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 29A, Great College-street, Westminster, to OLIVIA (née Western), wife of JOSEPH SPENCER RUDWICK—a daughter.

SMITH.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Broadway House, Sandhurst, Berks, to LILIAN (née Trevelyan), the wife of Major R. H. SMITH, O.B.E., Royal Army Service Corps—a son.

STRACEY.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at House of Knock, Stranraer, to OLIVE BERYL, wife of CAPT. ALGERNON H. STRACEY—a daughter.

TREVELYAN.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Westwood Hall, Wooler, Northumberland, to NANCY, wife of THORNTON TREVELYAN—a daughter.

WACE.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at 5, Pembridge-crescent, W., to PHYLLIS MARY (née Whiting), wife of E. G. P. WACE—a daughter.

WELLINGTON.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 18, Springfield-road, St. John's Wood, to EVELYN, wife of LINDSAY WELLINGTON—a son.

MARRIAGES

DA SILVA : KING.—On Feb. 6, 1930, in London, AMERICO DA SILVA, LL.D., of Funchal, Madeira, to MRS. GRACE KING, of 23, Granville-place, W.1.

HASLAM : PONSONBY MARKS.—On Feb. 5, 1930, in London, WILLIAM HEYWOOD HASLAM, youngest son of the late William Haslam, of White Bank, Bolton, to DIANA PONSONBY MARKS, second daughter of the late Arthur C. Ponsonby and Mrs. Ponsonby, of 21, Warrington-crescent, W.9.

HODGSON : PATTULLO.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Morningside Church, Edinburgh, LIEUT. PERCIVAL ALFRED HODGSON, R.N.R., 24, St. George's-road, London, to JEAN REID PATTULLO, Langlogie, Meigle, Scotland.

ISAAC : WYNNE.—On Feb. 6, 1930, FREDERICK F. ISAAC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Isaac, of 219, Kensington-gardens, S.W.11, to SARA WYNNE.

JACKSON : WARD.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at the Registrar's Office, Brighton, EDMUND HEATH JACKSON to BRANCH WARD.

LEWIS : JEFFERSON.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Hechtel, Patmaster Captain Cyril Barnard Nevill Lewis, R.N., to Ruth Margaret Jefferson.

LOWDELL : WILTSHIRE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at St. Augustine's, Lillie-road, Fulham, the Rev. Thorold Kenneth Lowdell, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Thorold Lowdell, of Little Baldwins, East Grinstead, to Dorothy Grace, daughter of the late Thomas Lucas Wiltshire and Mrs. Wiltshire, of 30, Chiswick-lane, W.

RANSOM : HARRIS.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Berkhamsted, Richard Francis, third surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ransom, of Newlands, Hitchin, to Nancy, only daughter of the late Mr. Wilfrid Harris and of Mrs. Wilfrid Harris, of Byfords, Berkhamsted.

SALMON : HANDELMAN.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at the Bayswater Synagogue, Julian Salmon, second son of Major Isidore Salmon, M.P., and Mrs. Salmon, to Anne, third daughter of Mrs. Handelman and the late Mr. Jacob Handelman.

GOLDEN WEDDING

WHISHAW : ANDERSON.—On Feb. 7, 1880, at the Chapel of H.M. Embassy, St. Petersburg, Russia, by the Rev. F. D. Chester, James Whishaw to Frances Anderson, both of St. Petersburg.

DEATHS

ANDREWS.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Headington, Oxford, Gertrude Anne Andrews, of 24, Winchester-road, Oxford, aged 51.

BAKER.—On Feb. 5, 1930, of heart failure, following pneumonia, at Rotherwood, Donnington, Newbury, Samuel Howard Baker, Fried, late Vicar of Chesterton, Oxon, aged 70. Funeral at Shaw to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30.

BILLINGTON.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Bedford, Edith Billington, late of Tehuntsi, Belgian Congo, aged 66.

BODE.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Sandfeetoes Cottage, Parkstone, Dorset, Julia Frances, widow of the Rev. C. W. J. Bode. Funeral St. Luke's Church, Parkstone, to-day (Friday), 2.30 p.m.

BREEDEN.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Buxton, Frances, the loving and devoted wife of the Rev. J. Breeden, of Burbage, late Rector of Wadenhall and Kelsall, aged 68. Service in Burbage Wesleyan Church, Buxton, on Monday, Feb. 10, at 2.30. Interment at Burbage churchyard.

CLOWES.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 33, Evelyn-gardens, S.W.7, Minna, eldest daughter of the late George and Mary Clowes. Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Surbiton, to-morrow (Saturday), 11 a.m.

DANIELS.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Bath, Annie Elizabeth Daniels, formerly C.E.Z.M., Octacamund, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Daniels, of Hampstead, aged 73. Interment Cheltenham to-day (Friday), 12 o'clock.

DIMSEY.—On Feb. 5, 1930, suddenly, Surgeon Rear-Admiral Edgar Ralph Dimsey, D.S.O., of Ladyham, Burford, Oxon. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 2.15.

DOWVILLE.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at a nursing home in London, after a long illness, Mrs Cecil Lionel Dowville, Bart., aged 37 years. Interment at Sproughton, near Ipswich, at 3 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday).

FOWLER.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Murrayfield, Selkirk, James Alexander, beloved husband of Mary Fowler, Gompertz.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Alassio, Italy, Sir Henry Gompertz, sometime Puisne Judge at Hong-kong, and Chief Justice, F.M.S., aged 65.

GOUGH.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 3, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, Elizabeth Marion (Elma), wife of Harold R. Gough, and only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Anthony McCall, of Bournemouth. Funeral Golder's Green Crematorium, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

GRAHAM.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Weston, St. Andrews, Ann Forrester, widow of Peter Graham, R.A. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m., from Weston to the Eastern Cemetery.

GREEN.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital, Millbank, S.W., Major-General Francis Richard Green, C.B., C.B.E., M.D. late R.A.M.C., aged 62. Funeral at Albrighton, near Wolverhampton, to-morrow (Saturday), 3 p.m. Train leaves Paddington 11.10 a.m. Short service at Hospital Chapel, Millbank, 10 a.m. (Papers in India, please copy.)

HIGNETT.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 24, Nicholas-street, Chester, Charles Frederick, third son of the late Mr. William Hignett, Sealand House, Chester, aged 85 years.

HALDEMAN.—On Feb. 5, 1930, in his sleep, Donald Carnegie Haldeman, J.P., of 2, Mansfield-street, Portland-place, beloved husband of Lydia Maude (Riddle), Haldeman. Funeral at Shirley Church to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30. Flowers should be sent to Shirley Vicarage. Friends, please accept this only intimation. (American papers, please copy.)

HOARE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at a nursing home, after much suffering, Nelly, wife of J. Hoare, of 2, Bracondale, Norwich Side, Clapham Common, S.W.11, and Westminster. Flowers to J. B. Newman, Ltd., Balham.

HODGSON.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 24, Hans-court, S.W.3, Major-General Sir Henry Hodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., late 15th The King's Hussars, Colonel, 14th King's Hussars, in his 62nd year. Service to-day (Friday), at Brompton Parish Church, at 3 p.m., and afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery. Would friends wishing to send flowers kindly send instead small gifts to a hospital, by his request.

HORNBY.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Kingsmead, Godalming, after six months' suffering heroically borne, Kathleen Marion, the dearly loved wife of Francis Villiers Hornby and daughter of the late John Hamilton, of Brown Hall, Co. Donegal. (Irish papers, please copy.) Funeral at Compton Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 1.50 p.m. Cars will meet the 12.50 p.m. train from Waterloo at Guildford Station. No flowers, by request.

INGRAM.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 1, Falkland House, Marlow-road, Kensington, Joan Ingram, late of 28, Friday-street, E.C. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m., at Brookwood Cemetery, Brookwood.

INGRAM.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Bonython, Kingston Hill, Loveday, wife of James Ingram.

IRVING.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 138, Addison-gardens, W.14, Mary Irving, devoted maid and friend of the late Mrs. Walter Hall and family, of 12, Holland Park, W.

DEATHS (continued)

JAY.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Charlton Down House, Andover, Hants, Kathleen Horatia, the beloved wife of Major Charles Douglas Jay, D.S.O., and the daughter of the late David Lionel Beddington, and of Mrs. Beddington, of Longstock Park, Stockbridge, Hants. Funeral (no ladies) at Golders Green Crematorium, at 1 p.m., to-day (Friday).

LEACH.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Whittocke Lodge, Bulstrode-road, Hounslow, very suddenly, Robert Tweedale Leach (Robin), Assistant Priest of Holy Trinity Church, Hounslow, beloved husband of Muriel Leach and only son of the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Leach, aged 36. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church to-day (Friday), at 1.30 and afterwards at Heston Churchyard. Friends please accept this intimation.

LONGMORE.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Porthill House, Hertford, Colonel Sir Charles Elton Longmore, K.C.B., V.D., T.D., The Hertfordshire Regiment, one of His Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London, Clerk of the Peace for Hertfordshire, aged 74. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Hertford, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m. Interment privately afterwards at Hertford Cemetery.

LOWE.—Suddenly, at Shanghai, Francis H. Lowe, of "Dalehurst," Halifax, beloved brother of Miss Edith C. Lowe, of Florence, Italy.

MACLEOD.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Clevedon, Somerset, Helen Jane Grey, last surviving child of the late James Macleod, of Raasay, aged 87.

MILLS.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Château d'Oex, Switzerland, of meningitis, Hester, youngest and dearly loved daughter of the late Thomas Charles Mills (formerly of 11, Cambridge-square, London, W.) and of Mrs. S. L. Mills, Coval, Midhope-road, Woking. Funeral at Brookwood, Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 11.30 a.m.

MUIR.—On Feb. 4, 1930, suddenly, at 34, Dorset-road, S.W.19, Georgina Eliza, widow of William Muir, in her 75th year. Funeral Merton Parish Church to-day (Friday), at 12.

OWEN JONES.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at 35, Corringham-road, Golders Green, William, the beloved husband of S. H. Owen Jones, partner Messrs. Bentley and Jones, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, Solicitors. Funeral at St. Ninian's Presbyterian Church, Golders Green, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

PEEKE.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Ellwood, Australia, Harold, the only son of the late Alderman George Peeke, of Bermondsey, and beloved husband of Doreen Peeke, aged 35.

POPE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at her residence, Baring Lodge, Exeter, Jane Pope, widow of John Pope, of Exeter, and Nowers, Wellington, aged 96.

RADCLIFFE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Hyères, France, Pollexfen Colmore Corpleston Radcliffe, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, of Derriford, Crown Hill, Devon, elder son of the late Copleston Lopes Radcliffe, of Derriford, aged 74. Funeral Tamerton Foliot, Devon. Arrangements later.

RANDALL.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Lahore, from heart failure during polo, Basil FitzH. Randall, Major, Skinner's Horse, beloved only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Randall, Dashwoods, Bicknolter, Taunton.

ROOKE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1930, at 8, Dryden-road, Enfield, Charles Hopkins Rooke, member of the London Stock Exchange, in his 77th year. Funeral, Edmonton Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m.

SEALY.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Budleigh Salterton, Devon, suddenly, Alfred Edward Sealy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Army (retired). (Indian papers, please copy.)

STANHOPE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at a nursing home, Charles Douglas Fitzroy Fisher Stanhope, of Pembroke Lodge, Hove, in his 73rd year. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife.

STEWART.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 24, Adelaide-crescent, Hove, Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Norbury, wife of Sir Charles J. Stewart, of Barcaldine, Argyllshire, and 24, Eccleston-square, S.W. Service at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 o'clock. Interment at Achnabar, Argyll, on Monday. Flowers to 24, Eccleston-square.

TICKNER.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Alice Jane Tickner, widow of Frank Tickner, of Harlesden, aged 82. Funeral Old Willesden to-day (Friday), 2.30 p.m.

TOPP.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at the Rothwells, Little Hulton, Lancs, Frederick Topp, J.P., in his 87th year.

TRAVERS.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Garrowby, York, Walter Besward, loving husband of Lilias Mary Travers, in his 78th year. Funeral Kirby Underdale.

TURCKHEIM.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Heckington, Lincs, Emily Turckheim. Funeral Great Hale Church, 2.30 to-day (Friday).

WAY.—On Feb. 6, 1930, after only two days' illness, at Kenilworth Lodge, Southsea, Mina, the beloved wife of Dr. Montague Way. Funeral service at St. Matthew's, Southsea, at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Interment at Christchurch, Portsdown, Cosham.

WEBSTER.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Liskeard, Baron Dickinson, elder surviving son of the late Baron Dickinson Webster, Esq., of Penns, Sutton Coldfield, aged 79.

WEIGALL.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 40, Holland-park, Jessie, widow of Edward L. Weigall, aged 86. Interment at Brompton Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

WELBY.—On Feb. 5, 1930, in a nursing home at Torquay, Bernard Welby, aged 63.

WHITMORE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, suddenly, at 209, Colebertne-court, S.W.5, Constance Adine, widow of Dr. William H. Whitmore. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30, at Golders Green Crematorium.

WILLIS.—On Jan. 20, 1930, in London, suddenly but peacefully, Ritchie Willis, F.C.I.S., the dearly beloved husband of Gertrude Willis. Interred Westminster Cemetery, Hanwell, on Feb. 3, 1930. A brilliant record; fees, 150gns. per annum. Write Box P.587, The Times, E.C.4.

WILLS.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at 2, St. Mark's-square, Regent's Park, Cecil, widow of H. O. Wills, second daughter of G. M. Tapp, late War Office.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BOLTON.—In grateful remembrance of William Smoult Bolton, dearly beloved brother, who died on Feb. 7, 1919, of illness contracted on active service.

LAMPARD.—In loving memory of Paul Scheltema Lampard, 1st Batt., H.A.C., killed in action at Kemmel, Feb. 7, 1915, aged 21.

BRAINE.—In loving memory of Arthur, the beloved husband of Jean Braine, and a most devoted father, who passed away Feb. 7, 1928.

DOWNEY.—In ever-loving memory of our dearest Mother and Grannie, Isabella Ann Downey, who passed over on Feb. 7, 1926.

GOODALL.—In loving memory of Frederick Charles Goodall, beloved son of the late Henry Arthur and Louisa Goodall, who passed away in Shanghai, Feb. 7, 1898.

HOUSTOUN.—In loving memory of the Honble. Maisie Violet Annabella Houstoun, who passed away at Nice, Feb. 7, 1929.—H.

LOW.—In proud and loving memory of Commander C. R. Low, late I.N., died 1918.

"Not gone from memory nor from love."—J. Low.

REDWOOD.—In ever-loving memory of Ethel Mary Redwood, who peacefully passed away, Feb. 7, 1927.

SAVAGE, Ernest Arthur.—In loving remembrance of a dear husband and father. From us all. Also of Agnes Corrie.

Let not your heart be troubled.

WHITTET.—In glorious memory of our precious child, Muriel (on this her birthday), and her darling brothers Gordon and "Jack."

WOODHOUSE, Joseph T. Father. Loving and honoured remembrance. Feb. 7, 1929.

Shall we not praise thee, with hushed live awhile, . . .
Pausing upon the threshold of thy peace.

CLOTHES VALETING

4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL, the originator of TURNING high-class garments. Lounge or D.B. suit 50s., S.B. overcoat 35s., D.B. or Raglan 40s., costume 40s. Turned and beautifully retailored. Just like New by ENGLISH TAILORS on the premises, exclusively employed for this purpose. Before ordering new clothes give me an opportunity to prove my skill. All garments button correct side when completed. If the linings are good, and no outside breast pocket, above prices are correct. Mayfair work. City prices. Est. here 1907. Broadway, Ludgate-hill. Central 1816. Beware of imitators.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

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TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333. The nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES INSTITUTE. Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental, Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour. Telephone: Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams: Pelho, Sloane, London. Park 5006. Central Offices: 39-41, Royal Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

B.—Cannot do anything: arrived too late.—M.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Name and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. WINIFRED JANE METCALF wishes to THANK all her friends for the many messages of sympathy and wh write later.

MRS. PHILIP HOWELL has returned to 5, Carlyle square, S.W.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, in Clapton, on 30th ult., DIAMOND PENDANT, consisting of pear-shape Diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, on 3rd inst., in the City, a BROOCH, set sapphire, surrounded diamonds.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to repace past benefactors.

I.T.S.—Every taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 6090.

WAR ORPHAN, unable to obtain educational grant, will have to leave Public School unless FINANCIAL AID is forthcoming; has only small pension. Guardian invites fullest inquiries.—Write Box M.1436, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIQUE COLLECTION 464 early Valentines; £80.—Write Box P.718, The Times, E.C.4.

THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE appears to-day on page seven.

CAN any well-known ex-Serviceman's organization RECOMMEND thoroughly trustworthy MEN for Spring Cleaning of small London house?—Write Box P.176, The Times, E.C.4.

WIDOW left with family of little children can carry on business if someone will please LEND her £200; good interest offered; urgent.—Write Box P.719, The Times, E.C.4.

SERVICES OFFERED (5-11 p.m.) by able man for work of Trust—Political, Secretarial or Personal (London or Surrey, N.); moderate.—Please write "de S." 17, Church-street, Epsom.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of WEST END OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman, Appeal Committee) or Dr. Rees, 7, Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

LADY DESIGNS GARDENS (landscape, rose, rock or vegetables, &c.); with special knowledge of trees, shrubs, and rare plants; surveys and planting schemes; advice on small gardens for continuous bloom; will visit any district (town car); Member Women's Farm and Garden Union.—Miss Jekyll, The Deanery, Godalming.

SERVICE FLAT; excellent valeting, cooking; furnished; suit married couple or bachelor; references.—Apply 27, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for LIFE.—Close Protection, Wire, Fox, Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

FREEHOLD for SALE, charming 17TH CENTURY HOUSE; excellent repair; immediate possession; Wattisfield, near Bury, Suffolk; three reception, six principal, four servants', bath; good water, central heating, acetylene gas; garage, engine house; 12 Acres, including well-stocked garden, tennis court, small park, finely timbered. Bedrock price for quick sale, £5,000.—Only principals or their solicitors need apply to Dodd, Hay, Haswell.

WHO will EMPLOY TWO OLD ETONIANS, 24, willing to do any work together? Own car.—Write Box F.173, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work for the really Poor.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Hatton-street, N.W.1.

H.H.—Pleased U R well, I am. Yes I am yours ever. No 1 could take your place. I love U. All my love Darling.—B.G.

SOMEWHERE a CHILD is SUFFERING cruelty. Help the N.S.P.C.C. to seek out such cases.—William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

YOUR SON'S CAREER.—For the young man with a little capital farming in South Africa offers sound opportunities. Particulars of Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

ASTON CLINTON PARK, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Dr. A. S. BREDIN-CRAWFORD, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., formerly Assistant Chaplain to the Forces and Army Tutor of long experience, assisted by a staff of University Graduates, RECEIVES PUPILS in preparation for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Army, &c. The house is situated in the centre of a beautiful estate in the Chilterns, containing some 200 acres of park and woodland, with good cricket and football fields, tennis courts, &c. There is ample opportunity for outdoor recreation of every kind.

WANTED, first week in April, by careful tenant, well FURNISHED HOUSE, 6-12 months, within about 30 minutes London, containing not less than seven bed rooms; rent must be moderate.—Write No. Railway Bookstall, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT.—Little Brother writes:—"I have been able to send for my mother and sister, brother Jim. They have been out now seven months, and both are doing very well." Funds are needed. Donations may be sent to:—Bertram Wills, Chairman, 30, Aldwych, W.C.2.

AT "THE TIMES" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, W.1, facilities are provided for readers to obtain advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

LEADING BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL which has been full for some years, will be able to offer VACANCIES as soon as the new buildings are completed. Attractive site in the heart of the Chilterns. Brilliant record; fees, 150gns. per annum. Write Box P.587, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, CONSULTING and WAITING-ROOM; elevator (hot and cold) bath service; on ground floor, in large private mansion, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1.—Apply RM FINNE, London, W.1. Sloane 3564.

ROULETTE sets, chess, compendiums of all games, &c.; the finest selection is at the Sports Department, Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as are made for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES REQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or cheque same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS; GOLD and SILVER PLATE, &c., BOUGHT for cash by valued.—ROBERTSON'S DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Estd. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, COSTUMES TURNED as new. Diamond cut and polished exact.—Price List, JOHN MACLEAN, Tailors, 97-99, Charing Cross-road. Reg. 2305.

"MELOX in the morning and MARVELS at night" keep your dogs healthy, happy and free from all corn merchants, stores, &c., sell Melox Dog Foods.

WINTERING ABROAD? Cool silk washing frocks, teal green, lupin, ivory, mimosa, rosewood, 69s. 6d. Send postcard to-day for booklet and patterns.—PENWICKS, 27, Bond-street corner of Brook-street.

MONTE CARLO RALLY.—Driving a HILLMAN STRAIGHT EIGHT, the Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce was the first British competitor to arrive at Monte Carlo; she exclusively CAMPED, gave perfect lubrication from Arctic conditions to brilliant sunshine.—C. C. WAKEFIELD and Co., Ltd., All-British Firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

A GENTLEMAN ALWAYS LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES.—New misfits direct from Davies, Scholfe, Lesley and Roberts, &c.; overcoats, lounge, dress, sports suits, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

PERSONAL (continued)

"EVERY man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee."—Dt. xvi. 17.

INFORMATION is WANTED by the Executor of his mother's estate of the present address of HERBERT S. M. McMILLAN, who left Brockville, Ontario, in the fall of 1912, and has not been heard of since.—Address all communications to John M. Davidson, R. E. No. 3, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

"COMTAT."—Will any person knowing the whereabouts of a WILL made by the late HENRI MARCEL COMTAT, who died on January 8th, in Mexico City, kindly COMMUNICATE with J. Wilson, Export Division, Dunlops Rubber Company, Limited, St. James's House, St. James's-street, S.W.1? Telephone, Gerrard 5813.

LADY OFFERS to ANOTHER SHARE MAYFAIR FLAT, newly decorated, modern; 4 guineas week inclusive.—Write Box G.311, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, 32, owning small saloon, offers CAR and SERVICES CHAUFFEUR-COMPANION to lady or other job; highest personal references.—Write Box 8008, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

URGENT.—Opportunity to re-enter business after illness wanted by young engineer with executive ability.—Write Box M.1048, The Times, E.C.4.

WOMAN JOURNALIST REQUIRED take charge young children's section daily newspaper; state experience; specimens of work essential.—Write Box F.141, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN (35), energetic, musical, trained nurse, has "run" high-class hotel some years, fond of travelling, seeks congenial post.—Write Box M.1445, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTHOR, interested in publishing, REQUIRES LITERARY ASSISTANT, young man or woman; sound literary taste; good education and interest in literary production necessary; small premium for brief period of training; satisfactory remuneration; permanent position for capable applicant.—Write Box W.1, A.G. Agency, Ltd., 22, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

WHERE to STAY.—See the Resort and Hotel Columns on pages Two and Three, and Apartments and Home Residence on page Four.

TO be LET, CONSULTING and WAITING-ROOM; elevator (hot and cold) bath service; on ground floor, in large private mansion, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1.—Apply RM FINNE, London, W.1. Sloane 3564.

CARPET.—Exceptionally handsome 17ft. by 11½ft. real 45gn. Sultan carpet; exquisite Oriental colouring; thick, heavy pile, perfectly new condition (never laid); sacrifice £17 17s.; splendid bargain; approval concession.—Write Box P.640, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, passage to India in return for service by qualified Nurse; good sailor.—Apply Nurse Stephens, 2, Woodstock, The Avenue, Dover.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58-60, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Session begins shortly. Booklet free.

DULCITONE, as new; cost £22. WHAT OFFERS?—Barrett, 65, Duke-street, W.1.

VERY fine 4ft. ANTIQUE MAHOGANY INLAID WARDROBE, valued £50; £25; 70, Georgian sideboard, £8.—Write Box M.1440, The Times, E.C.4.

OMY.—The Incomparable Bath Essence of rare charm and individuality. 8/6 per bottle, postage 6d.—The General Trading Co., 6, Grantham-place, W.1.

EXPERT WORKMEN, used to the most delicate work on clocks, carry out repairs of all kinds on the premises of The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., 112, Regent-street, London, W.1. Estimates prepared for approval.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos at greatly reduced prices; payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-23, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SALES PROMOTION.—Opportunity for CAREER with great possibilities for young men of PUBLIC SCHOOL Education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

SECOND AND LAST ADVERTISEMENT.
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.
HIGHGATE and HAMPSTEAD TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME No. 3.
PUBLIC INQUIRY.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Stewart, Esquire, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., the Inspector appointed by the Minister of Health, will attend at the Hampstead Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of February, 1930, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hold an Inquiry into the application of the Council of the Administrative County of London in the Scheme entitled "The Administrative County of London (Highgate and Hampstead) Town Planning Scheme, No. 3."

The Inspector will at the Inquiry be prepared to receive the evidence of any persons interested in the matter of the said Inquiry.

G. GIBBON, Assistant Secretary.

Ministry of Health, 13th January, 1930.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.

Boys' School: St. Edmund's School, Canterbury.
Girls' School: St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts.
The ANNUAL COURT of Governors will be held at the Offices, 3, Wrotham-building, Gray's Inn, W.C.1, on FRIDAY NEXT, February 14th, 1930, at 12 noon.

AGENDA:

The Annual Report.
The Treasurer's Statement of Accounts for 1929.
The Election of Officers of the Corporation; and Other Business.

W. MAPLESDEN, LL.D., Canon of Southwark, Treasurer.
WM. CHAS. CLUFF, M.A., Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Sirks, the undersigned HUBERT DAW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., and HAROLD HARVEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., carrying on business as Dental Practitioners at 3, Bedford-place, London, W.1, under the Style or Firm of "Hern Daw and Harvey," has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as and from the thirty-first day of December, 1929.

All debts due to and owing by the said late Firm will be received and paid by Mr. J. Burton Miller, of Stowbery Lodge, Monken Hadley, Barnet, Herts, the accountant.

And such business will be carried on in future by the said Hubert Daw and Harold Harvey independently of each other and the said partnership.

Dated this third day of February, 1930.

HUBERT DAW.
HAROLD HARVEY.

Witness to the Signatures:—Bertie F. Browne, 12, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, W.1, Solicitor.

P. & O. CADETS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will, on Thursday, 26th June next, hold an EXAMINATION at their offices for the entry of Cadets with a view to their future employment as Officers in the Company's service. Candidates must be between 14½ and 16 years of age and must pass the Company's Medical Inspection. The successful Candidates will be required the following September for two years' training on board the "Worcester," the Company paying one half of their annual educational fees. After the "Worcester" course they can be appointed to serve the usual apprenticeship of three years (unpaid) on board the Company's steamers, without premium.

Particulars on application to the Secretary, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

RIDING AND SHOOTING

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS by the most competent instructors. Recognized by the nobility as the Premier School. From 6gns. per doz.—The Ladogan Riding School, Pont-street, S.W.1. W.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

MONACO TO LONDON.

The new turbo-electric s.s. Viceroy of India, 20,000 tons, will leave Monaco March 8 (due London March 14), conveying first and second saloon passengers to London and Gibraltar, Algiers, and Plymouth. Apply Passage House, as below, or P. & O. Agency (Colonel Cecil Faue), D.S.O., C.M.G., Manager). Avenue de Monte Carlo, Monte Carlo.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
*Kaisara ..	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
*Ranchi ..	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
Medina ..	16,600	Sayers	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
**Morea ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Razmak ..	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Thornton	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Malwa ..	21,000	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
*Kalsar-i-Hind	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Rampura ..	15,000	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Macedonia ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Naldera ..	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
*Comorin ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Chathar ..	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Chitral ..	15,000	Sayers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhoden	May 16	May 23
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	May 28
Chathar ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

Taking passengers for Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,726	—	Feb. 14 —
Bhutan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Feb. 28 —

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rajputana ..	16,500	Cadle	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	Feb. 28	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 6	—
Khiva ..	11,000	Dickinson	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
	9,878	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†DUMANA ..	8,427	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
†DOMALA ..	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 8	Feb. 15
*MUNDRA ..	8,246	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 22
*MASULA ..	7,261	Apl. 12	Apl. 18	Mar. 29
	8,903	Apl. 26	Apl. 8	Apl. 19

† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.
* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
NASHOBRA ..	8,325	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 29
SANTOLA ..	9,068	—	Mar. 15	Apl. 12
MANDALA ..	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA ..	8,903	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MATIANA ..	9,067	—	Feb. 14	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MALDA ..	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 14	Mar. 22	
MODASA ..	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 4	Mar. 29	
MADURA ..	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Rue des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co.; Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock Offices, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middleton & Co., Bombay and Karachi; Boustead Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Hett, Potter, and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.

Regular four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southamptonto NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI(new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Mar. 14
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
ROTORUA (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9

Apply C. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Avenue 5220); or the Travel Agency, Ltd., 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA ..	—	—
TAHITI ..	Mar. 5	—
AORANGI ..	—	Mar. 19
MAKURA ..	April 2	—
	—	April 16

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Raratonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Frame-Fenwick Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY. AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BALLARAT ..	13,000	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO ..	13,000	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
†BARADINE ..	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARRABOOL ..	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.	13,000	9 May	10 May

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MOOLTA ..	16,500	May 16	May 30

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS to SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORANTES ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 13	Mar. 15
ORSOVA ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORAMA ..	20,000	May 10	May 16	May 18
	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

BUCKNALL

FAST, REGULAR, PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date	Destination
City of Canterbury	8,427	Feb. 12	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris ..	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice ..	8,427	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta ..	8,427	Mar. 18	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong ..	9,878	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	8,444	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
			Malta.

Calls (a) Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Destro ..	3,553	Feb. 10	Malta and Alexandria
Oporto ..	2,352	Feb. 18	Smyrna and Constant.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Mar. 29	Bay, East London,
City of Valencia ..	7,329	Apl. 12	and Natal.

WINTER IN EGYPT.

Return tickets issued from
LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES
at reduced rates during the season.
LIVERPOOL: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Avenue 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 3840
.. Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ATHOS II. MOZAMBIQUE, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS. D'ARTAGNAN
A. R. GARROS .. Feb. 14 and Feb. 28 CAPE DORMBNNE
PIERRE LOTI .. Feb. 14 and Feb. 28 CAPE DORMBNNE
PIERRE LOTI .. Feb. 19 and Mar. 5 SMYRNA & BLACK SEA
CHAMPOLLION .. Feb. 11 and Feb. 18 EGYPT AND BEYROUT LAMARTINE
For rates, passages and all particulars apply to
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE
to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 19	Feb. 21
KINSHU MARU	10,500	Feb. 28	Mar. 5	Mar. 7
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 14	Mar. 19	Mar. 21
	10,700	Mar. 28	Apl. 2	Apl. 4

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE
from SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 25-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

PLEASURE CRUISES AND SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Owing to popularity, and consequently heavy demand for cabins on the LARGE LINERS, we strongly advise prospective passengers to engage at an early date.
PERSONAL and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
NO BOOKING FEES.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, London, S.W.1
and 191, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

ASCANIA - - - - - FEB. 7
*ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14 AQUITANIA .. Feb. 19
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†LANCASTRIA - - - FEB. 8
*ANDANIA .. Feb. 15 ANTONIA .. Feb. 22
† Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

ASCANIA - - - - - FEB. 7
*ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14 AUSONIA .. Feb. 21
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.

ANDANIA - - - - - FEB. 15
SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1 †LANCASTRIA Mar. 8
† Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton.
To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton.
To BALTIC and NORWAY, with a visit to RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 35 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
AMERICAN QUOTA INCREASED

The number of Britishers who may enter and remain in the United States of America under the quota law

HAS BEEN INCREASED

and an immigration *visa* can generally be obtained in about four months.

If you want to go to the United States

LET US HELP YOU

with your arrangements.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westerland ..	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westerland .. .. .. Sat., Feb. 8
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Feb. 22

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.

*Minnewaska	21,716 tons	Mar. 1	Mar. 29
*Minnetonka	21,998 tons	Mar. 15	Apl. 12

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £25. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 50s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Feb. 22 Mar. 22
Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From	Due
"PARIS" (c) ..	Plymouth.	New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Feb. 12	Feb. 18
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
	Feb. 26	Mar. 4

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. .. Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LAFOUCHE" .. .. Mar. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ALGERIA and TUNIS—The quickest and best route to Algeria is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OCEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA ..	
VERA CRUZ ..	RIO BRAVO .. Mar. 13th
TAMPICO ..	RIO PANUCO .. Apr. 10th
GALVESTON ..	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,
HOUSTON ..	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA.
EXPRESS SERVICE.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO, LISBON, AND TENERIFFE.
By the Cape Arcona.
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne Feb. 26
M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne Mar. 15
S.S. CAP POLONIO, from Boulogne Mar. 15
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.

For particulars apply:—
STEEP and LEIGHTON, Ltd.,
9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3.
Also at Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff.
Or Principal Passenger Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Feb. 12
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Mar. 19

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next Sailing .. .. April 11.

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*MAASDAM .. Feb. 15 †LEERDAM .. .. Mar. 8
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.
U.S.L. A.M.L.
From Southampton weekly. From London weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From One class only £20 10s., £38. Tourist Cabin. with bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-st., S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Feb. 14 from GENOA .. "CONTE
" 19 " NAPLES .. BIANCAMANO"
" 17 " GIBRALTAR .. NEW CRUISE PROGRAMME.

Other Sailings: Feb. 28, Mar. 21, Apl. 4, Apl. 25, May 1.

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Feb. 19 from GENOA .. "ROMA"
" 20 " NAPLES .. N.G.I. LINE.
" 22 " GIBRALTAR

Other Sailings: Mar. 14, Mar. 27, Apl. 15, May 2, May 23.

Mar. 4 from TRIESTE .. "SATURNIA"
" 7 " NAPLES .. COSULICH LINE, LTD.
" 8 " CANNES

Other Sailings: Mar. 25, Apl. 8, Apl. 29, May 13, June 3.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, & :—
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 5082.)

N.G.I. LINE. COSULICH LINE.
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Regent 7972.) (Gerrard 8116.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

Regular Services to India and Far East.

EGYPT ..	From Trieste.
CONSTANTINOPLE ..	Weekly on Saturdays
PALESTINE ..	" Thursdays
FAR EAST ..	Fortnightly on
INDIA ..	Every 4th Monday
(from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday; Fortnightly
	Every 4th Friday) Service

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.

Apply to Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.
1,000-ton Steamers.
S.S. JAMAICA MERCHANT from LONDON 18th Feb.
S.S. JAMAICA PRODUCER from LONDON 4th Mar.
S.S. JAMAICA PLANTER from LONDON 18th Mar.
For further particulars apply to—
Agents: KAYE, SONS and Co., Ltd., 115, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094); or Local Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DESEADO ..	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Feb. 28	—
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	11,477	—	Mar. 1
DESNA ..	22,181	Mar. 14	—
*ARLANZA ..	11,483	—	Mar. 15
DEMERARA ..	14,930	Mar. 28	—
	11,484	—	Mar. 29

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE. Via PERU.
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla) ..	11,380	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,398	Mar. 13
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Apl. 8

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
CRUISING-DE-LUXE
TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
from Southampton.

15th MARCH .. .. .. 58 days
6th APRIL .. .. .. 32 days
24th APRIL .. .. .. 14 days
6th JUNE .. .. .. 14 days

Everything to make the ideal cruising holiday.
All cabins fitted with cot beds and hot and cold running water.
Unsurpassed cuisine, with every luxury and comfort afloat.
Royal Mail cruising is perfectly organized.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
{ Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL .. Royal Mail House, Water-street.
PARIS .. 12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA ..	Feb. 20	
MELITA ..	Mar. 6	
MONTROSE ..	Mar. 13	
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) ..	Mar. 22	

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA (R.G.) ..	Feb. 14	
MONTROSE (R.G.) ..	Feb. 7	
MINNEDOSA (R.G.) ..	Feb. 14	
MONTCALM (R.G.) ..	Feb. 21	
(R.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.	Feb. 28	

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA ..	Feb. 8	MINNEDOSA .. Feb. 22
MONTROSE ..	Feb. 15	MONTCALM .. Mar. 1

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect.
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 29
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Mar. 5 AORANGI .. Apr. 2

When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62, 63, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay ..	14,000 tons from Southampton .. Feb. 19
Jervis Bay ..	14,000 tons from Southampton .. Mar. 5
Largs Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton .. Apl. 2
	Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil-burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor" ..	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector" ..	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas" ..	10,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C., and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ULYSSES ..	From Liverpool	8th FEB.
(2) S.S. ANCHISES ..	Liverpool	22nd FEB.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES ..	Liverpool	8th MAR.

(1) First Class only. (3) First & Third Class passengers.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-st., Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

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THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire ..	15,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Yorkshire ..	15,000	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Leicestershire ..	13,500	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Shropshire ..	12,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
	15,000	Apl. 4	Apl. 12

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	Feb. 13	Feb. 7
†SANDGATE CASTLE ..	—	Feb. 14
*SAXON ..	Feb. 20	—
‡GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	—	Feb. 28

Via Madeira. † Cargo only to Mauritius, via South African Ports. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover :—
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" .. .. .. Feb. 15
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. .. .. Mar. 1
S.S. "CEYNSSEN" .. .. .. Mar. 15
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. .. .. Feb. 15
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" .. .. Mar. 15
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" .. .. .. Mar. 29

For passage rates and full particulars apply to :—
The Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone: Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 (Phone, Monument 0021.)

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
Southampton, Algiers, and Genoa to
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, AND JAVA.

Through Tickets to Australia, via Java.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†TUSCANIA ..	Feb. 11	†CASTALIA .. Mar. 11
†CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 27	†BRITANNIA .. Mar. 27

First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
Leave Marseilles Feb. 17 and April 2.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Passengers carried.
T.S.S. ARAGONIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL Feb. 14. MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA .. Feb. 7 CAMERONIA .. Feb. 21
ANDANIA .. Feb. 14 SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

PLEASURE CRUISES.
HOLIDAYS AT SEA.

Over 200 special departures of cruising steamers from England during 1930.—For full choice apply for NEW CRUISE PROGRAMME.
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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
London to Natal and East African ports, calling at Cape Town; also South and East Africa to Ceylon and India. For freight or passage apply
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SHIPPING (continued)

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THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
No emigrants. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
No liners have such luxurious State Rooms throughout.

"AVELONA STAR" ..	COMFORT	20 Feb.
"AVILA STAR" ..	LUXURY	6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR" ..	AND SERVICE	20 Mar.
"ANDALUCIA STAR" ..		10 April

at special rates.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA

including Comb

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WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,
SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 rooms. Lifts.
Bed rooms, Service and Breakfast from 8/6
Reasonable Boarding Terms.

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WHITE HALL,
No. 4, MONTAGUE-STREET,
RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Adjoining British Museum.
Central Heating. Passenger Lift.
Private garden at rear. 80 rooms.
Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or £4 4s. per week, including rooms, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance.
Telephone: Museum 4425.

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ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH.
AN ENGLISH BEAUTY SPOT.
WHERE WARM WINTER SUNSHINE PREVAILS and tropical plants are growing in the open.

OSBORNE & PRIORY HOTEL.
(A.A. and R.A.C.)
IDEAL POSITION. One minute from sea, pier, promenade, pavilion, wonderful five mile public gardens. Centre of town and all attractions.
STEAM HEATED THROUGHOUT. Large well-furnished public rooms. Running hot and cold water and Gas fire in every bed room.
CUISINE. Good food, well cooked, daintily served. Garage for 80 cars, in charge of competent men.
SPECIAL WINTER EN PENSION TERMS.
From 14gns. weekly and from 3gns. double.
Daily 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. inclusive. NO EXTRAS.
Telephone, Bournemouth 81 and 1851.
Telegrams: "Osprey" or "Sunny" Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO. "For Comfort and Restfulness." Ideal Holiday Resort. Moderate. T.341.

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Bournemouth's latest and one of the most up-to-date Hotels. Ideal winter residence, overlooking the Bay. Quiet, restful, and bracing. Tele., Southbourne 1061. Wires: "Ocean," Bournemouth.—Write Secretary for Brochure.

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MAER BAY HOTEL. Facing sea.
Situated in secluded old-world garden, adjoining golf and tennis. Private suites and bed rooms with private bath rooms.

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL. "Grams, Elegance." Best position. Moderate rates. FREE garage.

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Small First-class Hotel. Comfortable and well appointed. Central heating. Beautiful grounds. Garage. Golf. Tele.31.

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This hotel is undoubtedly the ideal place to spend the New Year Holiday; sheltered from the cold winds by a belt of pine trees. Facing South. It is the best word for comfort and delightful surroundings. Central heating, hot and cold running water; golf, billiards, hard tennis courts; extensive garage; excellent cuisine.
Apply Maurice Vincent, General Manager. 'Phone, 199 Dorking.

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First class. Spacious grounds. Splendid scenery.

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Central heating. Electric lift to all floors.
Private Suites with Bath Room. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. 700 feet above sea level.
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LYNDHURST, NEW FOREST, CROWN HOTEL. Ideal for winter holidays. Reduced terms. Excellent cuisine. Old-time comfort. Garage. Terms from Manageress. 'Phone 13.

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Half an hour from the City and West End.
INCLUSIVE TERMS.
Invalids' menu. Fruits from the orchards.
With Private Bath from 11 guineas.
Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free.
Hot and cold water, radiator, and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath rooms.
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THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.
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TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT. WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS
THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH.
Write for Tariff.
Telegrams: Perfection, Torquay. Tele. 2161, Garage.

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Accommodation for 150 visitors, with modern comfort. Illustrated Brochure from
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CROYDON.—CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, situated in six acres exclusive grounds, yet within 17 minutes London. Central heating, gas and electric fires, and hot and cold water bed rooms; lock-up and heated garages for 20 cars; atmosphere, appointments, and catering first-class; moderate terms. Illustrated tariff:—Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Croydon 0757.

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To their Palace of Otslandes Tudor Monarchs were wont to repair for rest and relaxation, and to-day the mansion standing on this historic spot has a hearty welcome for all.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
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Only half-an-hour from Town.
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines).
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WORTHING TEL. 1500 BEACH HOTEL.
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring Overlay Mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
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A Comfortable Nursing Home, standing in nine acres of lovely grounds; resident doctor; no restrictions; good nursing staff; permanent convalescent rest cure, &c. Patients taken.—Apply Matron, Worcester Park Nursing Home, Tunstall House, Royal-avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey.

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4 lines 20s. (minimum)

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1. Linoleum.
2. Spare Parts for Train Lighting Cells (Wood Sheet Separators).
3. Enamelled Iron Station Name Plates.
Specifications and Forms of Tender will be available at the Company's offices, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.
Tenders addressed to the Chairman and Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, marked "Tender for Linoleum," or as the case may be, with the name of the firm tendering, must be left with the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Friday, the 21st February, 1930.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
A charge, which will not be returned, will be made of 5s. for each copy of the Specifications Nos. 1 and 2 and of 2s. 6d. for each copy of Specification No. 3.
Copies of the Drawings may be obtained at the Offices of the Company's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Robert White and Partners, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
A. MUIRHEAD, Managing Director.
91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.
5th February, 1930.

BELFAST HARBOUR.
TO DREDGING CONTRACTORS.
THE BELFAST HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent Dredging Contractors for the WORK of DREDGING, CONVEYING, and DEPOSITING CERTAIN MATERIALS within and in the neighbourhood of the PORT and HARBOUR of BELFAST, from a New Dock and Approach Channel, &c.
Specification, Form of Tender, and any further information may be obtained from the Harbour Engineer, Mr. T. S. Gilbert, M.Inst.C.E.
Sealed Tenders on the special form provided for the purpose should be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for Dredging, Conveying and Depositing Dredged Materials," delivered not later than Monday, the 3rd March, 1930.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
M. J. WATKINS, General Manager and Secretary.
Harbour Office, Belfast, 5th February, 1930.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for :—
SCHEDULE 1. Duplicator Accessories, Stencil Papers, Ink, &c.
SCHEDULE 2. Paper, Carbon, and Ribbons, Typewriter.
SCHEDULE 3. Five Locomotive Boilers, 2ft. 6in. gauge.
For Schedules 1 and 2 samples are required with tenders.
Tenders due as follows :—
Schedules 1 and 2, 21st February, 1930.
Schedule 3, 28th February, 1930.
Forms of tender available from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. for each Schedule.

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charity called THE HAMPSTEAD ARTILLERY FUND 183rd (Hampstead) Howitzer Brigade Royal Field Artillery (Nos. 1 and 159th (Hampstead) Heavy Batteries Royal Garrison Artillery, in the COUNTY of LONDON.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales hereby give notice that they propose, after the expiration of one calendar month, to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for the REGULATION of the CHARITY.
The Scheme can be seen between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Office of the Commissioners where copies can be purchased at the price of 6d. each.
Objections or suggestions may, within 21 days, be sent to the Secretary, Charity Commission, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.
5th February, 1930.

EDUCATIONAL
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.
Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY, Scholastic Agents,
61, CONDUIT-STREET, London, W.1.
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DEVON MENTAL HOSPITAL.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of MATRON at the Devon Mental Hospital.
Commencing salary £155 per annum, rising £10 annually to £215, together with emoluments—consisting of apartments, board, washing, and uniform—valued at £55 per annum; superannuation purpose.
The person appointed must have passed the Mental Section of the General Nursing Council examination, or in possession of the Medico-Psychological Certificate, preference being given to the former. She must also be in possession of the General Hospital Certificate, and will be required to devote the whole of her time to the duties of the office, under the direction of the Medical Superintendent.
The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, and will be determinable by three calendar months' notice.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and previous nursing and administrative experience, in chronological order, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned on or before Saturday, February 22nd, 1930.
RICHARD EAGER, O.B.E., M.D., Medical Superintendent.
Devon Mental Hospital, Exminster, near Exeter.

THE GOVERNMENT of the PUNJAB invite APPLICATIONS for an APPOINTMENT as SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OFFICER for SERVICE in the IRRIGATION BRANCH of the PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. Candidates must possess high qualifications as a physicist and mathematician, and must in addition possess practical experience and aptitude to direct work on practical problems on a large scale connected with the scientific aspects of irrigation and agriculture. Agreement for five years, with power to extend to seven. Appointment thereafter. Pay Rs.1,750 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.100 to Rs.2,150 a month, plus overseas pay of £13 6s. 8d. a month in the case of an officer of non-Asiatic domicile. (Approximate sterling equivalent per annum at current rate of exchange inclusive of overseas pay, £1,735-£2,095). First-class passage. Provident Fund, Government contribution of 75 per cent. Strict medical examination.
Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained upon postcard from the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, 42, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1. Last date for the receipt of applications, 31st March, 1930.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
FACULTY OF LAW.
READERSHIP in LAW.
The Council of the University invites APPLICATIONS for the recently established whole-time POST of READER in LAW.
The stipend offered is £600 a year.
The appointment in the first instance will be for five years, and it may be renewed for a further period.
It is desired that the successful candidate should take up duty on 25th April, 1930, but, in exceptional circumstances to meet the convenience of the candidate, he will be allowed to defer this date until 1st October, 1930.
Ten copies of applications, accompanied by ten copies of testimonials, references, or other credentials, should be in the hands of the undersigned not later than the first post on Monday, March 10th.
Further particulars may be obtained from
The University, Edmund-street, Birmingham. THE REGISTRAR.
February, 1930.

WAR OFFICE.—TRAINED LIBRARY ASSISTANT REQUIRED, under the age of 35, for Library experience and knowledge of French and German desirable.
Salary £110 per annum, by £10 increments to £180 per annum, plus Civil Service Cost of Living Bonus, making present total commencing emoluments £179 18s.
Annual leave after five years' service.
Preference given to ex-Service men suitably qualified. In the first instance the post will be temporary and subject to one month's notice on either side, but it may be possible to offer establishment to a suitable candidate after a few months.
Applications to be made by letter, giving full details of experience, qualifications, diplomas, &c., to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, The War Office (C.4), Whitehall, S.W.1, not later than 15th February.

POSTS FILLED

THE Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, beg to thank all applicants for the position of "Dairy Manager" and to state that the appointment has now been made.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
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APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ADVERTISING Assistant required by large firm of national advertisers. Applicants should have experience of the routine and organisation of a big advertising department, handling advertising of every description on an extensive scale. A commensurate salary will be paid to a really experienced man of vision and initiative, and ability to write first-class copy. The position carries considerable responsibility and only fits a man who thoroughly "knows the ropes." Tyros should not apply.—Write, giving detailed particulars of experience and salary required, to Box V.1934, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISING Manager required by important tyre manufacturer. Applicants must be young and have had practical experience in all phases of advertising, both indoor and outdoor, and be able to write good copy. Splendid opportunity for live man. Replies will be treated in confidence.—Write, stating full details, experience, age, and salary expected, to Box M.1386, The Times, E.C.4. Unless you are an experienced advertising man do not apply.

A FEW Vacancies exist in our sales staff for ladies of a good address. The product they will be required to sell is low priced, non-electric, and will appeal to women both from the points of view of health and economy. Experience an asset but not essential as short intensive training given. Good commission and support during probationary period.—Apply Electrolux, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, W.1.

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A Highly paid post in an international organisation is open to the man who is willing to prove on the road his faith in his own ability; commission basis, with support during the probationary period.—Write Box W. 8, 05056, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

APPLICATIONS invited for position of Managing Director of Limited Company with high and also middle class hotels, restaurants, cafés, confectionery shops and bakeries in London and provinces; must be first-class man and fully competent.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, with copy references. Box P.629, The Times, E.C.4.

A Well-known British Company has Vacancies in its sales staff and invites applications from ex-Army and Navy men seeking remunerative careers. Applications will be taken in strict rotation.—Write W. S., Box 05055, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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BUSINESS Premises and Investments Negotiator and Outside Representative, age about 30, smart appearance, required by well-known West End Firm; thorough knowledge of values and first-class previous experience essential; permanent and progressive position to suitable applicant.—Reply, in confidence, stating experience in detail and salary expected, Box M.1444, The Times, E.C.4.

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DESIGNER required for Ladies' Jumper Suits and Sports Wear; applicant with original ideas offered good salary and prospects.—Apply in first instance by letter, in strict confidence, to Box 1289, Frost-Smith Advertising, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

DESIGNER required for ladies' underwear by well-known manufacturers; must be experienced with have original ideas; good salary and prospects.—Write (in confidence) to Box 4286, Frost-Smith Advertising, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

DISTRICT Representative.—A progressive Colonial Life Office (Ordinary Branch) has vacancies for experienced and energetic representatives whose appointment to District Representatives would be considered after a period of two months' results be satisfactory. Agents also required.—Write, giving full particulars which will be treated in strict confidence, to Box 95, Metropolitan Poster Co., Ltd., 46, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

EDUCATED Gentleman, with aptitude for representative work and sound knowledge of business, is required by well-known house for special work; age no barrier if possessing energy and interviewing ability.—Write for interview, stating fully past appointments held, Box V.1939, The Times, E.C.4.

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ESTABLISHED manufacturers have a number of vacancies on their private sales organization, whole or part time; good remuneration.—Phone Victoria 4163, or write Box P.597, The Times, E.C.4.

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INDIA.—Required by important British Office Equipment Firm, Salesman for India; knowledge of accountancy, and successful selling experience of accounting machines a distinct advantage; must be well educated; age 22 to 25; single; agreement, salary and commission.—Write Box P.709, The Times, E.C.4.

INTELLIGENT, well-educated Boys wanted, preferably just left school; keenest ambition essential; age 17 to 19; to be trained head office tickets with view become salesmen.—Apply, letter only, Keith, Prowse and Co. Ltd., 42, Poland-street, W.1, stating qualifications and experience (if any).

LEADING Firm of Road Reinforcement Manufacturers have vacancies for Junior Travellers of good address; age about 25 years.—Write, giving full particulars, to Box G.222, The Times, E.C.4.

MANAGER wanted for well-known Licensed Premises in the Midlands, possessing restaurant with great possibilities; must be a first-class man with exceptional experience in the catering trade; no accommodation, and services of wife not required; salary £350 per annum with bonus on results.—Send applications, which must give all necessary particulars, to Box P.704, The Times, E.C.4.

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TWO good Travellers required for home counties to the market of non-electrical engineering trade with universal appeal and quick turnover; good commission and support during probationary period.—Write full details, as that interview may be arranged, Electrolux, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, a Secretary for the Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.1, from 1st June.—Candidates please apply in writing to the Chairman, giving particulars of qualifications.

WANTED, Assistant Manager for first-class South Coast Hotel; must be young and have had Continental experience; both administrative and practical, in all departments.—Write, stating salary required and when at liberty, Box P.630, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-KNOWN Manufacturing Company desire to appoint a well-educated young man as Representative, and invite applications for this post from men with the following qualifications:—Public School or University education, age 23/25, English origin, not exceeding 30 years, ability to drive and with clean motor-driving licence, willingness to commence not at the bottom of the business but at the beginning of the Salesman's career, and to learn the way in which the Company want its business developed; we need keen, earnest, ambitious men, willing and able to work, men of resource and personality; the commencing salary is £3 per week and expenses; there are opportunities for increasing this remuneration during the first year, but men without previous selling experience are not likely to exceed their salary in their first year; to successful Salesmen we can offer opportunity for advancement both at home and abroad, in the employment of a business well into its second century.—Letters of application should state age, origin and parentage, education, experience (if any), and any additional detail likely to assist the applicant, and should be addressed Box M.1423, The Times, E.C.4.

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COPYWRITER wanted for leading Advertising Agency. Must be bright, convincing copy writer. Good salary. Experience of agency work an advantage. A good opportunity for a man of university or public school education with flair for advertising.—Applications, which will be considered unless full details are given as to experience, age, and salary required.—Write Box V.1935, The Times, E.C.4.

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A Bare three minutes Tube, buses, bed and breakfast, other meals optional; BARKSTON-GARDENS, S.W.5; sunny, good ROOMS and SUITES vacant; lounge, dining room, music room, MODERN baths and comfort; moderate. Probisher 6693.—Box 10, Smith's Library, Earl's Court-road.

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A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2 gns. per week.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

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MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.

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A BOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, Omnibuses.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED BED-ROOMS, single and double from 2gns. and 3gns. respectively; hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bed rooms schedule; best quality catering; attendance; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed-breakfast, and baths from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

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SAYES COURT,

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Law Report, Feb. 6

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, and Lord Tomlin—allowed an appeal by the Crown from a majority judgment of the First Division of Scotland as the Court of Exchequer, which raised the question of the liability of the respondent, the Hon. Lady Miller, the widow of Sir James Miller, of Manderston, to supertax in respect of the annual value of the mansion house in which she resided under the provisions of the trust dispositions and settlement of her late husband in respect of the annual value of certain lands connected therewith and in respect of certain other sums. (Inland Revenue Commissioners v. Miller.)

The plaintiff was under cross-examination all day in the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury, in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, claims against Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel in the issue of that newspaper of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of, which were published after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been a guest of the plaintiff, left this country for Belgium in that year. The defendants deny that the words have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest. They further plead that the words according to their natural and ordinary signification were true. (Jonesco v. Evening Standard Company, Limited.)

Mr. Justice Luxmoore held, on a summons taken out by the annuity trustees under the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Purchase Act, 1900, that, for the purpose of providing the sinking fund to replace capital at the end of a fixed period, the sum to be deducted under section 21 of the Act from each half-yearly payment of Class B annuities was 5s. 8d. in the pound, being the amount fixed by resolution in December, 1900; and that the trustees had no power to vary the rate of deduction. (In re Great Indian Peninsula Railway Purchase Act, 1900.)

HOUSE OF LORDS

SUPERTAX: OCCUPATION OF MANSION HOUSE

INLAND REVENUE COMMISSIONERS v. MILLER

(*Before* Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, *and* Lord Tomlin)

The House to-day allowed this appeal from the First Division of the Court of Session as the Court of Exchequer in Scotland. The question for determination was whether the respondent, the Hon. Lady Miller, the widow of Sir James Miller, of Manderston—in addition to her admitted liability in respect of other sums—was assessable to supertax in respect of a sum representing (1) the annual value of a mansion house in which she resided under the provisions of the trust disposition and settlement of her late husband; (2) the annual value of certain lands connected therewith; and (3) sums expended by her husband's trustees in payment of local rates on the mansion house and lands, and in payment of wages for the upkeep of the lands.

The respondent's late husband, Sir James Miller, who died in 1906 without issue, by his trust disposition and settlement, dated December 4, 1901, directed his trustees, in the events which happened, to allow the respondent during her life "to occupy and possess, free of rent and taxes (both landlord's and tenant's)," the mansion house of Manderston and furniture and other effects therein and the lands pertaining thereto, with the free use and enjoyment of the same on the said estate, and during the life rent of his said wife to pay the wages of the gamekeepers, gardeners, and foresters employed in connexion with the said establishment.

On an appeal by Lady Miller against an additional assessment to supertax made on her for the year ending April 5, 1921, the Commissioners for the special purposes of the Income Tax Acts held that Lady Miller had a life rent use of the property and that the sums paid by the trustees were paid for her benefit, and they fixed the additional assessment at £1,250.

The questions of law submitted to the Court were (1) whether Lady Miller had a life rent use of the mansion house and lands and was bound to include, in calculating her liability to supertax, the assessments made thereon under Schedules A and B of the Income Tax Act; and (2) whether she was also bound so to include the sums mentioned as paid by the trustees together with the income-tax applicable thereto.

The First Division, by a majority (the Lord President, Lord Sands, and Lord Blackburn, Lord Morison dissenting), answered both those questions in the negative and allowed the appeal.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Latter, K.C., Mr. Reginald Hills, and Mr. A. N. Skelton (of the Scottish Bar) appeared for the Crown; Mr. Douglas Jamieson, K.C., Mr. Neil A. MacLean (both of the Scottish Bar), and Mr. A. Ralph Thomas (of the English Bar) for the respondent.

Judgment

Lord Buckmaster, in delivering judgment, said that the question was whether the assessable value of the property in question was to be regarded as income for the purposes of supertax.

So far as Schedule A was concerned the matter, but for the Lord President's judgment, seemed reasonably plain. The tax was charged on "hereditaments and heritages in the United Kingdom for every 20s. of the annual value thereof." As Lord Morison pointed out, it was not a tax on the interests of the person in possession, but it was charged on, and payable by, the occupier for the time being, and he, according to his interest, bore or passed it on by deduction *pro tanto* from the rent he paid.

In the present case that the respondent was the occupier and was consequently chargeable under the statute with the tax, though doubted by the Lord President, was found in the words of the special case "she did in fact occupy and possess the house for the year in question," and that she was entitled to have the taxes paid by the trustees did not affect her position in that respect. Her occupation was in her own right, and she was not occupying as the representative of the trustees. That being so, the next question was whether the annual value of the house was to be brought into computation for purposes of supertax. The determination of income for that purpose was, as was well known, to be "estimated in the same manner as the total income from all sources is required to be estimated in a return made in connexion with a claim for a deduction from assessable income," and the income arising from the ownership of lands was to be "deemed to be the annual value thereof estimated in accordance with the rules applicable to Schedule A."

Now in the case of a person occupying his own house, the annual value was income for purposes of the Act. If he occupied under a beneficial lease, the difference between the rent he paid and the annual value was again his income, and must be included in his supertax return: See Commissioners of Inland Revenue v. Fargus (10 Tax Cas., 665), and that, not because he could let or sublet it, for under a beneficial lease he might be subject to an absolute unqualified restriction against letting or assigning, which, until recent legislation, would have deprived him of any means of obtaining income from the property without his landlord's consent. The same position would result if, without the intervention of trustees, a house was devised by will to the use of a named beneficiary until he conveyed, let, or otherwise parted with the right to possession thereof and, on the happening of such event or on his death, whichever first occurred, the house was devised to some other beneficiary.

Incidence of Liability

Unless it could be said that in such a case no one was liable for the tax the liability must fall on the first devisee during his interest, although he could not make any profit out of it. Nor could the intervention of trustees alter the position of the beneficiary or devisee. If authority were needed for that view it was to be found in Johnstone v. MacKenzie ([1912] A.C., 743). Again, even where trustees were legal owners not in occupation they could not be made chargeable with the tax unless under Rule 9 of No. VII. of Rule A they could establish their position as landlords and obtain the General Commissioners' consent. Without such consent the occupier was chargeable with the tax.

It was true that the trustees might in the present case enter the house for purposes of repair or making additions to the furniture, and the grounds for other specified objects. Such powers might be reserved to a landlord under a beneficial lease, but they could not enable a tenant to escape liability for the tax to the extent of his beneficial interest, and he could not assent to the view that such powers rendered the trustees the occupier within the meaning of No. VII. Rules 1 and 2. Unless, therefore, it could be said that in such instances there was no property to tax, the annual value of the lands must be the income taxable under Schedule A, without regard to whether the occupier could receive that value by other means than occupation, and such income would properly be included in a claim for abatement.

The Lord President found himself unable to accept that view. In his opinion the body of Sir James Miller's trustees—and not the respondent—was the "occupier" of the mansion house and policy parks within the meaning of No. VII., Rules 1 and 2, of Schedule A; the trustees, and not the respondent, were occupiers of those heritages, and had the right to "occupy" and "use" them for every possible purpose, including that of allowing to the respondent the privilege of personal residence therein.

He (Lord Buckmaster) found it difficult to agree with that conclusion, as it appeared to him to ignore Lady Miller's interests under the will, and those clearly included a right to occupy, which the trustees would be compelled by the Court to recognize.

Occupation in the ordinary sense could never be enjoyed by the trustees. A right to enter was not a right to occupy. The word "occupier," as used in the statute, had its ordinary meaning, and the ascertainment of whether a person was an occupier or not was a question of fact and not of law. In his opinion Lady Miller was rightly found to be the occupier, and was rightly charged with tax as such occupier, the annual value of her beneficial enjoyment was income for the purposes of the Act, was of a nature to be included in a claim for abatement, and was liable to supertax.

That appeared to him to be the direct and natural conclusion from the words of the Act, but in course of time there had been many encrustations on the statute, some of which deserved attention.

His Lordship then discussed the authorities, and came to the conclusion that the case of Shanks v. Inland Revenue Commissioners ([1929] 1 K.B., 342) was indistinguishable from the present.

The policy parks under Schedule B stood in the same position, and the rates and taxes followed the other property. With regard to the foresters' wages, there was not sufficient information to enable judgment to be passed on that claim, and it was abandoned by the Inland Revenue.

On the whole, therefore, he was of opinion that the judgment of Lord Morison was an accurate exposition of the law, and that the appeal should succeed.

His Lordship added that Lord Blanesburgh concurred in his judgment.

The other noble and learned Lords gave judgment to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Solicitor for England of Board of Inland Revenue, for Solicitor for Scotland of Board of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Grahames and Co., for Messrs. J. and F. Anderson, W.S., Edinburgh.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

DECREE NISI AGAINST A BARONET

FITZHERBERT, D. I. (LADY) v. FITZHERBERT, SIR H. M. (DAVIS INTERVENING)

(*Before* Mr. Justice Hill)

In this petition Lady (Diana Isobel) Fitz-Herbert, of St. James's-street, W., *née* Erskine, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Sir Hugo Meynell FitzHerbert, Bt., of Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berkshire, on the ground of his adultery with Miss Ada Amy Wray. By his answer the respondent denied the charges. Another woman named in the petition had intervened and denied the charges made against her.

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on June 15, 1920.

The respondent was alleged to have committed adultery with Miss Ada Amy Wray at Carrington Court, Mayfair, in October, 1928.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. Bush James appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. T. Bucknill for the respondent and intervener.

Mr. Bayford said that the respondent would not contest the charges with regard to Miss Wray.

Sir Patrick Hastings said that he did not propose to proceed with the charges against the intervener.

The intervener was accordingly dismissed from the suit.

His Lordship pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Guedalla, Jacobson, and Spyer; Messrs. Lewis and Lewis.

POLICE-SERGEANT CRITICIZED BY BENCH

At the Malmesbury Petty Sessions on Wednesday Lady Blanche Linnie Scott Douglas, a member of the Beaufort Hunt, was summoned for riding on a footpath at Sherston on December 26 and also for assaulting Police-sergeant Broad while in the execution of his duty. Lady Blanche pleaded "Guilty" to the first summons, but "Not Guilty" to the second. Sergeant Broad stated that Lady Blanche refused to get off the footpath, though signalled to do so. She rode defiantly at him, and had he not caught hold of the bridle of her horse he would have been knocked down and seriously injured. Lady Blanche said she was stationary when the sergeant caught hold of the horse with both hands. She was terrified, and said, "For God's sake, don't, don't." Evidence was given for the defence that the road was so blocked with traffic that it was impossible for Lady Blanche to get off the footpath. The Bench fined Lady Blanche 1s. on the first summons, but dismissed the second summons, being of opinion that the sergeant did wrong in touching Lady Blanche's bridle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CAREER OF A FRIEND OF QUEEN OF RUMANIA

JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Horridge *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone, Surrey, claims from Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel appearing in the *Evening Standard* on May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that, on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leiba, and that he was born on July 22, 1891, the son of Iancu Leiba, an estate bailiff, and of his wife, Ita, a housekeeper, both resident in the village of Mileanca, in the district of Dorohoiu, Rumania.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healy for the defendants. Mr. D'Arcy Edmondson watched on behalf of an interested party.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff, Mr. Jonesco, by Mr. Birkett was continued.

The witness admitted that, since the adjournment of the Court, he had been in consultation with his legal advisers.

Mr. Birkett.—While you have been under cross-examination?—Yes.

You have never been, or pretended to be, a doctor of medicine?—No.

Nor a captain in the Rumanian Army?—No.

At the request of Mr. Birkett, the witness showed to the Judge and the jury the scar on his left hand which he has said was the result of a wound received by him while serving with the Rumanian Army during the second Balkan War.

Mr. Birkett.—Did you ever hear that Moritz Leiba had a peculiar mark on his left hand?—I have heard so from the depositions of witnesses taken in Rumania.

Did a doctor attend you for that hand when it was grazed?—Yes.

What was his name?—He was the doctor of the regiment.

What regiment?—The 11th Rosiori of Cavalry.

What rank did you bear?—Cadet.

How did you obtain the wound?—While I was riding and holding the reins a bullet passed along my hand.

He could not remember the date when he was wounded, but the place was Bazargic, on the Bulgarian frontier. He agreed that there was very little shooting in the second Balkan War.

"Some Sniping and Murdering"

Mr. Birkett.—Was there any? (Laughter.)—There was some sniping and murdering.

There is no record in any military document of your service or your wound?—The military authorities should have such a record.

Mr. Birkett handed to the witness a book which the witness agreed was a "book of the reserve of officers."

Mr. Birkett.—Does that book purport to contain a military record of the owner with a photograph of him?—Yes.

Mr. Birkett.—Did you ever have a book like that?—Yes.

When did you last have it?—In 1928.

Where is it now?—I sent it to the Rumanian Minister of War at Bukarest to have my record completed.

Those books are copies of records kept by the authorities in Rumania?—Yes.

So there would be in the records of the military authorities at Bukarest a full record of your military career?—There ought to be.

And a book containing details of your career up to 1928?—Yes.

You were described in that book as "Lieutenant Barbu Jonesco"?—I think I was described as "Second Lieutenant Barbu Jonesco," of the Army Service Corps.

Mr. Jonesco said that in 1924 the military attaché in London and Belgium, whose name was Antonescu, saw his record book.

Mr. Birkett.—Is Antonescu alive now?—I do not know.

When did you become a lieutenant of artillery?—I do not know, but I think it was in 1927 or 1928.

Until you got a mobilization order in April, 1928, you did not know that you had become an artillery officer?—No.

What guns are employed in the Rumanian Army?—I think French guns.

Have you ever seen one?—No. (Laughter.) In 1913 you were in the cavalry. Then you were transferred to the Army Service Corps? Then lieutenant of artillery?—Yes.

The mobilization says that you must report at St. George's Barracks, Bukarest. Is there such a place?—I do not know. I have not been there since pre-War days.

Mr. Jonesco agreed that the Railway Brigade was a branch of the Army Service Corps.

Mr. Birkett.—Does it not appear from the records in this case that Moritz Leiba was transferred to the Railway Brigade in 1913?—Yes.

In the same year as Barbu Jonesco was transferred to the Army Service Corps? Apparently.

List of Reserve Officers

Mr. Birkett produced another book, which the witness said was a Rumanian Army List of the Reserve of Officers, so far as he knew. The year of the publication was 1925.

Mr. Birkett.—Does it purport to be a list of all the reserve officers in every department of the Rumanian Army?—It looks like it.

"I think I read in a newspaper called *Cuvantul Dreptota*," added the witness, "that they have had to get a new list as the old list was incomplete."

Mr. Birkett.—Do you get that newspaper every day?—Except when it is confiscated. (Laughter.)

You have kept in close touch with Rumanian affairs?—Yes, unfortunately. Up to the middle of 1927, since then, intermittently.

Do you know whether your name appears in this Army List for 1925?—I hope so, but I do not know.

Will you accept from me that the name "Barbu Jonesco" does appear in this list?—I am very pleased to hear it.

Don't be pleased too soon. You were never a doctor and you were not born in 1883?—No.

And you were never in the Sanitary Corps?—Not so far as I know.

The witness explained that the authorities sometimes transferred a man from one corps to another without informing him. He had made inquiries for his record-book in Rumania through his lawyers.

A man named Marco Leibovici had stayed with him at Godstone, but he was not his brother.

Mr. Birkett.—Did Marco have a brother "Moritz"?—I do not know.

Did Marco Leibovici ever assert that he was your brother?—I have never heard so.

The witness said that he had heard that Marco had a brother, Leon, and two sisters, Rosa Grossu and Clara Silberman.

Returning to Mr. Jonesco's account of his early days at Sacelu, Rumania, where Mr. Jonesco has stated that he was born, Mr. Birkett asked if he knew whether his brothers, Nikola and Virgiliu, or his sister, Matilda, were alive or dead. The witness agreed that he did not know.

Mr. Birkett.—At one period you were a very wealthy man?—I wish I had now what I had then.

Your father, mother, brothers, and sister were in comparative poverty?—I do not know. I was not living with them. I had no interest in them.

In the days of your abundance you never gave your mother a thought?—I may have had a thought about her.

Did your parents ever give you a book with "To dear Barbu" in it?—No.

Can you produce any document which contains your name before 1912?—I cannot. I could have if I had been in Rumania.

By 1912, when you say you were 27, your name must have been inscribed many, many times?—Yes.

And in 27 years you must have met hundreds of people?—Yes.

Have you here any person whom you can produce to testify that he knew you during those years?—No, but I have tried to get them. I have telegraphed for them to come. I do not know if they can come or not. I got no reply to my telegrams.

At the request of Mr. Birkett, two men stood up in Court. One, whose name was given as Dr. Iliescu, the witness agreed that he recognized. They had met at the Bank of Rumania in 1919, he said.

Mr. Birkett.—Did he not then come up to you and say: "How do you do, Moritz? How are you?"—Never.

Did he not say: "Are you not Moritz Leibovici?"—No.

The witness denied that he told Dr. Iliescu that he was Barbu Jonesco, an engineer, or that he had ever been to school at Jassy. He did not remember seeing Dr. Iliescu at the Criterion Restaurant some months later when Dr. Iliescu said: "I am sure that you are Moritz Leibovici."

Mr. Birkett.—When the Court adjourned at the end of the first day's hearing, did you take him by the shoulder in the corridor and say: "You are responsible for all this"?—No.

"Of National Importance to Rumania"

Did he say: "If you had not told me that you were Barbu Jonesco and cheated me when I first asked, perhaps I should not have taken the part which I have"?—He pointed me out to some other Rumanian witnesses. Then he came and shook hands with me and said that, if I had come to see him before, he would not have come back from Rumania to be a witness against me. I said: "So you are against me?" He said: "Yes. It is a matter of national importance to Rumania."

Last night, added Mr. Jonesco, Dr. Iliescu spoke to him again when the Court adjourned.

Mr. Birkett.—Did he say: "You are a fool to go on with this action"?—I think he did.

Did he say: "You know that you are Moritz. You are a fool to go on with this action and tell lies"?—No.

Mr. Jonesco said that he did not study at Jassy in 1907. Shown an interrogatory in which he had stated that he had studied at Jassy in 1907, he said that it was a mistake.

Mr. Birkett.—Was Moritz Leiba at Jassy in 1907?—I do not know.

Did you know that Dr. Iliescu was at Jassy in 1907?—I knew that he was going to say so from the depositions.

Have your friends ever humorously nicknamed you "tomato"?—Never.

At school did you ever get a die with a coronet on it and stamp your paper and schoolbooks with it?—No.

There were 30 or 40 boys at the school at Sacelu which he attended, the witness continued. He appeared in the school register as "Barbu Jonesco."

Mr. Birkett.—Where did your brother, Virgiliu, go to school?—I do not know.

Where did Nikóla go to school?—At Sacelu, after I left.

And your sister?—I do not know.

How proud your former schoolmasters and schoolfellows must have been when you were the host of the Queen of Rumania?—If they were still there, yes.

Did you ever receive any message from the school saying: "Your old masters are proud of you, Barbu," or anything like that?—I got some telegrams from Sacelu when I got my decoration.

Mr. Jonesco said that the Queen of Rumania gave to his chauffeur a £5 note and a cigarette-case at the end of her visit in 1924.

Mr. Birkett.—Was it a silver cigarette case, identical with yours?—Yes. She had a lot of cigarette cases like that.

But she would not give to the master what she gave to the chauffeur?—I also got a photograph.

How many hundreds did the Queen of Rumania bring with her and distribute in England and America?—I do not know.

What regiment?—The 11th Rosiori of Cavalry.

What rank did you bear?—Cadet.

How did you obtain the wound?—While I was riding and holding the reins a bullet passed along my hand.

He could not remember the date when he was wounded, but the place was Bazargic, on the Bulgarian frontier. He agreed that there was very little shooting in the second Balkan War.

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Mr. Birkett.—Does it purport to be a list of all the reserve officers in every department of the Rumanian Army?—It looks like it.

"I think I read in a newspaper called *Cuvantul Dreptota*," added the witness, "that they have had to get a new list as the old list was incomplete."

Mr. Birkett.—Do you get that newspaper every day?—Except when it is confiscated. (Laughter.)

You have kept in close touch with Rumanian affairs?—Yes, unfortunately. Up to the middle of 1927, since then, intermittently.

Do you know whether your name appears in this Army List for 1925?—I hope so, but I do not know.

Will you accept from me that the name "Barbu Jonesco" does appear in this list?—I am very pleased to hear it.

Don't be pleased too soon. You were never a doctor and you were not born in 1883?—No.

And you were never in the Sanitary Corps?—Not so far as I know.

The witness explained that the authorities sometimes transferred a man from one corps to another without informing him. He had made inquiries for his record-book in Rumania through his lawyers.

A man named Marco Leibovici had stayed with him at Godstone, but he was not his brother.

Mr. Birkett.—Did Marco have a brother "Moritz"?—I do not know.

Did Marco Leibovici ever assert that he was your brother?—I have never heard so.

The witness said that he had heard that Marco had a brother, Leon, and two sisters, Rosa Grossu and Clara Silberman.

Returning to Mr. Jonesco's account of his early days at Sacelu, Rumania, where Mr. Jonesco has stated that he was born, Mr. Birkett asked if he knew whether his brothers, Nikola and Virgiliu, or his sister, Matilda, were alive or dead. The witness agreed that he did not know.

Mr. Birkett.—At one period you were a very wealthy man?—I wish I had now what I had then.

Your father, mother, brothers, and sister were in comparative poverty?—I do not know. I was not living with them. I had no interest in them.

In the days of your abundance you never gave your mother a thought?—I may have had a thought about her.

Did your parents ever give you a book with "To dear Barbu" in it?—No.

Can you produce any document which contains your name before 1912?—I cannot. I could have if I had been in Rumania.

By 1912, when you say you were 27, your name must have been inscribed many, many times?—Yes.

And in 27 years you must have met hundreds of people?—Yes.

Have you here any person whom you can produce to testify that he knew you during those years?—No, but I have tried to get them. I have telegraphed for them to come. I do not know if they can come or not. I got no reply to my telegrams.

At the request of Mr. Birkett, two men stood up in Court. One, whose name was given as Dr. Iliescu, the witness agreed that he

£1,500 FOR A FATAL ACCIDENT

A common jury in Mr. Justice Acton's Court yesterday awarded £1,500 in an action brought by Mrs. Eleanor Alsop, of 118, Craven-road, Rugby, against Mr. George Harry Cox, of Old Bilton, near Rugby. The action was for damages for the death of the plaintiff's husband, Mr. George Alsop, aged 41 years, who had been employed as a shunter by British Thomson-Houston Company, Limited, at Rugby. On February 19, 1929, Mr. Alsop was standing on the side of a moving locomotive when a motor-lorry belonging to the defendant was suddenly backed, fatally crushing Alsop. The defendant denied negligence. Of the damages awarded, £800 was given to the widow and £700 for the benefit of her three children, girls aged 11 years, six years, and four months.

TEN YEARS OLD WARRANT

Henry Guise, 35, stated to have formerly carried on business as a cotton merchant in Manchester, was charged at Manchester on Wednesday with obtaining £1,401 by fraud and false pretences. Detective-inspector Crowther stated that the warrant was issued in December, 1920. Guise went abroad, and extradition proceedings were of no avail. On Tuesday Guise gave himself up at Manchester. There were other warrants out against Guise, who was stated to be originally of Russian nationality but since naturalized as a British subject. He was remanded till next Thursday, bail being refused.

COURT OF APPEAL

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURE INTEREST: LIABILITY TO TAX

LUIPAARD'S VLEI ESTATE AND GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED, v. COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE

(*Before the* Master *of the* Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, *and* Lord Justice Greer)

The Court dismissed this appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt, reported in *The Times* of November 14 last and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 42. The appeal raised the question of the liability of a company to be assessed to income-tax in respect of Debenture interest which had been paid, not out of the profits of the year, but out of accumulated undivided profits which had been charged with tax in previous years.

The case arose out of an appeal by the Luipaard's Vlei Estate and Gold Mining Co., Limited, against a decision of the Special Commissioners of Income Tax affirming certain assessments.

On June 30, 1923, the company had £40,275 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures outstanding out of an amount of £120,000 originally issued. A reserve of £28,137 appeared in the balance-sheet and there was standing to the credit of the profit and loss account £68,929. The latter balance represented an accumulation of past profits on which the company had paid income-tax. That balance had been ascertained under ordinary principles of commercial accounting and did not represent the balance which would have been standing to the credit of the profit and loss account if the balance had been ascertained and adjusted in accordance with the principles applicable for assessment to income-tax. Had the balance been adjusted in accordance with such principles it would have been £99,584.

In July, 1923, the directors of the company came to the conclusion that certain of the company's assets had become depreciated in value to the extent of £602,543. By November, 1923, the capital loss suffered by the company through depreciation was ascertained on a valuation to be £474,675. To meet this, on February 22, 1924, the share capital was reduced by £377,610, the £28,137 was written off the reserve account, and the £68,929 was written off the balance standing to the credit of the profit and loss account.

Further Debentures Created

The Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures were progressively reduced by a sinking fund from £40,275 on June 30, 1923, to nil on June 30, 1928. In 1924 the company created £40,000 further Debentures carrying interest at 6 per cent. During the year ended June 30, 1925, issues of those Debentures were made totalling £30,000.

After February, 1924, the company made payments of Debenture interest, deducting tax at the standard rate. The company claimed to be entitled to retain the tax so deducted on the ground that, notwithstanding that the balance to the credit of its profit and loss account had been written off, the company must still be treated as having the £68,929 available as taxed profits for payment of the interest.

They were, however, assessed in respect of payments of interest after February 22, 1924, from which tax had been deducted.

Rule 19 of the All Schedules Rules under the Income Tax Act, 1918, provides:—

(1) Where any yearly interest of money . . . is payable wholly out of profits or gains brought into charge to tax, no assessment shall be made upon the person entitled to such interest in the whole of those profits on gains shall be assessed and charged with tax on the person liable to the interest . . . without distinguishing the same, and the person liable to make such payment . . . shall be entitled . . . to deduct . . . a sum representing the amount of the tax thereon at the rate or rates of tax in force during the period through which the said payment was accruing due.

Rule 21 provides:—

(1) Upon payment of any interest of money . . . not payable, or not wholly payable, out of profits or gains brought into charge, the person by or through whom any such payment is made shall deduct thereout a sum representing the amount of the tax thereon at the rate of tax in force at the time of the payment.

(2) Any such person shall forthwith render an account to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of the amount so deducted . . . and every such amount shall be a debt from him to the Crown and shall be recoverable as such . . .

The contention of the Crown was: (1) that the £68,929 was not "profits or gains brought into charge" under Rule 19, because the Rule implied brought into charge during the current year, not at some past period; and (2) that the sum in question had been finally capitalized and could not be brought out again as income available for Debenture interest payments.

On an appeal, the Special Commissioners held that the Debenture interest in question was not paid out of profits or gains brought into charge to tax and that the £68,929 was not available either for distribution as dividend or for payment of Debenture interest after it had been written off. They therefore confirmed the assessments.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt took the same view.

The company appealed.

Mr. Raymond Needham, K.C., and Mr. J. M. Tucker appeared for the appellants; The Attorney-General (Sir W. Jowitt, K.C.), and Mr. Reginald Hills for the Crown.

Judgment

The Master of the Rolls (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that the appeal must be dismissed. The first thing was to see the purpose of Rule 19, using as it did the expression "profits or gains brought into charge to tax." The contention of the Attorney-General was quite correct—namely, that the income-tax was in its nature an annual tax, imposed annually by an annual Act, and unless that annual Act were passed the powers to assess and collect the tax would lie dormant.

Having read Rule 19 of the All Schedules Rules, his Lordship, continuing, said that that rule clearly imposed a duty on the person making the payment. He had to deduct the tax, and if the money out of which he paid it had already been brought into charge to tax then he need not account for the sums deducted; but, if not, then he had to render an account to the Crown. He (Lord Hanworth) stood by the words he had used in Attorney-General v. Metropolitan Water Board (44 *The Times* L.R., 135; [1928] 1 K.B. at p. 843):—

There is in my judgment good ground for the Attorney-General's argument that in Rule 19 the words "payable wholly out of profits brought into charge to tax" do not mean payment out of a fund that may be brought into charge, or is, or will be, a factor for the purpose of charge. But refer to a fund brought into charge out of which tax is payable and to be paid. So that, in an account between the Crown, the appellants, as tax collectors for the Crown, and the stockholders, it would be clearly seen that the sum deducted from the payments to the stockholders was passed on to and reached the Crown.

The duty therefore, of the person making the payment was clear. In the present case it was suggested that, because at some time in the past, under some different income-tax Act, there had been a payment to the Crown in respect of a sum represented by this £68,929, therefore the company could take advantage of that historical fact and say that they were entitled to take that fact into account in respect of sums which, years later, were stopped in their hands under Rule 19. He could find no justification for that contention. Rule 19 contemplated liability of both payer and payee, a duty was imposed on the payer, and the deduction from interest paid to the payee did not enure to the payer's profit unless he had rendered an account to the Crown.

On the Crown's second contention, he thought that the Crown were right and that the £68,929 had been finally and irrevocably capitalized, so as to disentitle the company to restore it to circulation and deal with it as profits brought into account to tax. But as there might be cases of a similar kind where the point was not so clear it might be better to decide the present appeal on the other ground. The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Greer gave judgment to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Julius, Edwards, and Julius; the Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

FALSE CUSTOMS DECLARATION

At the Mansion House Justice Room on Tuesday, before the Lord Mayor, Douglas Kendal, of Upper Tulse-hill, was summoned for making a false declaration in connexion with the Customs by representing that W. J. and F. H. Bull, Limited, had purchased outright nine cases of thorium nitrate from Deutsche Gasglühlicht Auer for £256 2s. 8d., whereas Messrs. Bull, Limited, did not buy the chemical outright, nor was the price declared the true price. Mr. A. P. Davis, who appeared for the Department of Customs and Excise, replying to the Lord Mayor, said he did not suggest that the defendant knew the declaration was false, but he should not have signed it without knowing it was true. No appreciable sum, by way of duty, had been lost, because the Customs refused to accept the declaration as to price and asked for a deposit, which was paid. Mr. C. J. R. Llewellyn, representing the defendant, said the worst which could be imputed to his client was that he had signed the declaration without sufficient inquiry as to its accuracy. He had no personal knowledge of the value of the chemical and derived no pecuniary advantage from the transaction. The Lord Mayor ordered the defendant to pay a fine of £20 and £3 3s. costs.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

INDIAN RAILWAY ANNUITIES: SINKING FUND

IN RE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY PURCHASE ACT, 1900 ARMSTRONG AND OTHERS v. MEAD AND ANOTHER

(*Before* Mr. Justice Luxmoore)

His Lordship read a considered judgment on this summons taken out by the present annuity trustees under the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Purchase Act, 1900. That Act, which was passed in exercise of the right of the Secretary of State to purchase the railway, which had hitherto been a private concern, provided for the purchase to be effected by payment of annuities over a term of 48 years and 48 days. Those annuities were to be of two classes—"A" annuities, without any sinking fund; and "B" annuities, with respect to which the Act provided, by section 21:—

For the purpose of providing a sinking fund the annuity trustees shall from and in respect of the annuities payable to the annuitants whose names shall for the time being be on the register of annuitants Class B on each and every half-yearly or other day on which they shall receive the same . . . deduct a sum at such a rate as to produce as near as may be on the said 17th day of August, 1948, the capital sum represented by such annuity. . . .

The amount of the sinking fund deduction was fixed by the trustees by resolution dated December 17, 1900, and it was now apparent that, if existing conditions remained unchanged till 1948, the amount of the sinking fund would at that date be very greatly in excess of the capital value of the annuity. It was contended by some of the "B" annuitants that in those circumstances it was the duty of the trustees to reduce the rate of the sinking fund deductions. The trustees accordingly took out the present summons for the determination of the questions whether, on its true construction, the sum to be deducted under section 21 of the above-mentioned Act from each half-yearly payment of each annuity of Class "B" was to be calculated at a fixed and invariable rate, or whether the plaintiffs had power to vary the rate of deduction from time to time as they might think fit, if they had such power, whether they ought to exercise it by reducing the rate of deduction, and whether they ought to make a fresh calculation every half-year or at some other and what periods to ascertain the rate.

Mr. Wilfrid Greene, K.C., and Mr. Walters appeared for the applicants; Mr. Moritz, K.C., and Mr. Macgillivray for certain holders of "B" annuities; Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. Turnbull for other holders of such annuities.

Judgment

Mr. Justice Luxmoore, in giving judgment, said that the answer to the question raised by the summons depended solely on the construction of section 21 of the Act of 1900.

Under a contract made in 1849 between the East India Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a lease for 99 years of the land required for the railway was granted by the company subject to a right to purchase the undertaking, and at the option of the East India Company to pay the purchase money by an annuity continuing during the remainder of the lease. The Secretary of State, as successor to the East India Company, gave notice in 1899 of his intention to purchase. The gross purchase price was based on a valuation of £174 5s. 11d. for each £100 of the railway's stock.

Nowhere in the Act was any provision made for fixing the amount to be deducted from the B annuities, and it was owing to the absence of any such provision that the difficulty—if difficulty it were—had ar

Sporting News

RACING

SPRING HANDICAPS

THE HAMILTON TOTALISATOR

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The entries for a number of the more important Spring Handicaps were announced in the *Racing Calendar* which was published yesterday. The entries for these races each show an increase on those of last year. Eighteen more entries have been made for the Great Metropolitan Stakes and 17 more for the "Jubilee" and the Queen's Prize. As is usual, a number of horses have been entered for several of the events, the entries for which are given in another column. The weights for these races will not be announced for some time, so that there is no need to give selections for them at the present moment, but I shall be much interested in the weights given, for example, to Le Phare in the City and Suburban, to Strephon II. in the "Jubilee," for which Midlothian has also been entered, to the American four-year-old Chestnut Oak in the Victoria Cup, and to a horse whose name at the present time I do not intend to mention for the Great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom.

A week ago I was privileged to see in working order a totalisator at Folkestone. On the same afternoon another machine was being tested at Thirsk. Both machines behaved very satisfactorily, and it seemed that at last the Betting Control Board had solved their troubles as regards a fully electrified machine. I wondered at the time what had happened to the machine which had been invented by Mr. R. M. Hamilton, some time a master at Malvern, about whose experiments I had written in these Notes. I learn now that Mr. Hamilton's machine will be used at Hurst Park, Sandown Park, Kempton Park, and at Lingfield. The various parts of his machine are being made by the General Electric Company, and I have every reason to believe that one of his fully electrified machines will be working at Hurst Park on the day that the Victoria Cup is run—May 10. It is difficult to understand why, when the two other machines were being shown at Folkestone and Thirsk, no reference was made to the Hamilton machine, which is actually in a state much more advanced than either of them. It is most satisfactory to learn that we have at the present time three totalisators, fully mechanized, for use on the racecourses in this country, all of which seem to me to be capable of dealing with all the betting that takes place on our racecourses. It will be most interesting to compare the Hamilton machine with the British Automatic machine. The latter, so it is promised, will be in use at the Craven Meeting at Newmarket on May 6, while I have every reason to believe that the Hamilton machine will, as stated be working at Hurst Park on May 10.

GATWICK MEETING

The Gatwick Meeting was concluded yesterday in very pleasant weather. Much of the racing was not of great importance, but it was for the most part interesting. Poole decided to saddle Kingsford for the Surrey Steeplechase and not Castletown, and Kingsford at odds on duly won, but he gave Stott far from a comfortable ride. As at Sandown Park he pulled very hard. Stott restrained him for a mile and then gave way to him and allowed him to have his head. At once Kingsford went away with a long lead. Occasionally he jumped rather impetuously, and once he almost came down, but he stood up to the end and won by many lengths from Nannie II., with Rock Crystal a bad third. Even after passing the winning-post Kingsford was still fighting for his head.

Newtown Wonder and Redshank were the best backed of the small field for the opening race, the Cotland Selling Steeplechase. Redshank was always going as well as Newtown Wonder was going badly, and finally won easily from Hugh O'Neill, while Newtown Wonder finished last of four. Although he had not run too well at Newbury Borysthene on his earlier form had a really good chance of winning the Coulsdon Selling Hurdle, yet two other of the starters were better backed than he was and in the end he started at 5 to 1 against. He won easily by four lengths from the favourite, Achroy. Bonanza, who was well backed, failed to stay, while War Dance, who started at 10 to 1, was beaten a long way from the finish.

Captain Wardell owns quite a useful young hurdler in Loughbrown, who was, I understand, given to him by Lord Beaverbrook, for he followed up his success at Plumpton by winning the Four-Year-Old Hurdle with ease from The Torch, with Yarmouth third. The winner was ridden by Nicholson, who had ridden him when he had won before. This young rider knows Loughbrown always well placed and then brought him with one run between the last two hurdles to win with ease. Loughbrown will win again. The starters for the Povey Steeplechase were all novices, but the race as a spectacle was most exciting. There was much grief and a good finish. Full Dress was the first to fall, and at half-way Royal Ambassador, who had been in front, came down Caprizant then went on in front, but was beaten in the Straight. After he was beaten the race became a contest between Royal Tango and the favourite, Mistletoi, with Decollete a danger to the two of them. Decollete then fell and it was left to the other two to fight out the finish. It was only close home that Royal Tango got his head in front and won by a head.

There is nothing that needs to be written about the Gatwick National Hunt Flat Race, for which Tide started at 11 to 2 on, and which he won in a canter. There were only three starters for this event, which is quite out of place on the programme of such progressive meetings as those held at Gatwick.

A very important meeting will be begun at Lingfield this afternoon. The racing promises to be very interesting, and as racing at Lingfield is always most enjoyable there should be a large attendance of visitors this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon.

LINGFIELD PROSPECTS

ORPINGTON AMATEURS' STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Keep Cool must have a good chance on his Hurst Park form, on which running he should beat Endwell and Cybairn. Prince Regent has a chance, as, if he is started, has Letham. Magic Bard won at Kempton Park, and on that form seems certain to beat Endwell and through him Keep Cool. MAGIC BARD seems to be the best selection.

GENERAL PEACE HURDLE (2m.).—Apparently neither Peertoi nor Corduroy is to be started. I am very sorry that Peertoi is a doubtful starter, for he is in my opinion about the best hurdler in training, and his running here would either have confirmed me in that view or caused me to believe that that view is incorrect. Arctic Star won at Newbury, but hardly in the manner of a champion, while this easy two miles may not be in his favour. Kinnaird is very good, and this season very consistent. Rolle may run well, but does not seem, at the weights, to have quite a winning chance. CLEAR CASH won at Newbury, and on that form has the beating here of Kinnaird. He won this race last year, and on this season's form appears to me to be the probable winner again. If the race were a handicap he would certainly have been given more weight to carry.

SURREY AMATEURS' STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—Mountain Slip has won his last two races over fences in the style of a very useful young steeplechaser, and he must have a good chance here. Glen Andred should run well, while Drintyre is obviously fit and well, and in this class of race not easy to beat. The problem to be solved seems to me to be whether MOUNTAIN SLIP can with success give him 9lb. I think that he should be able to do so, and accordingly make him my selection.

FEBRUARY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Montpelier should again beat Battler, while on Newbury form he has the beating of Prospice. On Sandown Park form, on the other hand, Prospice has the beating of Montpelier, but as this, like Newbury, is a left-handed course and Sandown is right-handed, I shall expect Montpelier to beat Prospice. Ormuzd has a fair chance, as has Norman Baron, who won at the last meeting here. I like best the chance of MONTPELIER.

MANIFESTO STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—This event is for horses that have not won a steeplechase up to the time of the closing of the race. Magic Moon and Blue Vinny have won over fences since that date, but apparently neither of them is to be started this afternoon. The starters will therefore be all comparative novices. The best of them may be NICKLETTE, who will be ridden by F. Rees. She was well backed when falling at the last meeting at Kempton Park.

FELCOURT HURDLE (2m.).—Cardinal's Ring has not won over hurdles for a long time, but if he is fit and well he must have a chance in this company. Alliteration and Big Black Boy won last time out, but neither seems to me very reliable. Kentish Plover ran quite well at Newbury, and if he runs a little better here would have a nice chance. The Wheedler will be an interesting starter. He has been out over hurdles once before, but may not yet be at his best. It is not easy to make a selection. Perhaps the winner will be CARDINAL'S RING.

GATWICK RESULTS

1.30 (1.30).—The COTLAND SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

REDSHANK, br g, by Redwood—Ayah (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..... G. Browne 1
HUGH O'NEILL, ch g, by Huon II.—Moon Flower (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... W. Redmond 2
APRIL FOOL, b g, by Mercutio—Heliopsis (Mr. R. Wigram), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... T. James 3
Newtown Wonder (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 12st. 5lb. ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by A. Law, at Michel Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Newtown Wonder, 7 to 4 Redshank, 9 to 2 April Fool, 10 to 1 agst Hugh O'Neill.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 5s.; total place pool, 3,854 units.
Won by 20 lengths; eight lengths separated second and third.

The winner was bought in for 90 guineas.

2.0 (2.2).—The COULSDON MAIDEN SELLING HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

BORYSTHENE, ch h, by Sardanapale—Reine Margot (Mrs. G. N. Bennett), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..L. Rees 1
ACHROY, b g, by Achtoi—Roy's Daughter (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... P. Prendergast 2
BONEBLACK, b g, by Periostеum—Ma'cona (Mr. D. A. Jackson), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 3
Lemington (Mr. F. L. Hill), 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... F. Chisman 0
Diligencia (Miss M. Drake), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... J. Browne 0
Paddy Town (Mr J. Hylton), 5 yrs. 11st. 8lb. ..... G. Hardy 0
Typhoon (Mr. R. Sowerby), 5 yrs. 11st. 8lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Faithful Knight (Mr. Dollar), 4 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... H. Graves 0
War Dance (Mr. H. Escott), 4 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... A. Escott 0
Yale Blue (Mr. E. O. Holter), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... M. Pringle 0
Soulful Eyes (Mr. R. McAlpine), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... C. Dixon 0
Bonanza (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... H. Nicholson 0
Rocky Mountains (Sir C. Pulley), 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... A. Hutchers 0

(Winner trained by G. N. Bennett, at Alfriston)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Achroy, 3 to 1 Bonanza, 5 to 1 Borysthene, 10 to 1 each War Dance, Yale Blue, Faithful Knight, and Rocky Mountains, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4?s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,643 units; total place pool, 4,419 units.
Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Yale Blue was fourth and Soulful Eyes last.
There was no bid for the winner.

2.30 (2.32).—The SURREY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 250 sovs. Three miles.

KINGSFORD, ch g, by Dairy Bridge—High Jinks (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Stott 1
NANNIE II., br m, by Strickland, out of a hunter mare by Priestlands (Mr. H. B. Brandt), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... D. McCarthy 2
ROCK CRYSTAL, br m, by Rockmint—St. Bridget II. (Captain H. C. Grey), aged, 10st. 3lb. ..... J. Hamilton 3
Geryones (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Pride of the Morning (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... Captain W. Dennis 0
Chiron (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 10st. 5lb. J. Hamey 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 on Kingsford, 7 to 2 agst Geryones, 6 to 1 Chiron, 20 to 1 Nannie II., 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 2d.; places, 3s., 7s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,119 units; total place pool, 3,380 units.
Won by 15 lengths; a bad third. Pride of the Morning was fourth.

3.0 (3.1).—The FOUR-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

LOUGHBROWN, b g, by Birlingham—Hatshepsut (Captain M. Wardell), 11st. 4lb. ..H. Nicholson 1
THE TORCH, b c, by Flamboyant—Redhill (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 11st. 10lb. ..... R. Everett 2
YARMOUTH, gr c, by Serment d'Amour—Yvonne (Mr. A. E. Ansell), 11st. ..... R. Thrale 3
Starless (Mr. P. Hands), 11st. 9lb. ..... J. Dodd 0
Numide (Lord Queenborough), 11st. 9lb. .. M. Doherty 0
Lexington Lass (Mr. E. L. Glaspool), 11st. 4lb. ..... S. Ingham 0
Zinita (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), 11st. 4lb. ..... Owner 0
Filibuster (Mr. W. Bullen), 11st. 2lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Dusty Answer (Captain R. Ellames), 11st. 2lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Galloper Gay (Major J. B. Walker), 11st. 1lb. ..... C. Rhodes 0
Quick Service (Mrs. Bancroft), 11st. ..R. McCarthy 0
Glorious Diligence (Mrs. T. Walton), 10st. 11lb. ..... G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Loughbrown, 4 to 1 Zinita, 5 to 1 The Torch, 10 to 1 Dusty Answer and Quick Service, 100 to 8 Galloper Gay and Yarmouth, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 7,375 units; total place pool, 7,088 units.
Won by five lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Zinita was fourth and Numide last.

3.30 (3.30).—The POVEY CROSS NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

ROYAL TANGO, gr g, by Tangiers—Roi Allie (Mr. F. T. Hale), 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... E. Foster 1
MISTLETOI, b m, by Achtoi—Mistletoe Maid (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..R. Everett 2
CAPRIZANT, br g, by Cappy Ricks—Long Sheila (Lady McCalmont), 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... Mr. M. Barry 3
Irish Lancer (Lord Abergavenny), 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Finchley Bridge (Colonel H. Alves), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Captain McCarthy 0
Royal Ambassador (Lord Fingall), 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... Owner 0
Full Dress (Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Jickling), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... G. Hardy 0
Wild Scot (Mr. F. H. Rug), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... G. Turner 0
Decollete (Captain D. FitzGerald), 5 yrs. 11st. ..... H. Fortescue 0
Primrose Knight (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... J. Hogan 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Mistletoi, 9 to 2 Royal Tango, 5 to 1 Decollete, 11 to 2 Caprizant, 8 to 1 Royal Ambassador, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,692 units; total place pool, 3,402 units.
Won by a head; a bad third. Irish Lancer was fourth and Finchley Bridge the only other to finish.

4.0 (4.2).—The GATWICK NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

TIDE, b g, by Tidal Wave—Ormeau (Mr. R. H. A. Greason), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..Mr. A. Cottrill 1
ROYAL DEFENCE, b g, by Royal Realm—Lady Lisenor (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... Owner 2
WROXHAM BRIDGE, ch g, by Dairy Bridge—Jinker (Captain C. B. Petre), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... Mr. E. Petre 3

(Winner trained by T. Rimell, at Kinnersley)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 2 on Tide, 7 to 1 agst Wroxham Bridge, 100 to 8 agst Royal Defence.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,634 units.
Won by 12 lengths; eight lengths separated second and third.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GENERAL PEACE OPEN HURDLE (LINGFIELD PARK).—Sleepy Lad.

SMALL HEATH SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (BIRMINGHAM).—Burley Adelia.

COVENTRY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (BIRMINGHAM).—Romantic.

GATWICK ENGAGEMENT.—Ring Down.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Redshank, WIN 3s., PLACE 3s.; Hugh O'Neill, PLACE 14s. 9d.
2.0.—Borysthene, WIN 6s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Achroy, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Boneblack, PLACE 14s. 3d.
2.30.—Kingsford, WIN 3s. 3d., PLACE 3s. 9d.; Nannie II., PLACE 12s.
3.0.—Loughbrown, WIN 3s. 9d., PLACE 4s.; The Torch, PLACE 14s.; Yarmouth, PLACE 9s.
3.30.—Royal Tango, WIN 8s., PLACE 3s. 6d.; Mistletoi, PLACE 4s. 6d.; Caprizant, PLACE 8s.
4.0.—Tide, WIN 2s.

WORLD'S SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Mlle. Sonja Henie, a Norwegian, won the world's figure-skating championship for women here last night. Karl Shafer, the Austrian skater, won the men's figure-skating championship, and M. and Mme. Pierre Brunet, of Paris, won the pairs.—*Reuter.*

CURLING

KANDERSTEG, Feb. 6.—East Fife Rink (skip Mr. Edie) to-day won the shield presented by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for the first time. The runners-up were Kandersteg (skip Mr. Bohny).—*Reuter.*

LINGFIELD PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.50.—The ORPINGTON AMATEURS' SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 120 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aKEEP COOL (Captain R. E. Sassoon)—J. Nightingall	a	12	6
ROMAN HACKLE (Mr. W. R. West) ..... J. Hall	a	12	4
aENDWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	12	0
RARE SORT (Captain T. C. G. Vivian) ..... Vivian	a	11	12
SNAPPER (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	a	11	11
CYBAIRN (Mr. S. Bennett) ..... Bennett	a	11	10
PRINCE REGENT (Mr. C. W. Pennington-Yorkton)	a	11	6
aWHITE CARGO (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... J. Pendarves	a	11	6
GENEROSITY (Mr. J. M. Gosden) ..... J. Gosden	a	11	5
aMAGIC BARD (Mr. J. L. Hall) ..... J. Hall	a	11	4
LETHAM (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... Little	a	11	1
aPORPHYRION (Mr. F. B. Skey) ..... Pendarves	a	11	0
CHRANT (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... Smallwood	a	10	13
ROGIOSKO (Mr. R. C. Cotterell) ..... H. A. Brown	a	10	8
SMILIN THROUGH (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	10	4
HARD NAIL (Mr. W. Curtis) ..... Wheeler	a	10	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KEEP COOL, Owner; ENDWELL, Captain Weber; RARE SORT, Owner; CYBAIRN, —; PRINCE REGENT, Owner; WHITE CARGO, —; MAGIC BARD, —; ROGIOSKO, Owner; HARD NAIL, Mr. Whitfield; PORPHYRION, —.

2.20.—The GENERAL PEACE OPEN HURDLE RACE of 300 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
PEERTOI (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5	11	12
aARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... Nightingall	6	11	8
BLUE MIST (Mr. Montague Evans) ..... J. Anthony	a	11	8
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	a	11	8
KINNAIRD (Mr. Eric Piatt) ..... Poole	a	11	8
aROLIE (Mr. T. Rimell) ..... Rimell	a	11	8
PROMPTITUDE (Mr. J. D. Robertson) ..... Dodd	6	11	8
SIERRA LEONE (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a	11	8
VALOIS (Mrs. Victor Emanuel) ..... Duller	6	11	8
aCLEAR CASH (Sir John Grey) ..... O. Anthony	5	11	5
DARK AGES (Mr. Marshall Field) ..... J. Anthony	6	11	3
FIRE ENGINE (Mr. W. W. Hope) ..... R. T. Waugh	6	11	3
ARGOS LAD (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland	6	11	3
aDOUBLE STRUT (Major D. Mains) ..... Mains	a	11	0
aELTON (Mrs. R. W. Foster) ..... H. Leader	5	11	0
NORN (Mr. M. Steedman) ..... Willett	5	11	0
BURGEE (Lord Glanely) ..... T. E. Leader	4	10	8
ROI DE SABA (Sir Percy Newson) ..... W. Nightingall	4	10	8
BROWN TONY (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	4	10	8
XENOPHONE (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	4	10	8
CORDUROY (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... Coulthwaite	4	10	8
LAMBIN (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	4	10	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARCTIC STAR, F. Rees; KINNAIRD, —; ROLIE, —; VALOIS, Bennett; CLEAR CASH, Pellerin; DOUBLE STRUT, Ingham; ELTON, T. Leader or Everett; LAMBIN, Foster. W. Stott rides either Kinnaird or Rolie.

2.50.—The SURREY AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 120 sovs. Two miles and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
DRIN (10lb. ex.) (Captain A. F. W. Gossage) ..... Woodland	6	12	12
LUCIDON (Mr. H. Savill) ..... M. Savill	a	12	6
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. R. L. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	a	12	6
IPSTOCK (Mr. K. Goode) ..... Poole	a	12	5
MOUNTAIN SLIP (Mr. G. Parker) ..... Kelly	a	12	1
GLANGESIA (Mr. R. K. Melton) ..... A. Law	a	12	1
MAY KING (Mrs. H. Mond) ..... R. Thompson	a	12	0
THE MACNAB (Mrs. H. Bolling) ..... W. Payne	a	11	13
ITALIAN SUMMER (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	11	9
aGLEN ANDRED (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... Savill	a	11	7
aPERKIANOPEL (Mr. C. Langlands) ..... Langlands	a	11	7
aDRINTYRE (Mr. C. N. Brownhill) ..... Thrale	a	11	7
GOLDEN STREET (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... R. Martin	a	11	7
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. E. Grant) ..... W. Payne	a	11	5
CONNOLLY'S FOLLY (Mr. H. Detering) ..... R. Payne	a	11	4
SANS BLAGUE (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... R. Everett	a	11	3
BLOOD ORANGE (Wing-Commander P. K. Wise) ..... G. Hall	a	11	2
GOLDEN REBEL (Captain H. R. Broughton) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11	2
FINE YARN (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Pendarves	a	11	0
MONDEGO (Major-General W. S. Anthony) ..... O. Anthony	a	11	0

I LIKE THAT (Major E. J. L. Speed) ..... J. Anthony a 11 0
ZEUS (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... T. Webb a 10 13
*PIRBRIGHT (Mrs. J. Bellingham) ..... Woodland a 10 13
AZSOP (Mr. M. G. Roddick) ..... Thrale a 10 12
FIERY FOOT (Mr. P. Bartholomew) ..... Stanley 6 10 11
NOBLE BIRTH (Mr. J. P. Chapman) ..... J. Chapman a 10 8
aCAMPERDOWN (Mr. D. A. Jackson) ..... Poulton a 10 8
aULTRA-VIOLET (Mr. T. G. Fletcher) ..... Gore a 10 7
H.M. (Captain O. Whitaker) ..... Willett a 10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MOUNTAIN SLIP, Mr. Thackray; GLEN ANDRED, Mr. L. Candell; DRINTYRE, —; ULTRA-VIOLET, Mr. M. Barry; CAMPERDOWN, —.

3.20.—The FEBRUARY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
OTTAWA (Mr. N. Alvarez) ..... Pulford	5	11	7
aMONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	11	7
aORMUZD (Mr. P. Beaumont) ..... Gore	a	11	7
JEBU (Mr. C. Dixon) ..... H. Leader	a	11	7
aCHANG-CHIA (Mr. H. Cator) ..... H. Leader	a	11	7
MARY'S SON (Mr. H. M. Graham) ..... J. Anthony	a	11	7
HE WILL, DO (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	a	11	7
COURT SPADDLE (Mr. B. Hawksley) ..... C. Chapman	a	11	7
BREWSTER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	7
HONG-KONG (Mr. T. Jones) ..... C. Young	6	11	7
GOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo) ..... C. Young	6	11	7
BERKELEY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..De Mestre	a	11	7
REPAID (Miss K. Holme) ..... Holme	a	11	7
aTESTED (Mr. W. Scott) ..... Killelea	6	11	7
NORMAN DUKE (Mr. E. G. Shaw) ..... Gosden	a	11	7
aBATTLER (Mr. E. Shoot) ..... W. Nightingall	a	11	7
aBALLYRAG (Mr. J. W. Simmonds) ..H. Smyth	a	11	7
CREVECOEUR II. (Major C. H. Stevens) ..Stevens	a	11	7
aTOWER HILL (Mr. G. F. P. Waller) ..H. Smyth	a	11	7
CHATLOR (Mrs. M. Williams) ..... F. Wootton	a	11	7
aPROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	11	7
GAPAIDOUN (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... Thrale	5	11	3
aCROWNDALE (Lord Woolavington) ..S. Templeman	5	11	3
BACHELORSTOWN (Miss M. Poole) ..... Poole	5	11	3
NORMAN BARON (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ..Butchers	4	10	5
BEAU SABREUR (Mr. J. Sande) ..... Thrale	4	10	5
FORWARD BOY (Mrs. V. G. Hamsworth) ..... Poole	4	10	5
SILVER GRAIL (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... Powell	4	10	5
WELL HIT (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..De Mestre	4	10	5
aPETLUCK (Mr. C. O'Neill) ..... O'Neill	4	10	5
aV.C. (Mr. A. J. Redman) ..... W. Smyth	4	10	5
GUERRILLERO (Mr. R. C. Willett) ..Willett	4	10	5
BONANZA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MONTPELIER, Thrale; ORMUZD, G. Goswell; CHANG-CHIA, Everett; TESTED, H. Graves; BATTLER, Mains; BALLYRAG, Linegar; CREVECOEUR II., Tower Hill, Mr. H. Smyth; BACHELORSTOWN, Stott; NORMAN BARON, D. Butchers.

3.50.—The MANIFESTO STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
MAGIC MOON (Lady Glenapp) ..... Pease	a	12	0
BLUE VINNY (Mr. J. Chapman) ..... J. Chapman	6	12	0
FIERY FOOT (Mr. P. Bartholomew) ..... Stanley	6	11	9
aBLACK SHEEP (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... A. Law	a	11	9
SPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Collins) ..... Bennett	a	11	9
aZARRAT (Mrs. L. G. Berwick) ..Boswall-Preston	a	11	9
aVINICOLE (Captain J. W. Bridges) ..I. Anthony	6	11	9
NICKLETTE (Mr. R. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	a	11	9
aKLOOF (Mr. A. Dunn) ..... C. Langlands	a	11	9
ROSSMORE'S PRIDE (Captain G. Shaw) ..... Blair	6	11	9
LUCKY CHARLIE (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	6	11	9
BALLENNETT HILL (Lord Abergavenny) ..... Whitaker	5	11	2
aSILVER CORD (Mr. J. Cappel) ..... J. Chapman	5	11	2
aRIMPS (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... Thrale	a	11	2
BRIAR PATH (Mr. J. L. Hill) ..... Mr. Hammond	5	11	2
RENDER (Mr. H. Peech) ..... Poole	6	11	2
ALDERSGUN (Mr. F. Platt) ..... Poole	5	11	2
aSIR DENNIS (Mr. J. R. Thornton) ..Kendelson	5	11	2
AIRBLOOM (Mr. F. P. Chapman) ..J. Chapman	4	10	0
CUBICLE (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... Little	4	10	0
MOUNTOI (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Duller	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FIERY FOOT, F. Brookes; BLACK SHEEP, G. Turner; SPECTROSCOPE, L. Rees; ZARRAT, Everett; VINICOLE, —; NICKLETTE, F. Rees; KLOOF, —; ROSSMORE'S PRIDE, G. Swann; LUCKY CHARLIE, Foster; SILVER CORD, Piggott; BRIMPS, Thrale; BRIAR PATH, T. Chisman; SIR DENNIS, R. Lyall; CUBICLE, G. Wilson; MOUNTOI, —.

4.20.—The FELCOURT HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aGARRYHEAKEN (Major W. Torr) ..... Torr	5	12	7
VIE (Mr. G. G. Ruddle) ..... Private	a	12	1
VOLTA'S PRIDE (Mr. E. L. Short) ..... W. Nightingall	a	12	1
RISEN STAR (Mrs. L. Rihll) ..... Hackett	5	12	0
METAGONG (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..De Mestre	5	11	13
DON PAT (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... C. Chapman	6	11	11
aCARDINAL'S RING (Mr. W. T. Sears) ..... Leach, jun.	5	11	10
DREAM SHIP (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	5	11	9
RICHARD SLINGSBY (Lady B. Gilbert) ..... De Moleyns	a	11	9
BIG BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens) ..Stevens	a	11	7
KENTISH PLOVER (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... F. Hartigan	5	11	7
LEANDREAMER (Mr. V. Stapleton-Bretherton) ..... Fitton	a	11	6
aMR. TOOTS (Mr. O. Dixon) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	5
BLUNT (Mr. I. Davis) ..... Thrale	5	11	5
NEAR EAST (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	5	11	4
BREWSTER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	4
aANGEL-ANGEL (Mr. F. A. Clark) I. Anthony	a	11	3
ZINITA (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... A. Law	4	11	2
ALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5	11	1
aTHE WHEEDLER (Sir M. McAlpine) ..J. M. Bell	5	11	1
SIDI QARA (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5	11	0
KNIGHT OF KNOCKEEVAN (Mr. A. R. McAlpine) ..... Poole	4	10	13
TREASURER (Mr. A. D. Halford) ..... A. Law	a	10	10
FORDHAM (Miss V. Ellis) ..... Gore	5	10	10
aPEARD PUNCH (Mr. M. G. Roddick) ..... Thrale	5	10	10
IRONCLAD (Lord Glanely) ..... Duller	5	10	9
aCROSS ROADS (Major D. Mains) ..... Mains	4	10	9
aCOLLEGIO (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	4	10	7
aMAKE AND BREAK (Mr. F. W. Hoole) ..... Lane	a	10	6
MUMBRINO (Mr. R. Gore) ..... R. Gore	5	10	5
BILL SYKES (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) ..... Poole	4	10	5
DUSTY ANSWER (Captain R. Ellames) ..Poole	4	10	5
TYRANO (Mr. W. J. Gale) ..... Gale	4	10	4
aFOURFOOTEEN (Mrs. J. Heslin) ..... Hatfield	6	10	4
INTERPOSE (Mr. C. D. Beachey) ..... O'Neill	4	10	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CARDINAL'S RING, T. Lester; ALLITERATION, J. Hamey; BIG BLACK BOY, —; KENTISH PLOVER, —; LEANDREAMER, D. Butchers; ANGEL-ANGEL, Mr. A. G. Bostwick; THE WHEEDLER, P. Donoghue; KNIGHT OF KNOCKEEVAN or BILL SYKES, Stott; Mr. Roddick; CROSS ROADS, —; COLLEGIO, R. Thrale; MAKE AND BREAK, —; MUMBRINO, R. McCarthy. Everett rides either Kentish Plover or Make and Break.

FENCING

LADIES' FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Ladies' Foil Championship was begun at Bertrand's Fencing Academy in London yesterday.

The results were :—

POOL I.

The following qualified :—Mrs. G. Minton (Salle Tassart-Parkins), no defeat; Miss G

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

OXFORD BOAT CLUB

THE PRESIDENT RESIGNS

DIFFICULTY WITH COACHES

The President of the Oxford University Boat Club, A. Graham (Eton and Brasenose), yesterday afternoon tendered his resignation to a meeting of the club, which comprised the members of the committee and captains of the College Boat Clubs. After a long discussion his resignation was accepted, as a motion that he be re-elected was defeated by two votes, 12 to 10, and D. E. Tinne (Eton and University College) was elected President in his place. J. A. Ingles (Tasmania University and Magdalen), the secretary, also resigned, and G. E. Godber (Bedford and Exeter) was appointed temporary secretary.

The meeting of the Boat Club had been called to consider the unprecedented situation which had been created by the announcement made on the previous day that the coaches of the University crew, Dr. P. C. Mallam, Major A. F. Wiggins, and Mr. A. S. Garton, had resigned through a difference of opinion with the President on the order of rowing in the boat. A statement issued by the ex-President, A. Graham, later in the evening yesterday, which is given below, and includes his speech to the meeting of the Boat Club in the afternoon, shows that the question at issue was whether the President himself should row in the boat. Last year Graham stroked the University Eight and in the summer term he stroked the Brasenose eight which maintained its position at the head of the river.

Since training started just before the beginning of the term Graham has been engaged in coaching and only recently took his place in the boat, but he has not rowed stroke's place as that place has been filled by the University College stroke, C. F. Martineau, who appears to have been considered to be the man best fitted to stroke the boat since the Trial Eights were rowed last term. Graham has rowed four times at No. 7, but apparently in the opinion of the coaches it was desirable to have a University College pair at stroke and No. 7, and D. E. Tinne, the new President, has generally occupied that position lately. Graham then moved to bow and rowed there four times, and once he rowed No. 2.

Last summer the University College crew had a remarkable run of successes in the College Eights, making a bump each day, six in all, which brought them up to the fourth place on the river. Yet they were little seen at that time as they made all their bumps early, before reaching the Bridges, and only those who had followed them on the towpath could judge fully of their merits. They had also a large number of representatives in the Trial Eights last term, and they have generally had three or more men in the University Eight since training started.

There have been cases formerly when a President has given up his place in the boat of his own will or on the advice of his coaches, but, according to Graham's speech to the meeting yesterday, he felt he had not been given a sufficient trial, and he claimed to have the backing of the former members of the crew in residence and other experts in rowing, who had watched him, in maintaining that he deserved his place in the boat.

POSITION OF PRESIDENT

The President of the Boat Club occupies a highly responsible and authoritative position. According to the rules of the club he alone has the responsibility for the selection and management of the crew. Several of the captains and presidents of other sports at the University have a similar responsibility placed on them, but in some other games the selection rests with a committee of undergraduates who have already represented the University. A President of the Boat Club is an autocrat. What he says goes. He need consult no one, for he is in a position of complete authority, and the choice of coaches, as of crew, lies with him.

Still, no President could afford to be at variance with his coaches, and if he had got rid of his coaches in asserting his authority he might find himself awkwardly placed for getting other experts to undertake the work. Of the three coaches who resigned Dr. Mallam was to continue his work so long as the crew were at Oxford, while Major Wiggins and Mr. Garton have been making visits at intervals to watch progress and become familiar with the work of the crew. Major Wiggins was to take on the work as soon as the crew left Oxford, and Mr. Garton was to finish off the coaching at Putney before the Boat Race on April 12.

The events at Oxford have raised the whole question of the respective responsibilities of President and coaches. Have the coaches the right to interfere in the selection of the crew, or are their duties simply to make the best of the material provided them by the President, who may consult them or not at his pleasure?

There still remain over nine weeks before the Boat Race is rowed on April 12. There is a feeling at Oxford that though these difficulties have given a set-back to the work of training there is yet sufficient time if the make-up of the crew is decided on at once to get them into the best condition and form by the date of the Boat Race.

The new President, D. E. Tinne, will assume his duties to-day. He said last night that the coaches would resume their work again at once. Dr. Mallam was out on the towpath yesterday with the University College Torpid Eight.

The Boat Club meeting lasted an hour and a half, and as it did not finish till after 3.15 there was no practice for the University crew.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

In the evening the ex-President issued the following statement, the first part of which gives his speech to the Boat Club and the second the decision taken at the meeting after he had spoken and left the room:—

"I feel I owe you a statement for all that has been happening in the last few days. I was elected President here last May and have endeavoured since to do my best for Oxford rowing and crown my efforts by winning the Boat Race. On Saturday last I was asked by my coaches to resign the Presidency on the ground that I was not a good enough oarsman to row in this year's University crew. I coached the crew for a fortnight at the beginning of training and then handed over to Dr. P. C. Mallam. I have rowed myself for exactly nine days, four times at 7, four times at bow, and once at 2. I had not rowed since November and possible lack of form might have been expected. Had I been rowing rank badly I would unquestionably have left the boat. I was assured, however, by the Secretary, Mr. Ingles, and the ex-President, Mr. Morphett, who have watched the crew, that this was not the case. Mr. Tinne was the only one who had not seen me row.

"It was decided, therefore, that I should row on Monday last, and Mr. Tinne should form his own opinion. This was done. Mr. Tinne's opinion was unanimous with that of Mr. Ingles and Mr. Morphett, and was backed up by the opinions of Mr. G. C. Drinkwater and Mr. E. D. Horsfall, who happened to be on the bank. Mr. Rayner-Wood, who coached the University College crew last summer, also said when he came to see the crew last week that I was rowing well. My committee are absolutely unanimous in the step I have taken, and the only other old Blue in the boat, Mr. Edwards, is also with me.

"I have acted solely within my rights and in complete accordance with the rules of the club. In rule 9 it says that the President shall have the sole selection and management of the University crews and have absolute authority and entire responsibility concerning the University boat. Last year this rule was broken and Mr. Gold was put in complete charge. This was entirely unconstitutional and should never have been done. Oxford lost the boat race by seven lengths. The same step that I am taking now was taken in 1909. Cambridge had then been winning for a series of years. It was completely successful and that crew still holds the record for the Championship course and four of the finest crews Oxford have ever turned out resulted in the following years. In conclusion if I had been rowing badly, as President, I consider I was entitled to at least a more extensive trial than I have had.

"All the Old Blues in residence are in complete agreement with me that I am not rowing badly and in the step I have taken. I can also say that my rowing record here at Oxford is better than that of any other man who is at present rowing in the University boat. I give you back the presidency. It is in your hands to decide. I am going to leave this room and ask the secretary, Mr. Ingles, to take the chair."

Mr. Graham then left the room, and Mr. Ingles took the chair. Mr. Graham thus described the proceedings which followed:—

"Subsequently at the meeting, with Mr. Ingles in the chair, Mr. Tinne withdrew his support, having previously been unanimous with the committee in asking the coaches to resign when they met them on Monday last.

"A motion for the re-election of the President was lost by 12 votes to 10, and Mr. Tinne was appointed."

Mr. D. E. Tinne, the new President, said last night:—

"Mr. A. Graham and the captains of the colleges, who attended the meeting of the O.U.B.C., decided that, in the interests of Oxford rowing, it is better that he should resign the Presidency and vacate his seat in the boat, although, should need arise, it is hoped that he would be ready to row.

"I have asked the three coaches to resume their responsibilities, and I expect to have the order of rowing decided by Monday."

Mr. Tinne added that practice would be resumed to-day, when he hoped that Dr. Mallam would continue coaching. It is understood that the three coaches are prepared to undertake the duties.

PRACTICE AT CAMBRIDGE

The Cambridge crew continued their practice yesterday in fine weather, and their work was followed by a large number of spectators. Mr. J. C. Holcroft, the coach, was unaccompanied during the outing, as Mr. Haig-Thomas has left Cambridge.

The conditions being favourable, the crew were called upon on the return journey to row from Ditton Corner to Pike and Eel, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, which they covered in 4min. 43sec., this being 3sec. better than the time returned for the same piece of work a week ago. Brocklebank maintained a steady 25 to the minute over the greater part of the course, and the crew kept the boat moving well, in spite of the strong stream running. The usual preliminary work was done before the outing, and the outward journey was undertaken in easy stages of paddling.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	st	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	8
2. H. E. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	5
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	12
4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	11½
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	14	0½
6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	2
7. R. H. H. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret)	11	10
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	10
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

ATHLETICS

OXFORD INTER-COLLEGE CUP

The second day's programme in the Oxford University Inter-College Cup competition yesterday was favoured with rather better weather, but the performances hardly reached the standard of the previous afternoon.

The results were:—

100 YARDS

GROUP I.—HEAT I.—Clothier (Oriel), 1; Cooper (Hertford) and Shackleton (University) level 2. Won by 6in. Time, 11 3-5sec.

HEAT II.—Crittenden (Oriel), 1; Oosthuizen (University College), 2; Scott (Hertford), 3. Won by a yard. Time, 11sec.

GROUP II.—HEAT I.—Andrews (Keble), 1; Stott (Magdalen), 2; Cox (Jesus), 3. Won by three yards. Time, 11sec.

HEAT II.—McDonald (Magdalen), 1; Richardson (St. John's), 2; Palmer (Jesus), 3. Won by a yard. Time, 11 1-5sec.

HIGH HURDLES

GROUP I.—HEAT I.—Miller (Oriel) and Garran (New College) w.o.

HEAT II.—Wilson (Worcester) and Bucker (Oriel), w.o.

GROUP II.—HEAT I.—Hobbins (St. John's), 1; Pitt Shenkel (Wadham), 2. Won by four yards. Time, 21sec.

HEAT II.—Pope (Keble), 1; Lockwood (Wadham), 2. Won by two yards. Time, 21sec.

HALF-MILE

GROUP I.—Mills (University College), 1; Scott (Hertford), 2; Brown (Worcester), 3. Won by 6in. Time, 2min. 8 1-5sec.

GROUP II.—Jeffrey (Jesus), 1; Jones (St. John's), 2; Foster (Keble), 3. Won by five yards. Time, 2min. 9 3-5sec.

LONG JUMP

GROUP I.—Cooper (Hertford), 19ft. 11in., 1; Miller (Oriel), 17ft. 4in., 2; Garran (New College), 17ft. 3in., 3.

GROUP II.—Macdonald (Magdalen), 19ft. 8½in., 1; Palmer (Jesus), 18ft. 7in., 2; Quale (Wadham), 17ft. 4in., 3.

THREE MILES

GROUP I.—Moses (St. Edmund Hall), 1; Haslam (Oriel), 2; Swingler (New College), 3. Won by eight yards. Time, 16min. 7sec.

Group II.—Proctor (Wadham), 1; Adey (Magdalen), 2; Julian Clay (Keble), 3. Won by 200 yards. Time, 16min. 32sec.

LOW HURDLES

Group I.—HEAT I.—Barnes (Oriel), 1; Cooper (Hertford), 2. Won by three yards. Time, 29sec.

HEAT II.—Wills (University College), 1; Jay (New College), 2. Won by 12 yards. Time, 28sec.

HEAT III.—Miller (Oriel), 1; Garran (New College), 2; Won by 10 yards. Time, 28sec.

Group II.—HEAT I.—Pope (Keble), 1; Verrinder (St. John's), 2. Won by a foot. Time, 31 4-5sec.

HEAT II.—Hobbins (St. John's), 1; Quale (Wadham), 2. Won by two yards. Time, 31 2-5sec.

HEAT III.—Macdonald (Magdalen), 1; Ross (Keble), 2. Won by three yards. Time, 31 3-5sec.

INTER-COLLEGE COMPETITION AT CAMBRIDGE

In the Inter-College competition at Cambridge yesterday Emmanuel beat Queens' by 71½ points to 34½.

The results were:—

100 YARDS.—J. C. Moult (Queens'), 1; J. Murray (Emmanuel), 2; R. W. Revans (Emmanuel), 3. Won by a yard. Time, 10⅗sec.

MILE.—A. G. Chappell (Queens'), 1; Q. C. Archer (Emmanuel), 2; A. N. Lester (Queens'), 3. Won by 7yds. Time, 4min. 47⅖sec.

OPEN LONG JUMP HANDICAP.—E. G. Pyne (Christ's) (4ft. 8in.), 18ft. 1; R. F. Bonham Carter (Peterhouse) (2ft. 6in.), 19ft. 3in., 2; W. J. Bartain (Christ's) (scratch), 21ft. 7in., and F. T. Mortimore (Sidney Sussex) (1ft. 5in.), 20ft. 2in., equal 3.

LONG JUMP.—R. W. Revans (Emmanuel), 21ft. 9in., 1; D. E. Bell (Emmanuel), 18ft. 8in., 2; E. R. T. Duncanson (Emmanuel), 17ft. 9in., 3.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—P. W. P. Brock (Emmanuel), 1; D. E. Bell (Emmanuel), 2; J. O. Fielding (Queens'), 3. Won by 1½yd. Time, 17⅘sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—A. J. Martin (Emmanuel), 35ft. 11½in., 1; J. K. Maw (Queens'), 32ft. 5½in., 2; C. M. Bayfield (Emmanuel), 31ft. 10in., 3.

HALF-MILE.—G. Douglas (Emmanuel), 1; J. D. Best (Queens'), 2; W. G. Archer (Emmanuel), 3. Won by 10yds. Time, 2min. 6⅕sec.

HIGH JUMP.—R. W. Revans (Emmanuel), 5ft. 6in., 1; P. W. P. Brock (Emmanuel) and J. O. Fielding (Queens'), 5ft. 4in., equal 2.

220 YARDS LOW HURDLES.—D. E. Bell (Emmanuel), 1; J. O. Fielding (Queens'), 2; W. A. Nicholls (Emmanuel), 3. Won by 6⅖ds. Time, 27sec.

THREE MILES.—R. Millet (Emmanuel), 1; A. G. Chappell (Queens'), 2; G. Taylor (Emmanuel), 3. Won by 40yds. Time, 16min. 29sec.

POLE JUMP.—W. Martin (Emmanuel), 10ft., 1; J. H. Sutcliffe (Queens'), 8ft. 6in., 2; P. W. P. Brock (Emmanuel), 8ft., 3in.

QUARTER-MILE.—C. Bicknell (Queens'), 1; G. Douglas (Emmanuel), 2; E. G. Legon (Emmanuel), 3. Won by 3yds. Time, 58⅘sec.

The R.A.F. College, Cranwell, beat Jesus College, Cambridge, in an athletic contest at Cranwell by 19 points to 11.

The annual walk of the Stock Exchange Athletic Club from London to Brighton will this year be held on Saturday, May 3.

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RUGBY FOOTBALL

ENGLAND'S MATCH AT DUBLIN

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The young English team that succeeded at Cardiff, where only one English team ever had won before, will undergo a further and scarcely less severe test when they face Ireland on the Lansdowne Ground at Dublin to-morrow afternoon.

The outstanding facts, as opposed to opinions, that appear to govern this match might almost be set out in tabular form, they are so obvious. First of all are the two remarkable facts that England won their first match at all, with five uncapped players in the scrummage and four among the backs, and apparently satisfied the selectors so completely that they were re-selected *en bloc* to play against Ireland. Ireland, for their part, with a team composed almost entirely of veteran players, were beaten by France at Belfast and yet were not discredited enough to invite wholesale changes by their selectors. After all, the French team that held and spoiled the Irishmen so effectively also had held and spoiled Scotland at Colombes, and it certainly deserved to be laid to the credit of the Irish pack that they at least were not beaten by the strongest section of the French team and, moreover, stayed the pace surprisingly well. This was more or less established by the further fact that only one of their number was dropped from the next Irish team. Unfortunately, two of Ireland's heaviest and best forwards, G. R. Beamish and J. McVicker, have been compelled to withdraw themselves from the pack, the former owing to the death of his father and the latter owing to an injury received in the French match. Their places are expected to be filled by two new men, W. J. McCormack and T. Casey, and only if these players are dark horses can the Irish pack be regarded as other than weakened.

THE IRISH REARRANGEMENTS

The defeat of Ireland by France was not in any way due to the forwards. It was caused by a certain lack of pace and stability at full-back and in the three-quarter line, and above all to the failure of E. O'D. Davy to accept his chances in the stand-off position at half-back. It says something for the Irish selectors that these weaknesses not only were promptly recognized but rectified so far as possible in the most ingenious manner.

There was, to start with, the problem of a great player like G. V. Stephenson, still a match-winner so far as a wonderful length of stride was concerned, but, equally so, no longer quite capable of standing the buffetings in midfield. If J. B. Ganly, a fine player but not really fast enough for a wing man in these days, has failed to find a place on this occasion the Irishmen will have Stephenson in his place, and against France Ireland must have scored at least one more try with a man so fast as Stephenson on the right wing.

Next comes the problem of Davy. As a footballer and as a stand-off half, Davy always has been comparable with T. Lawton, the Australian. He is splendidly built, with a stride that makes him look dangerous each time that he gets into it, has a powerful kick, and a capacity for close marking and smother-tackling that gives an opponent little encouragement. He is eminently a man for a tight corner and a hard game. Like Lawton, however, Davy's passing and running to pass have none of the elusive deceptive qualities that distinguish the great stand-off half-backs from many a first-class player who somehow fails to earn the description great. In the case of Davy, the probability is that his splendid qualities have to a great extent been misdirected. He might have been an individualist first and a constructive player second anywhere, but his style of play never was "slick" enough for the pivotal position; he always looked the centre three-quarter or full-back, with a preference for the former on account of his aggressive style of running.

At any rate, Davy at last will appear in the centre of the three-quarter line, for he has exchanged places with P. Murray, who, in turn, has been moved forward to partner that clever player, M. Sugden, at half-back. The other Irish centre will be M. F. Crowe, who has played once or twice before for Ireland. The English team, and especially H. G. Periton and his fellows in the back row of the scrummage, no doubt will have it well in their minds that twice Sugden has badly beaten the defence by his insidiously quiet slip-away on the blind side of a scrummage formed in the danger zone.

This brings one almost with a bound into the centre of England's hopes and fears. If the form against Wales was true, and the Welsh forwards were not as inept and futile as they looked, then this young English pack, with J. S. Tucker providentially introduced into the centre of the front row, has the makings of a great pack. On the other hand, it must inevitably as yet lack the deep Rugby knowledge of men like Voyce and Blakiston in the back row, and, if the Irish team produces any surprises, these weaknesses might be revealed.

England, too, were scarcely the combined success behind the scrummage that the victory over Wales suggested. J. G. Agnew played well, but was not subjected to anything like a supreme test at full-back, and the two centres certainly accomplished nothing much in attack in highly favourable circumstances. However much they smothered the less happily situated Welsh mid-field players. Yet R. S. Spong and W. H. Sobey, at half-back, and J. S. R. Reeve and A. L. Novis, on the wings of the three-quarter line, established their worth sufficiently in their respective ways, and England's scoring power once more should compare favourably with Ireland's unless the three rearrangements already discussed work wonders.

The teams will be:—

IRELAND.—*F. W. Williamson (Dolphin), back; J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crowe (Lansdowne), E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), and G. V. Stephenson (captain) (London Hospital), three-quarter backs; T. P. Murray (Wanderers) and M. Sugden (Wanderers), half-backs; J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), *N. Murphy (Cork Constitutional), C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), and two others, forwards.

ENGLAND.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University), back; A. L. Novis (Blackheath), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), W. Robson (Oxford University), and J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians), half-backs; D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), A. H. Bateson (Otley), E. H. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), P. D. Howard (Old Millhillians and Oxford University), and W. E. Tucker (Blackheath), forwards.

*A new International player

THE HOSPITALS' CUP

ST. GEORGE'S WIN A GOOD GAME

The first round of the Hospitals' Cup competition was concluded yesterday, when St. George's beat University College on the Richmond Athletic Ground by one goal and four tries (17 points) to one goal and two tries (11 points).

The feature of the game was the excellence of the Rugby on a bitterly cold afternoon, with rain beginning to fall. St. George's especially made an effort to play the open game at top speed that was attractive to watch. There were, of course, fumbles and forward passes, and the scrummage half was over-inclined to throw the ball anywhere so long as he got it away, but a number of the movements compared more than favourably with the scanty and half-hearted efforts of many first-class clubs. Nor was the presence of T. E. Jones-Davies, the Welsh international centre, entirely responsible for the excellence of the St. George's attack. Jones-Davies, though not fit and suffering in addition from cramp, certainly played well and scored his fair share of the tries. One of his tries, however, was made possible by an exceedingly clever piece of straightening-out by E. H. Allen, the other St. George's centre, who, on yesterday's form, was worthy of a place in almost any club side. For the rest, F. T. Lutter on the left wing had a good turn of speed, and the stand-off player F. N. Goggs, if erratic, was an elusive and sometimes clever runner. The forwards also performed a worthy part by controlling most of the scrummages and by showing plenty of determination in the mauls and speed in the loose rushes.

The share of University College in the match was by no means negligible, a fact that can be deduced from the score. Hard tackling and good following up by the forwards and the opportunism and speed of the backs explained why, having scored the first try and then, in the second half, having found themselves six points down, they seized the chance to score a

(Continued in next column)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

WINCHESTER BEAT BRADFIELD

Winchester College beat Bradfield College by two goals to one at Winchester yesterday. Whereas Winchester play Association only in the Easter term, Bradfield have played it all through the season and had sustained only two defeats in 14 matches.

Winchester football is always vigorous and, apart from their being, man for man, the faster and bigger side, the Winchester backs saw to it yesterday that the opposing forwards spent an appreciable part of the afternoon on the ground. Much can be done in the next few weeks to improve the Winchester team in combination and quick passing, but little could be done to better their defence.

Bradfield had the wind and quite a pronounced slope in their favour in the first half. They attacked at the start, but finished weakly, and soon the worth of Mason, the Bradfield goalkeeper, was tested. He saved a hot shot from Wilson, but could scarcely be blamed when Blake, with no one to pass to, worked his way in and beat both backs, shooting along the ground into the corner of the goal. Mason made two very good saves in quick succession after this, and Bradfield again attacked, but they could not pass Awdry and Young.

Winchester had much the better of the second half, and it was a good movement, and a through pass from White, which enabled Wilson to score their second goal. A shot of his had previously hit the crossbar, and Bradfield's goal would probably have fallen again if the two wings had not repeatedly hung on to the ball too long. The Bradfield backs played better in the second half, but the half-backs had frequently to fall back to relieve dangerous situations. When at length Bradfield scored—the best goal of the match—it was from one of the many similar movements on the right wing which Young had so deftly stopped. This time Hensman got away and he put over a perfect centre to which Marshall got his head.

The teams were:—

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.—D. C. Davies-Scourfield, goal; H. G. Awdry and A. N. Young, backs; C. O. M. Friday, J. A. Darwall-Smith, and D. C. H. Townsend, half-backs; T. M. Blake, R. T. Carlyon, C. W. White, R. P. F. Wilson, and C. E. V. Bell, forwards.

BRADFIELD COLLEGE.—J. G. Mason, goal; T. G. Cahusac and W. B. Evans, backs; J. D. Tucker, J. E. W. Tarry, and S. J. A. Nicholl, half-backs; O. R. T. Hetreman, C. F. Mackwood, P. L. Bathurst, R. M. Rayne, and W. J. Marshall, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE WIN AT COLCHESTER

Cambridge University beat an eleven representing Colchester Garrison at Colchester yesterday by three goals to none.

In the early stages of the game, Cambridge owed much to the capable defence of Hill and Cook, their backs, who marked closely and tackled thoroughly, with the result that the Garrison wing forwards were rarely able to make progress. Eventually, Kemp-Welch headed a goal for Cambridge, and in the second half the Garrison had much the worst of the game. Gunner Williams, the home left back, played a great game, but the University forwards swept through time after time, and Barty-King scored cleverly. Kemp-Welch then scored another goal, and although Sergeant Fry made some good efforts for the Garrison, Edwards kept goal well for the University.

THE ARMY v. BELGIAN ARMY

The first match in this season's Army International Triangular Tournament will be played to-morrow at Selhurst Park, when the British Army will meet the Belgian Army.

The teams will be:—

BRITISH ARMY.—Musician R. V. Dunn (Royal Horse Guards), goal; Rifleman A. Weatherhead (Rifle Brigade) and Private W. Baird (R.A.M.C.), backs; Corporal J. Jones (K.O.S.B.), Corporal A. Dalloway (Worcestershire Regiment), and Corporal A. Bell (Northumberland Fusiliers), half-backs; Sergeant J. McGowan (K.O.S.B.), Corporal C. Hinnible (Cheshire Regiment), Private A. Ross (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders), Corporal G. Brown (Leicestershire Regiment), and Sergeant T. J. Hill (Royal Artillery), forwards.

BELGIAN ARMY.—Sergeant-Major Verstracte (IVe Bataillon de Mitrailleurs), goal; Marechal des Logis Baes (12e Regiment d'Artillerie) and Soldat Phillips (11e Regiment de Ligne), backs; Soldat Dewinter (2e Corps des Transports), Soldat J. Ledent (15e Regiment d'Artillerie), and Soldat Verstracte (7e Regiment de Ligne), half-backs; Soldat Vervyp (15e Regiment d'Artillerie), Soldat Carnewal (Etablissement d'Aeronautique), Soldat Seymen (5e Regiment de Ligne), Soldat Lammens (1er Regiment d'Artillerie), and Soldat Van den Eynde (3e Regiment de Lanciers), forwards.

THE SCOTTISH CUP

Falkirk beat Queen of the South in a replayed tie in the second round of the Scottish Cup at Dumfries yesterday by four goals to three. Falkirk will now meet Leith Athletic at Falkirk in the third round.

HIGHGATE v. QUEEN'S, OXFORD

Queen's College, Oxford beat Highgate School, at Highgate, by three goals to two. The ground was very heavy, but the game was fast and interesting throughout. D. N. Moore (two) and R. J. Muir scored for Queen's and A. S. R. Hayles and A. H. Goodwin for the School.

The teams were:—

HIGHGATE SCHOOL.—D. F. Borrill, goal; H. Lange and E. M. F. Jones, backs; J. P. Bray, G. J. Braud, and J. V. Hoe-Williams, half-backs; A. S. E. Hayles, A. Hatcher, C. J. Tucker, A. H. Goodwin, and F. E. Chase, forwards.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—J. H. P. Connor, goal; J. Shore and J. H. Tidswell, backs; D. C. G. Raikes, A. T. Barber, and A. E. Meetham, half-backs; E. W. Yemm, E. D. F. Salaman, E. J. Muir, D. N. Moore, and E. Bramley, forwards.

CHARTERHOUSE v. CAMBRIDGE OLD CARTHUSIANS

The Cambridge Old Carthusians beat Charterhouse at Godalming by five goals to none. The School had several chances, especially in the first half, but the forwards, though well fed by the backs, were weak in front of goal. Kemp-Welch and Fletcher (two each) and Connell scored the goals.

The teams were:—

CHARTERHOUSE.—I. T. McCaw, goal; E. B. Hacking and G. T. Holleboom, backs; A. J. Wreford-Brown, C. Middleton, and K. L. Stock, half-backs; W. F. Moss, F. E. S. Jeavons, N. S. Pope, A. S. C. Hulton, and C. H. Baines, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE OLD CARTHUSIANS.—The Hon. R. L. Frankland, goal; J. T. Morgan and A. H. Head, backs; W. Whiting, E. B. Beare, and A. L. Stock, half-backs; L. S. Cohen, J. L. H. Fletcher, C. D. Kemp-Welch, R. S. Davies, and J. C. Connell, forwards.

Repton beat the Casuals at Repton yesterday by four goals to four.

Cambridge University Five Clubs (B. W. Greenup, C. J. Patterson, A. T. Dearsley, and H. F. B. Foster) beat St. Paul's School (J. G. Richards, G. C. Roosmale-Cocq, G. G. Shneerson, and R. E. Aserappa) in a Rugby Fives match at West Kensington by 226 points to 141.

NORTH v. SOUTH SCHOOLS

D. H. Frankford (Dulwich) will captain the South of England Schools in the annual match against North Schools, at Blundellsands, Liverpool, on April 5. The following have been invited to represent the South:—

J. D. Ronald (Brighton), back; H. C. Douty (Epsom), D. H. Frankford (Dulwich) (captain), R. H. E. Gladstone (Marlborough), and K. C. Fyfe (Oundle), three-quarter backs; C. D. Joscelyne (Haileybury) and R. J. G. Durrant (Cranleigh), half-backs; M. S. Page (Marlborough), W. L. Suter (Bedford), J. M. Longe (Haileybury), J. A. Cooper (St. Edward's), C. A. Peal (Tonbridge), C. L. Pearson (Bedford), J. Edwards (Dulwich), and T. A. Higson (Cheltenham), forwards.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
PERSE SCHOOL	0	CORPUS CHRISTI (OXFORD) v. EAST MIDLAND	20
OUNDLE SCHOOL	11	WANDERERS	14
RUGBY SCHOOL	0	NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD	40

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL FIXTURES

RUGBY UNION

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

DUBLIN.—Ireland v. England.

CLUB MATCHES

BATH.—Bath v. Pontypool (3.0).
BECKENHAM.—Beckenham "A" v. Old Wimbledonians.
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Lydney.
BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Old Edwardians v. Westminster Bank.
BLACKWELL.—Blackwell v. Old Bradfordians.
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Manchester (2.45).
BRIGHTON.—Brighton v. Old Haberdashers.
BRISTOL.—Bristol v. Swansea (3.15).
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Rosslyn Park (2.30).
CATFORD BRIDGE.—Catford Bridge v. Old Emanuel.
CHATHAM.—The Army v. London Scottish (3.0).
DOVER.—Dover v. Canterbury.
DULWICH.—Old Alleynians v. Old Millhillians.
EDGWARE.—Edgware v. Birmingham University.
EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh University v. Watsonians.
FAITH.—Old Brightons v. Park House Extra "A."
ESHER.—Esher v. Stratford-on-Avon.
FAIRLOP.—Old Blues v. Harlequins (3.0).
FINCHLEY.—Finchley v. Old Birkhamstedians.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow Academicals v. Heriotonians (3.0).
GLASGOW.—West of Scotland v. Glasgow High School (2.45).
GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. Cardiff.
GUILDFORD.—Guildford v. Old Blues "A."
HALE END.—London Hospital v. United Services (Portsmouth) (2.45).
HARPENDEN.—Harpenden v. Barnet.
HARPENDEN.—St. George's School v. Toc H.
HARROW.—Harrow v. Leaside.
HARROW.—Polytechnic v. Rosslyn Park "A."
HERNE HILL.—London Welsh v. Bedford.
HONOR OAK.—Guy's Hospital v. Aberavon (3.0).
HORSHAM.—Horsham v. Lorraine.
ILFORD.—Ilford Wanderers v. National Provincial Bank.
MAIDENHEAD.—Thames Valley v. Kenilworth.
MAIDSTONE.—Old Maidstonians v. Tonbridge "A."
MERTON PARK.—Old Rutlishians v. Westcombe Park.
MOSELEY.—Moseley v. Coventry (3.0).
MOTTINGHAM.—Old Stortfordians v. Old Elthamians.
NEATH.—Neath v. Llanelly (3.30).
NEW BECKENHAM.—Lloyds Bank, London v. Country.
NEW BECKENHAM.—Lloyds Bank "A" v. Old Croydonians.
NEW BECKENHAM.—Midland Bank v. Saracens.
NEWCASTLE.—Northern v. Headingley.
NEWPORT.—Newport v. Leicester (3.15).
NEWTON ABBOT.—Newton Abbot v. Devonport Services (3.0).
NORTHFIELDS.—Barclays Bank v. Beckenham.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Nottingham (3.0).
ORLEANS PARK.—Exiles v. City and Guilds Engineering College.
OSTERLEY PARK.—U.C.S. Old Boys v. Old Merchant Taylors (2.45).
OSTERLEY.—U.C.S. Old Boys "A" v. Chatham Service.
OXFORD.—University College v. K.C.S. Old Boys.
READING.—Old Redingensians v. Berkshire Wanderers.
RICHMOND.—Richmond v. Blackheath (2.0).
ROEHAMPTON.—Bank of England v. Old Dunstonians.
SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks v. Blackheath "B."
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield v. Lincoln.
SIDCUP.—Sidcup v. Maidstone.
TEDDINGTON.—Lensbury v. Southend.
TEDDINGTON.—Lensbury "B" v. Old Reigatians.
THAMES DITTON.—Old Cranleighans v. King's College Hospital.
THORNTON HEATH.—Strastham v. Wasps.
TRINITY FIELD.—Upper Clapton v. Middlesex Hospital.
TWICKENHAM.—Royal Navy v. Royal Air Force (3.0).
TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. Centymen.
TWICKENHAM.—Twickenham v. Sutton.
WANDSWORTH.—Old Alleynians v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital (3.0).
WATFORD.—West Herts v. Civil Service.
WELLINGTON.—Wellington v. Plymouth Albion (3.15).
WEST WICKHAM.—Park House v. Chartered Bank.
WINDSOR.—Windsor v. Wimbledon.
WOODFORD.—Woodford v. H.A.C.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP—FIRST ROUND

BARROW.—Barrow v. York (3.15).
BATLEY.—Batley v. Hull Kingston Rovers (3.30).
CASTLEFORD.—Castleford v. Bramley (3.30).
DEWSBURY.—Dewsbury v. Rochdale Hornets (3.30).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield v. Warrington (3.30).
HULL.—Hull v. Bickershaw Hornets (2.30).
HUNSLET.—Hunslet v. Oldham (3.30).
KEIGHLEY.—Keighley v. Great Clifton (Cumb.) (3.30).
HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Featherstone Junior (3.30).
LEEDS.—Leeds v. Featherstone Rovers (3.30).
LEIGH.—Leigh v. Cottingham (Hull) (3.30).
SALFORD.—Salford v. Wigan Highfield (3.30).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens v. St. Helens Recreation (3.30).
SWINTON.—Swinton v. Wakefield Trinity (3.30).
WIDNES.—Widnes v. Bradford Northern (3.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan v. Broughton Rangers (3.30).

ASSOCIATION

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

HUDDERSFIELD.—The Arsenal v. Everton (3.15).
BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa v. Bolton Wanderers (3.0).
BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Huddersfield Town (3.15).
LEEDS.—Leeds United v. Sunderland (3.15).
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Leicester City (3.0).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Manchester United (2.0).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Birmingham (3.0).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Sheffield United (3.0).
PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth v. Derby County (3.15).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday v. Burnley (3.0).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Grimsby Town (2.0).

SECOND DIVISION

BLACKPOOL.—Blackpool v. Barnsley (3.0).
BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Preston North End (3.15).
BURY.—Bury v. Bradford (3.15).
CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Millwall (3.0).
STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Chelsea v. West Bromwich Albion (3.15).
HULL.—Hull City v. Reading.
NOTTINGHAM.—Notts Forest v. Tottenham Hotspur (3.0).
OLDHAM.—Oldham Athletic v. Southampton (3.0).
STOKE.—Stoke City v. Notts County (3.

Parliament

COAL BILL IN COMMITTEE

QUESTION OF HOURS

WEST INDIAN SUGAR CRISIS

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, FEB. 6

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past four o'clock.

The Redcross Street Burial Ground (Bristol) Bill, the Royal Exchange Assurance Bill, and the Shropshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire Electric Power Bill were read a second time.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

VISCOUNT ELIBANK rose to call attention to the serious state of the British West Indian sugar industry and to press his Majesty's Government for the early publication of the Report of the West Indian Sugar Commission which has recently returned from the West Indies. He said that according to a statement made by Lord Olivier and contained in the Press the full Report of the Commission had now been presented to the Colonial Office. He asked for the earliest publication of the Report, so that those who were engaged in the sugar industry in the West Indies and British Guiana and also those who were interested in the sugar industry in this country might know at the earliest moment what the recommendations and contents of the Report were. The condition of the sugar industry in the West Indies, critical as it was at the time when the commission was appointed, had become more critical still and was growing more critical every day. The continued over-production of sugar in foreign countries, sheltered behind a high tariff and subsidized and assisted by cartels, had so flooded the markets of the world, that this colonial sugar industry of ours found it impossible to compete with it. An interesting statement by Lord Olivier was published in *The Times* of that day. Lord Olivier said:—"There is now a load of over 3,000,000 tons of visible stocks unsold—and the over-production in 1930 seems likely to add to it another 1,000,000 tons." Mr. Snowden speaking in July last indicated that it was his intention to sweep away all duties on foodstuffs during the term of office of this Government. At the same time he realized that the abolition of the sugar duties would bear hardly upon the Colonial sugar industry. It was as a result of that, as he understood, that the Government sent out the Royal Commission. If the sugar duties were repealed, the preference on the sugar industry would automatically disappear. Lord Olivier said:—"If sugar throughout the world were being produced and sold under free trade conditions, the West Indian Colonies would be selling at good profits. As it is they are selling—when they can sell at all—at a loss, even with the help of the British and Canadian tariff preferences." To-day sugar was not being sold under free trade conditions. He would suggest to the Government that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might very well, in view of the financial exigencies which existed to-day, consider the practicability of making a statement which would take the sugar industry out of its state of uncertainty. He might tell them, knowing, as one could only believe would be the case, that it would not be possible to remove or reduce the sugar duties this year, that he would be prepared to continue the preferential duty which did exist.

Because of the present state of uncertainty, the refiners in this country had inserted a provison in their buying contracts to the effect that, in the event of any reduction in the amount of preference, "the seller shall reimburse the buyer the exact amount of such reduction on the full quantity of the contract, notwithstanding that part of the whole of the sugar may have already been melted." How could they expect business to be carried on under those conditions? The effect of this provision was that British refiners had not bid for Colonial sugar for some months, while Canadian refiners, taking advantage of the present uncertainty, had come here and bid for British Colonial sugar at a rate of £10 5s. per ton for February and March and £10 13s. for April shipments, which was the actual price of the sugar without any preference. The sugar producers in the West Indies and British Guiana were being asked to sell their sugar at a loss varying from £3 to £2 10s. per ton for the next three months. What industry could stand that?

It was in these circumstances that he appealed to the Government, first, to persuade Mr. Snowden to make a statement as to the retention of the preferential duty at the earliest possible opportunity. Such a statement would immediately afford a great, even if a temporary, relief. And next, for the very earliest publication of the Report of the West Indian Sugar Commission: It was of the utmost importance that those interested in the sugar production of the Colonies and those who had a responsibility for the well-being of those Colonies should know what the recommendations of the Commission were and that, if those recommendations were to be adopted, they should be carried out as quickly as possible.

LORD OLIVIER'S VIEW

LORD OLIVIER said he was sure that, if the facts and the intense gravity of the situation which was now threatening the West Indies were as well within the knowledge of their lordships as they were of Lord Elibank and himself, they would be as strong in their conviction that steps must be taken to avert the impending calamity. In the interview which he had with the West India Committee, he expressed the opinion that, when in July the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his statement, he could not have been fully acquainted with the facts of the situation. The facts had become much more clear since that date. As a result of the investigations of his colleagues and himself, they had come to the conclusion—a conclusion which was quite unquestionable—that under the present circumstances, and without preference, the West Indian sugar industry could not continue to be carried on because, first of all, the collapse of credit was making it impossible for those who had to go to the banks to get advances, and, next, because the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had knocked the bottom out of the market. He said uncompromisingly, and it was an unquestionable fact, that, if the preference were withdrawn without any compensating or equivalent protection, the whole of the West Indian sugar industry, except so far as production for home consumption was concerned, would be immediately put in the process of winding up, the existing crop would be taken up and sold for what could be got for it, and within six months the industry would have ceased. No one could contemplate that state of things without great perturbation. It would mean that these sugar-producing Colonies would be entirely knocked to pieces.

The West Indies produced sugar from the world point of view quite economically; next to Cuba and Java, they were the most economic producers of sugar in the world. If there was anything in the report which the noble lord or the Cabinet thought controversial he challenged them to submit the report to the new Economic Commission which had been set up. His (Lord Olivier's) colleague and himself would go before the Commission and stand cross-examination, not on the facts, which were indisputable, but on the arguments founded on the facts. It was of the utmost importance to the West Indies that the report, which was a perfectly non-controversial statement of facts, should be placed in the hands of the electorate and of Parliament, so that they might give it serious consideration. The Government would be assisted by the general understanding of the position by the public. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not have been apprised of the facts of the situation or he could not have made a statement which, on the face of it, was a derisory statement. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had suggested that the difficulties of the West Indies in facing world competition could be met by a little assistance in improving their methods of production. The methods of production of the growers in the West Indies were very good and did not require very much improvement, but every planter and grower knew that production could be improved if they were given a stable market. They wanted from the Imperial Government only fair play and a fair market. Little improvements had not put them in a position to face the world competition which had been increased by enormous accumulations of stocks fostered by tariffs, bounties, and subsidies. At present the West Indies were producing sugar at an average loss of from £1 to 25s. a ton, but if the preference was taken away the average rate of loss would be £5 a ton. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not have been aware of that fact when he spoke. It was absolutely essential that the report should be published at the earliest possible date.

THE GOVERNMENT REPLY

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary for the Colonies, said that the important part of Lord Olivier's report had only been in his hands for about five or six days, and it was immediately taken into consideration. The report would be published without undue delay. He did not want to minimize the gravity of the economic position in these Colonies, and not only these. A Commission similar to that of which Lord Olivier was a member was sent out to Mauritius, and its report, which had been received, laid bare a condition of things which was as grave as that in the West Indies and would have to be taken into account at the same time as the report on the West Indies. This was not the first crisis which the sugar industry had had to meet, but undoubtedly it was of exceptional gravity and severity. Fundamentally its cause was that the world production of sugar had outrun consumption. Consumption had increased at a rate of 4 or 5 per cent. a year, but nevertheless production had been in excess of consumption to the extent of between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons each year, and there now appeared to be visible stocks oppressing the market amounting to about 5,000,000 tons. The annual consumption of sugar being about 27,000,000 tons, that 5,000,000 tons was an incubus and was no doubt depressing prices quite unduly. It was extremely difficult for any Government to get rid of that incubus.

It was an unfortunate incident of the system of production under which we lived that it passed from excess to deficiency and deficiency to excess. At present, the sugar producers of the world had been making frantic efforts to increase their production, with the result that they were getting lower prices for their product than before. Ten years ago the West Indies were making huge profits for their sugar and an enormous percentage on the investments of capital which they had made, and he was afraid it was one of the incidents of this system of production—a very regrettable incident—that those who made profits in the good years would have to bear the loss when the bad years came. If they had conducted these affairs on a strict system of book-keeping the high profits in the good years would not have been taken as income. Only a percentage would have been treated as income, and the rest would have been treated as an equalization of dividends funds. But while enormous profits were made in the boom years they did not afford compensation to the present producers in the bad years. The persons who were producers had changed. Some of the more fortunate holders of plantations and sugar factories in the good years sold out at enormous prices. The depression in the trade to-day had produced a catastrophic fall in prices, about 60 per cent. in the last five years, and much more than that compared with 10 or 15 years ago. What they could do in the matter he could not tell at present; the difficulty seemed almost insuperable. They were bound to see what they could do for the West Indies and for Mauritius for many reasons. If the industry collapsed they would have a large proportion of the population, in some cases almost the whole population, on the hands of the Government in a state of destitution. People had been taken to the West Indies in the past, at the instance of persons of our own race, and to some extent of former Governments of this country, in order that they might work the industry.

MR. SNOWDEN AND DUTIES ON FOOD

He would not be led into consideration of the effect upon the sugar position of the existing preference. It was outside his ability to forecast the Budget. But when the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that it was his desire or his intention if he had the power to sweep away all duties on foodstuffs, he (Lord Passfield) understood that he was only expressing the common feeling of all three parties. Duties on foodstuffs necessarily raising the prices of those foodstuffs imposed an exceptional and disproportionate burden on the cost of living of the great mass of the people. Scientific opinion was against duties on foodstuffs. Such a duty might be necessary for some other reason, but it could not be pretended that it was otherwise than contrary to the principles of the three parties in the State. That had no necessary relevance to the question of the present state of the West Indies. The state of the West Indies required serious consideration. It was not desirable to attach that particular question to any one prescribed remedy. There might be other remedies. If a duty were imposed on foodstuffs or were continued on them when it would otherwise have been taken off in order to subsidize planters in the West Indies, that meant that the cost of the help was levied on the sugar in the tea of the charwoman and the jam of the labourer's children. If a large charge had to be borne for the sake of the West Indies it had better be borne by people in proportion to their ability to pay.

JAVA AND CUBA.

The view that the situation had been intensified or even caused by such machinery as that of cartels and subsidies was, he thought, exaggerated. They had the bottom fact that whereas the West Indies were producing sugar at, say, £13 a ton, Java and Cuba were producing it at about £9 a ton. They were not so producing as the result of any subsidy, tariff, or cartels. That figure was the cost of production at the factory.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK said that was because the soil of Java and Cuba was so much richer than the soil of the West Indies.

LORD PASSFIELD said that was why the industry could be carried on more economically there than anywhere else. If Java and Cuba with their natural advantages could produce all the sugar the world required at £9 a ton, would it be right to regard that as a great calamity? Was it not the work of civilization in industry to get the cost of production down? But that did not alleviate the present problem. Because we had chosen to conduct our industry on the system known to their lordships, they were now called upon to come to the rescue of an industry out of which large profits were taken in past years, now that it was up against the position in Cuba and Java. Cuba and Java did not undersell the West Indies merely because of their climate or soil, but because in Java in particular a large amount of science had been put into the work.

"SOMETHING WILL HAVE TO BE DONE"

They could not struggle against that. But, while they could not attach themselves to any particular remedy in advance, it did not lessen the gravity of the situation or the necessity of something being done with regard to the position in the West Indies and Mauritius. They would be greatly helped by the reports of Lord Olivier and his colleagues and of Sir Francis Watts for Mauritius. Noble lords would realize that it needed really thinking about, and he was, necessarily, not able at that moment to give their lordships the least indication of what steps the Government would take in the matter. He had made no secret of the fact that something would have to be done. If it was impossible to avert the ruin which would come over a large number of the sugar producers in those Colonies, then, at any rate, they would have to take no less important action to relieve the distress which would inevitably follow from that ruin.

It was, however, not altogether so black as might be imagined. He mistrusted all these figures about the average cost of production as being relevant to the circumstances. There were some sugar factories and plantations in the West Indies which were probably able to go on even at low prices. There were others which were hopelessly unable to go on, and, obviously, those which were hopelessly unable to go on would go under first. That, unfortunately, was the normal way in capitalistic competition. The weak producers would be shaken out in a ruthless way and the over-production to which they contributed would right itself in that way. Somehow or other they had got to right that over-production; no Government could maintain any industry in face of over-production in the world market, and somehow or other that had to be brought to an end. He hoped they would be able to do something in the international field; it could only be done in the international field in so far as countries were deliberately fostering and stimulating sugar production in their own countries. In that international way he thought something could be done; he did not know what else could be done immediately; he was not able to say.

He knew the gravity of the situation. He knew the importance that it had, and he had not failed already to do what he could in the matter, but it was not a matter on which their lordships would expect the Government to make up its mind instantly, in 24 hours, or anything of that kind. Certainly, he had no policy for the moment that he was able to announce, but he could assure their lordships that the Government would not be slow in considering the matter and would deal with it with the least possible delay.

The DUKE of ATHOLL said it was satisfactory to learn that Lord Passfield appreciated the gravity of the situation. The Colonies affected had only one market—the British market—and that really was where the trouble came in. Even our own Dominions had closed their doors to the sugar produced in these Colonies. The protected sugar-producing countries were able, after supplying their own home markets, to dump the whole of their surplus here. The result was that the price of sugar outside the protected market was about £2 a ton below the cost of production. The West Indian Colonies were able to produce sugar as cheaply as anywhere else in the world except Java, but they had to enter a market where sugar was £2 a ton below the cost of production. Unless the West Indian sugar industry were to be allowed to go crash and, with it, the West Indies, something had got to be done; there must be an increase of the preference or some means must be found of meeting the difficulties caused by the subsidies or protection given by other countries. All parties in this country ought to agree on a stable policy in regard to the sugar industry, so as to prevent the West Indies being the plaything of politics.

The EARL of PLYMOUTH said that there was very little in Lord Passfield's speech which would give encouragement to the industry in the West Indies. The uncertainty which existed at present was so great that Colonial sugar was almost unsaleable in this country. Those engaged in the industry in the West Indies were opposing utterly unfair standards of competition in other parts of the world.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill, the Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Bill, and the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Plymouth, and Lord Wraxall.

Their lordships rose at two minutes after 6 o'clock till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

MR. GIALDINI

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), in reply to questions by Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) and Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.), as to the institution of legal proceedings against Mr. Gialdini, said that it was undesirable at this stage to state publicly the exact position.

THE DEATH IN WANDSWORTH GAOL

DR. HASTINGS (Reading, L.) asked the Home Secretary whether he was aware that on January 31 last a man sentenced to 15 strokes of the cat jumped to death at Wandsworth gaol rather than receive this punishment; how many children and adults were sentenced to the cat in 1929; and whether in future he intended to forbid this form of punishment.

Mr. CLYNES.—No, Sir. The published reports of the inquest make it clear that the man in question killed himself because he feared 10 years' penal servitude and not because he feared the cat. He committed suicide a week before the expiration of the time allowed for appeal and, therefore, a week before the earliest date on which the flogging could have been carried out. The last complete year for which figures concerning sentences of the cat for criminal offences are available is 1928. In that year 13 persons over 21 and three persons aged between 16 and 21 were ordered the cat in England and Wales for criminal offences. No persons under 16 were ordered the cat. I have no power to forbid a form of punishment prescribed by Act of Parliament. While I must recognize that there is a widespread belief in the efficacy of corporal punishment for certain classes of crime, I think that the position might very well be reviewed in regard, at any rate, to some of the offences for which such punishment is now authorized by the criminal law, and I should be glad to take the matter up if a suitable opportunity presented itself.

DR. HASTINGS.—Has not the right hon. gentleman the right to remit any sentence that he thinks ought to be remitted in the public interest?

Mr. CLYNES.—Yes; and I consider in each case before me whether that right should be exercised or not. I can assure the hon. member that the whole matter was before the Commissioners of Police.

Mr. BENSON (Chesterfield, Lab.).—Would the Government be prepared to set up a Select Committee to go into the whole question of flogging and its effect?

Mr. CLYNES.—I will consider that suggestion.

THE ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

QUESTIONS TO PRIME MINISTER

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), in reply to a question by COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.), as to whether, owing to the creation of the new Economic General Staff, it was proposed to effect any reductions in existing economic advisers to the Government, said:—No, Sir. The Economic Advisory Council has been established with the object of securing a wider and more intensive treatment of economic problems affecting the prosperity of the country than has yet been undertaken, and its creation does not involve any curtailment of existing departmental functions in this sphere.

COLONEL HOWARD-BURY.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that there is already an economic adviser to the Government—Sir Sidney Chapman—at a salary of £3,000 a year and a staff costing £21,000 a year? Can he say what is the nature of the duties of this gentleman, and, in view of the multiplicity of advisers, does he not consider it advisable to cut down some of these economic advisers?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The hon. member has certainly been searching in a very fruitful field, but I have been there before him, and I am convinced that in view of Sir Sidney Chapman's duties, especially in connexion with the League of Nations, at the present moment at any rate, until we have had some experience, it would be very inopportune to do what he suggests.

SIR W. MITCHELL-THOMSON (Croydon, S., U.).—Do we understand that the salaries of these gentlemen are to be a new service appearing on a new Vote before Parliament?

Mr. MAC DONALD:—No; they will be included in the general Vote for Supply for the office of Prime Minister. The question of co-ordination certainly must arise. I have looked into it very carefully, and we are not prepared to give a sound final judgment on it at the present moment.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) asked whether, before the constitution and functions of the economic general staff were finally settled, the House would have an opportunity to discuss the matter. Mr. MACDONALD.—The right hon. gentleman will, I am sure, remember that when the C.I.D. was set up it was set up with a good many open problems left, and it was found, when it was attempted to solve those open problems theoretically, that we made mistakes, and that the best way was just to wait and see the working of the machine and adapt it to circumstances. SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND.—Has the right hon. gentleman considered the essential difference between the position of the economic general staff and the C.I.D. and how far, as regards the C.I.D., *ex hypothesi* it must work in secret, whereas no such necessity attaches to an economic general staff? Mr. MACDONALD.—It was all very carefully considered.

LENDING OF NATIONAL PICTURES

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), in reply to a question by CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) asking the Prime Minister whether he had sent any communication to the Trustees of the National Gallery with regard to ascertaining their views as to the advisability of introducing legislation which would permit the lending of pictures now in the National and Tate Galleries, said:—The Trustees have been asked by the Treasury to submit their views on all the recommendations of the Royal Commission that involve legislation, including the question of loans abroad.

Replying to a further question, Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said:—The restriction with regard to loans abroad at present applies to all pictures belonging to or under the control of the Trustees, whether purchased by the aid of Exchequer contributions or acquired otherwise. But the rule that pictures lent to galleries in this country cannot be lent until a certain period after the date of acquisition only applies to pictures acquired under a gift or bequest.

CAPTAIN CAZALET.—Is the hon. member not aware that during the debate in this House a few months ago on the question of a grant from the Exchequer to buy these pictures he himself said that this question of pictures which were given to the National Gallery by contributions from the Exchequer was being considered? Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.—The picture acquired lnen is now on exhibition at the Italian Exhibition.

RELIGION AND THE SCHOOLS

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) asked the President of the Board of Education whether any negotiations were taking place for a possible settlement by agreement of the religious question in the schools, the names of the persons taking part, and the interests they represented, and what progress had been made. A question on the same subject was put down by Mr. GILL (Blackburn, Lab.).

SIR C. TREVELYAN (Newcastle, Central) replied that private conversations had been taking place on this subject, but it would not be helpful for him to make any public statement at present.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS

In reply to Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.), SIR C. TREVELYAN said that 296 women and 346 men now hold State scholarships, and, of these, 80 women and 96 men are at Oxford and 61 women and 171 men at Cambridge.

TREATMENT OF CANCER

Mr. R. S. YOUNG (Islington, N., Lab.) asked the Minister of Health if he had any knowledge of any apparently successful treatment of cancer in this country outside the limits of the recognized medical profession.

Mr. GREENWOOD (Nelson and Colne) replied that numerous methods of treating cancer, advocated or practised by persons who were not members of the recognized medical profession, were brought to the notice of his Department from time to time and carefully considered, but he was advised that none of them had proved, when judged by scientific standards, sufficiently successful to call for action in its support by the Ministry.

Mr. YOUNG asked whether any apparently successful treatment submitted to the Ministry would be tested exclusively on its merits irrespective of its source. Mr. GREENWOOD.—Certainly.

Replying to further questions by Mr. R. S. YOUNG, Mr. GREENWOOD said there were registered in England and Wales during the period January 1, 1929, to September 30, 1929, 42,687 deaths (19,627 males and 23,060 females) which were classified to cancer. Of these, 5,155 (2,402 males and 2,753 females) were of persons whose usual place of residence was in London. These figures should be regarded as provisional. No information was available as to the number of cases treated.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) asked if the Minister would consider making this disease notifiable.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that that was a question of which he would like notice, because this was not an ordinary infectious disease.

THE RADIUM COMMISSION

Mr. L. SMITH (Sheffield, Hallam, U.) asked the Minister of Health whether the National Radium Commission were providing funds for the establishment in the provinces of radium buildings for the treatment of patients suffering from cancer and other diseases; and, if so, what towns had been selected as suitable.

Mr. GREENWOOD replied that under the Royal Charter by which the Radium Commission were constituted funds could not be placed at their disposal for the purpose indicated in the question. The answer to the first part of the question was therefore in the negative, and the second part did not arise.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

Replying to Mr. MORLEY (Southampton, Lab.), Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said:—The operations which may be undertaken by the Bank for International Settlements are shown in Article 22 of its statutes, which will be presented to Parliament very shortly as an annex to the Agreement with Switzerland signed at The Hague last month. It may be hoped that the establishment of the Bank will enhance the opportunities for cooperation between the Central Banks and thus conduce to greater economy in the use of gold.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

Mr. MAC DONALD, replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said the business for next week would be, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, further consideration of the Coal Mines Bill in Committee. If on any of those days time permitted, other Orders would be taken.

COAL MINES BILL

WORKING HOURS IN MINES

The House again went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill—Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

The consideration of Clause 9, dealing with hours of work, was resumed.

SIR R. HORNE (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.) moved an amendment to provide for a working fortnight of 90 hours, and a longer afternoon off on Saturdays. He said that the object of the second part of his amendment was to enable the miner to start work earlier on a Saturday in order that he might leave work in time to go to his recreation in the afternoon. At present, if a miner started work at 7 o'clock on Friday and worked his full 7½ hours shift, then he could not begin again on Saturday earlier than 7 o'clock without violating the Act of Parliament, as he would be working more than 7½ hours in the 24.

With regard to the other part of his amendment, international discussion on matters connected with coalmines had become a most hopeful sign of getting arrangements agreeable to everybody. He personally had never had very great hopes of what might be obtained by international discussion, but the Miners' Federation had taken a different view, and he was bound to say that they had made very considerable progress. The only difference between his amendment and a resolution passed by miners' delegates at Geneva was that he had substituted half-an-hour for the excess period, as against an hour in the Geneva resolution; but even that did not make much difference, because at Geneva they were considering a working which took place from bank to bank, whereas we had one winding time in this country, which was outside the period of work. Therefore, his amendment and the Geneva resolution were practically identical, and there were advantages in this if they ever hoped to get international agreement. The information at his disposal went to show that by working 11 days and a 90-hour fortnight they would mitigate the increase in the cost of coal by at least half, and probably more. That was one of the main reasons why he had brought the amendment forward. If he could see that the proposal would place an extra burden on the miners, or that there was any chance of its operating unfairly, that would be a different matter, but he could see no way in which it would operate to the miner's disadvantage, but on the contrary he thought he would acquire great benefits by reason of this method. It had been supported by mining experts all over Europe, and he believed it would be very beneficial if it were adopted in this country.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS (Don Valley, Lab.) said the plain effect of this proposal as seen by the miners of this country was that they would give six days' work in five days for five days' wages. Whatever might be the intention or desire of Sir R. Horne, his proposal would mean that the day wage men would be committed to the minimum number of days' wages for the maximum number of hours worked. Not only the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, but miners in all parts of the country desired Clause 9 of the Bill to remain in the form in which it was when the Bill was introduced. The proposal which had been made would enable the reactionary coalowners, who had no sense of decency, to extend the working hours. Bad selling had whittled away the efforts of miners who were working eight hours a day, and reduced their remuneration. Since 1926 the output of miners, men and boys, in Yorkshire had increased by approximately 4cwt., while wages had decreased by several shillings. Was it suggested that half-an-hour off the working day would make the difference between prosperity and bankruptcy?

Mr. RUNCIMAN (St. Ives, L.) did not agree that the proposal to spread over the working hours of miners should be swept away only because it might be subject to abuse. The proper thing in that case would be to stop up the holes; that was what all factory and mining legislation had been attempting to do for two generations. Our hold on the coal markets of the world was more precarious than it ever had been. If our export trade went down the effect would spread right through the country and involve the depression of the whole coal trade. With that prospect before it the British coal trade had got to win its way back to the coaling stations and railways abroad that were its customers in the past. This could only be done, first, by supplying good coal honestly vended by coalowners that told the truth and sold 20cwt. to the ton; and, secondly, by selling the coal at a low enough price. He did not want to see the regaining of the coal trade abroad dependent upon the wages and labour of the miners. He did not like the quota or the selling arrangement, and from what he had heard about compulsory amalgamations he did not like it. He appealed to Labour members not to dismiss the proposed arrangement in regard to hours as the machination of the Coalowners' Association. Advantages might be gained in other ways. He did not think they should abandon the idea of international agreements as one means of regaining trade. The President of

(Continued on page 9)

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR
the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Its funds are low. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Secretary—G. E. Maude, Esq.
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CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
NEEDS £12,500
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.
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to re-open THE CONVALESCENT HOME, closed for lack of funds.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION
and Diseases of the Chest, BROMPTON.
Sanatorium: Frimley, Surrey.
GREATLY NEEDS HELP. 500 Beds constantly occupied.
Annual Expenditure, £89,000. Only fixed income, £7,000.
Address Secretary, Brompton Hospital, London, S.W.3.

HELP THE
ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD,
E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

CANCER

IMPERIAL
CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE),
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.
Bankers—Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

FOR SAILORS

ALL THE YEAR in 100 Ports in 1,000 ways the BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY is serving British Seamen. Seamen's Widows helped, orphans trained.
The **BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY**
Now in its 112th year. Help urgently needed.
Please send to SIR ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial Road London, E.14.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-patients in 1928, 94,411.
414 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

SUFFERING CHILDREN are given happiness instead of misery—a fair chance instead of degradation and ruin—by
The N.S.P.C.C.
Please help by Gift to WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, Director, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

FOR THE POOR

THE CHURCH ARMY
aids
MEN In Labour Homes; in and out of Prison; in Employment Bureaux; in Disabled Men's Workshops, etc.
WOMEN In Classified Homes, Clubs, etc.
CHILDREN Motherless, Rescued, etc.
YOUR support is needed. Cheques gratefully received by Prebendary Carlile, 55, Bryanston St., London, W.1.

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ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
700 YEARS.
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
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ROYAL NORTHERN
Hospital, Holloway, N.7,
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) *for LONDON-in-ESSEX*
Under H.M.'s Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING.
". . . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 10.12.29.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

HOSPITALS for NERVOUS DISEASES

THE WEST END HOSPITAL for NERVOUS DISEASES
(73, Welbeck Street, W.1.)
For fifty years
THE HOSPITAL HAS MADE ITS CONTRIBUTION to the welfare of the community.
WILL YOU PLEASE MAKE YOUR CONTRIBUTION to the hospital? BOTH are urgently needed.
Chairman: Earl of Harewood, K.G., D.S.O.

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

If you are contemplating a charitable gift or testament please consider the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
Marylebone Road
Insolvent 14 years ago and owing £10,000, it now possesses assets of £20,000, but is faced with the imperative need of rebuilding at a cost of £40,000.
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN
Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
For 115 years this Hospital has carried on its merciful work for Children and Women; to-day it urgently
NEEDS YOUR HELP.
Legacies are specially helpful.
W. S. Talbot, C.I.E., Hon. Treasurer.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to the Chairman, J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
8,000
children always being supported.
Please send a gift of
10/-
to help feed
the Largest Family in the World during the Winter.
Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

The WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY
has received over 33,500 children and now has nearly 4,800 in its care.
Please send a gift to the Rev. Dr. Westcott, Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers: Barclays Ltd., Kennington), and so help this work, which
MEANS SAFETY FIRST FOR THE COMING GENERATION.
If others cannot help the child in need, ask the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
Growth of the Society's work necessitates an appeal for £12,000 this year.

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
A PIONEER SOCIETY WITH EXPANDING ACTIVITIES AMONG POOR & CRIPPLED CHILDREN. GENEROUS SUPPORT IS EARNESTLY INVITED.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1

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PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

FOR WOMEN

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.

New Merchandise Specially Priced during
DICKINS & JONES WHITE SALE
BEGINS MONDAY

IN addition to hundreds of wonderful Linen and Lingerie bargains, Dickins & Jones' White Sale presents an outstanding opportunity to obtain New Fashions for Spring at greatly reduced prices

PRINCESS SLIPS
W.S. 240. Of super crêpe-de-Chine, cut on slimming lines and moulding to the figure. Trimmed with Eeru lace and veining. Lengths 38, 40 and 42 ins. In Rose, Coral, Brown, Nattier, Mimosa, Ivory and Black.
WHITE SALE PRICE **21/9**
KNICKERS to match 10/9
Second Floor.

CREPE-DE-CHINE NIGHTGOWNS
W.S. 238. A delightful style in super quality crêpe-de-Chine, cut on the newest lines and daintily trimmed with yoke of needlerun lace and finished at foot with picot net. In Rose, Coral, Nattier, Nil, Mimosa and Ivory.
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'TECTOR' SILK & WOOL
W.S.267. "TECTOR" SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE COMBINATIONS in a light medium texture, suitable for early spring wear. These are a very satisfactory quality. In opera top, edged silk lace, kilt legs (as illustration). Also in low neck, no sleeves, plain bound, kilt or usual length legs, or low neck, rib arm, or V neck, short sleeves, usual leg. In sizes: Slendyx, Wom.'s, and O.S. Usual Price 22/6 for all sizes.
WHITE SALE PRICE **20/-**
Ground Floor.

"TRAFORDA" COTTON SHEETS
W.S.26. At these exceptional Sale Prices, we KNOW that "The Traforda" offers the finest sheet value in London. Light, yet strong, snowy white and del

Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

the Board of Trade had done good service in that respect. If they were to reach an international agreement, let them give the right hon. gentleman a certain amount of elasticity in regard to hours.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

CAPTAIN PEAKE (Leeds, N., U.) supported the amendment. He said that the Bill as it stood could give no guarantee at all that existing short Saturdays would be retained, but the 90-hours fortnight proposal guaranteed in the districts where eight hours were worked either one Saturday completely free in every fortnight or a short Saturday in every week of the year. The real grievance of the mining community was that there was no sure regularity of work. He believed that a scientifically operated quota system was a far better way than amalgamations for concentrating production at places where production was most economic. There was a real hope that if they did not add a big increase to the cost of raising coal there would be a prospect of a rise in wages. The unfortunate part about the proposals in the Bill was that districts where costs of production would be heaviest were the districts that were doing worst. He could see no way of meeting the increased cost of production that would not throw men out of work. In *The Times* Mr. Cook was reported as having said that he felt strongly on the subject of coming to an agreement with the owners on the question of a 45-hours week or a 90-hours fortnight.

Mr. SHIELD (Wansbeck, Lab.).—He denies that he said that.

CAPTAIN PEAKE said that in that case he would have liked to see Mr. Cook writing to *The Times* to deny it.

Mr. POTTS (Barnsley, Lab.).—*The Times* would not put it in. I know that. I have proved it.

Mr. HARTSHORN (Ogmore, Lab.) said that the miners' members in that House and the whole of the officials of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain were unflinching and uncompromising in their opposition to the proposal that had been made. He was surprised to see the names of two right hon. gentlemen in the Liberal Party attached to this movement, because on the second reading the Liberal Party indicated that they were not prepared to take part in the frontal attack of the Opposition. During the last three years the miners had produced more coal and had received £90,000,000 less in wages than they would have received on the 1925 prices. That was a big contribution to make towards bringing about prosperity. (Ministerial cheers.) He admitted that if a policy of this kind, pursued over a given period, would lead them in the direction of prosperity, and if it could be shown that that was the way in which they could solve the country's industrial problems and absorb the unemployed, there was no body of men in this country more ready to make the sacrifice; but they were perfectly satisfied that the problems with which they were confronted were of such a character and so many of the factors were international and out of the control of that House, that they could not be solved merely by reducing coal prices. The longer working hours in the mines were not reflected in any improvement in the iron and steel industries. Since miners' wages went down the price of export coal had gone down and the benefit went to the foreigners. What had become of the wages that the miners had sacrificed during the last three years? Thirty million pounds of it had gone to the foreigners; £5,000,000 had gone to the railway magnates; £7,500,000 had gone to the shipowners; £10,000,000 to the iron and steel magnates; and £18,000,000 had gone to the householders—if the householders had not got it somebody else had. Men who were facing such dangers and making sacrifices as were the miners were entitled to a shorter working day. As to the suggestion of the amendment that the men should start work earlier on Saturday in order to get off earlier, he asked how it could be done, considering that it was a common thing, even now, for men to have to get up at 4 o'clock or 4.30, and in the winter months walk to their work in the dark. He was sure hon. members who supported the amendment would not like to have to do it themselves.

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian and Peebles, N., U.) urged that the immediate establishment of a 7½-hours day would mean in Scotland a big increase in costs and thereby involve a dispute on wages.

Mr. SHIELD (Northumberland, Wansbeck, Lab.) said he had received a telegram stating:—"Northumberland miners bitterly opposed to 90 hours per fortnight. Hours in Northumberland mines have always governed shift or day, and no departure must be made from 7½ hours plus one winding time."

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that the Royal Commission in its recommendations said:—"We cannot advise the State to go back on the action taken in 1919 and endeavour to force on the miners the acceptance of longer hours of work." At the same time, they threw out a suggestion that the miners might perhaps be willing to agree to a spread of the hours over the week, and that there would be an economic advantage in having one day off a fortnight or even a week and the corresponding lengthening of the hours, and that it was a question for the miners to decide whether or not they would desire that arrangement. It appeared perfectly clear that at present, at all events, the miners did not desire it. It was primarily a matter for them, and if they took the view that had been expressed in that House, it was not for Parliament to force a different opinion upon them.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said there appeared to be no prospect of the miners' representatives agreeing to anything like an average system. That question was fully considered before the Government put this clause into the Bill. If the two parties in the industry came at any time and said that they had reached an understanding on something different from this clause, any Government would be bound to take that into account. But nothing of that kind was before the House or the country at this moment, and the Government adhered to Clause 9 as it was in the Bill. So far as the exporting districts were concerned the Government firmly believed that if there was anything resembling good will in the industry, and the parties could be persuaded to come together, with the fair operation of the National Industrial Board proposed in the next stage of the Bill, and with an impartial review of all the circumstances, it would not be necessary to call upon the mining community for any further wage sacrifices. On the contrary, he thought that the new conditions would tend in due course to improve the miners' remuneration. Dark and difficult as the picture was, there had been an undoubted improvement in the situation in the exporting districts. Assuming that they could maintain and improve the export trade in coal, that was in itself an immediate safeguard for mining wages. He did not dispute that derating would make a substantial contribution towards assisting the coal industry. The Bill provided that there would be between three and four months' run of the marketing schemes before that part of the legislation came into force. That was the agreement reached with the Miners' Federation, and he hoped that even yet the Mining Association would take a more liberal view of that proposition. But in any case there was the machinery of the National Industrial Board for analysis in case of dispute, and the Government held the definite view that the change which was proposed in hours could, in the last resort, be made without any invasion of the miners' remuneration.

COMMODORE KING (Paddington, S., U.) said that he had not found in his intercourse with miners any strong objection on their part to the long day. Their first desire was to have regularity of work; their second, better wages; and, lastly, a shortening of the working hours. He felt sure the men would be glad to start work earlier on Saturday morning for the sake of being free earlier in the afternoon.

In the course of further debate Mr. TURNER, Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department (Batley and Morley), said that he felt sure the half-hour off would mean a considerable number more miners being employed. It would be better if throughout the whole of industry the hours of labour were shortened; it was better to keep men by a labour share-out than to keep them by Poor Law relief.

Mr. CULVERWELL (Bristol, W., U.) said that the miners' representatives in the House were prepared to put a sectional interest before the interest of the community. Under this Bill the Government were setting up a new syndicalism by means of which the miners and mineowners were going to exploit the consumer. A disastrous attack was being made on an industry which was just showing signs of a return to prosperity.

Mr. D. GRAHAM (Hamilton, Lab.) said that on this question there could be no possible agreement between the coalowners and the miners' representatives.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) said it was admitted that the operation of the clause might cause a rise of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton in the price of coal. The President of the Board of Trade hoped that this increased cost would be met by economies brought about by Part I. of the Bill, but this could not be determined for a long time owing to the action of the Government in postponing that portion of the measure.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) opposed the amendment because he said that in decreasing miners' hours the Government were restoring something that ought never to have been taken away.

HOURS AND COSTS

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said that it would be agreed on all hands that they would desire to give, whether by Act of Parliament or by concerted action otherwise, the shortest hours to miners which the industry could stand with due regard to the general public. It was equally a matter of common ground that the proposals which the Government were making in this clause would materially add to the working costs of the coal industry. If proof were needed of that they had only to look at the fall in working costs which took place in the industry as a result of the passage of the 1926 Act. In the March quarter of 1926 the commercial costs of coal for the whole of Great Britain were 17s. 2d. per ton and 19s. 9d. per ton for South Wales. In 1929 the costs per ton were 13s. 5d. for Great Britain, and 14s. 7d. for South Wales. It would be remembered that in 1926 there was a subvention in aid of wages, so he had taken figures which were very favourable because wages would have been very different in 1926 but for the subvention. The result of the saving in costs had been seen in a large increase in the export trade. There could be no doubt that the 1926 Act reduced costs enormously above and beyond the reduction which took place in wages, and any variation of that Act—as was admitted—must have a very serious effect on the cost of production. That was not denied by the President of the Board of Trade, who said that the extra costs would be met by the operation of Part I. of this Bill.

The cost of reducing working hours must be made up by an addition to the cost of coal sold abroad or to the cost of coal sold at home, or both. There was no prospect of an increased price for exported coal, and those who had the largest experience in the export market said it was very doubtful whether the prices now obtaining could hold. Therefore the extra cost would have to be added to the coal sold at home. The proposal of the President of the Board of Trade for a 7½-hour day would be far more costly than the alternative proposal for averaging out the hours over a fortnight. This alternative proposal was in the interest of the mining industry and in the interest of the country as a whole. He begged the House whatever the settlement at this moment not to close the door upon the future. It might be of vital importance for the mining community to have this alternative power. He also asked them not to close the door on the negotiations which the President of the Board of Trade was bound to undertake abroad. The future of hours and wages must come by international agreement. The only hope of getting international agreement was by the kind of proposal embodied in the amendment.

The amendment was rejected by 292 votes to 197—majority, 95.

An amendment, moved by Mr. GRAHAM, providing that this section should come into operation "at the expiration of a period of four months from the passing of this Act," was agreed to.

The question that the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill was carried by 295 votes to 198—majority, 97.

Progress was then reported.

The Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Bill and the Mock Auctions Bill were read a second time.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS
At 11

Omnibuses Bill and Slaughter of Animals Bill, second readings.

PECUNIARY INTEREST IN LEGISLATION

QUESTION RAISED BY SIR G. HAMILTON

The position of members of Parliament who may have a direct pecuniary interest in legislative projects which come before the House of Commons was referred to yesterday in the Standing Committee which is considering the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill.

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON (Ilford, U.) said there was a point upon which he desired to ask for guidance from the Chair. Standing Order 141 of the House read as follows:—"A member may not vote on any question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest. If he does, his vote may, on motion, be disallowed." According to the *Parliamentary Gazette* nine members of the House were specially representative of the cooperative movement, and some of them were sitting and voting on that Committee.

Mr. DAVID GRENFELL (Gower, Lab.) denied that the members referred to had any direct pecuniary interest in the Bill.

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON said he assumed that the election expenses of the nine members were paid by cooperative societies. If the societies were to tell any of those members that they would not pay their election expenses unless they attended the Committee and voted in favour of certain proposals, that would give them a direct pecuniary interest in this Bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Cecil Wilson) (Attercliffe, Lab.) said that Sir George Hamilton should raise his point on a definite motion after a division in which the members to whom he referred had participated.

Mr. BARNES (East Ham, Lab.) Government Whip, said every cooperative society and every trade union would welcome the fullest possible inquiry into the circumstances in which the election expenses of their members were paid.

The matter dropped, and the Committee proceeded to discuss amendments dealing with the voting power of cooperative societies.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

PLAN TO AID TEXTILE INDUSTRY

CAMPAIGN TO POPULARIZE BRITISH FABRICS

A scheme to popularize British fabrics and to improve the position of the textile industry was launched yesterday at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel by the House of Reville, Hanover-square. Mr. EDMUND H. SYMONDS (managing director) presided.

A short parade of models made in "Martialine," a British artificial silk resembling crêpe de Chine, in patterned and plain designs, and made by D. Marshall and Co., Manchester, was shown. In each case an original Reville model in a simple but smart style suited to the particular material was paraded side by side with a copy of it made by the Brook Manufacturing Company, of Northampton. These reproductions of British fashions in British fabrics will be distributed through wholesalers to retail houses throughout the country, their average price being from 30s. to £2. The material of which the models were made had been tested and improved during the past five years, and 500,000 yards of the printed design have already been sold throughout the world. It was stated that the dresses had been shown that morning to Princess Helena Victoria, who wished success to the scheme. The blues and reds of the printed designs were clear and the cloth had none of the gloss which made the early artificial silks displeasing.

Mr. SYMONDS, speaking of the seriousness of the textile depression, said that increased efforts must be made if the textile industry was to be saved from disaster. Such a state of affairs could not obtain until there was mass consumption of British fabrics at home and abroad. Continuing their policy of helping British manufacturers to popularize their fabrics, he and his co-directors had agreed to create a special collection of models in Martialine, and lend the name and reputation of their firm to a scheme for copying those particular models in large quantities by modern scientific methods for world-wide distribution. The material and designs had been passed on to a manufacturer who had been in business for 35 years, and employed 1,000 workwomen under good conditions. Each model would be produced in four sizes.

Mr. FRISBY (the Brook Manufacturing Company), Mr. MARSHALL (D. Marshall and Co.), and Mr. JOHN EMSLEY (President of the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce) also spoke.

PIGEONS IN THE CITY

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation of London the Sanitary Committee were directed to make such arrangements as they might deem expedient to reduce the number of pigeons in the City. It was stated that during the last two years large numbers of pigeons had been removed, but they were still in excess of what might be considered reasonable. The complaints against them were as numerous as ever.

MINERS' WORKING WEEK

MR. COOK'S OFFER TO NEGOTIATE

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

In the House of Commons last night Captain Peake quoted from *The Times* of January 30 a statement that Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, had said that he felt strongly on the subject of coming to an agreement with the owners on the question of a 45-hour week or a 90-hour fortnight.

Mr. Shield interjected the remark that Mr. Cook denied having said this. The statement in *The Times* was that Mr. Cook, expressing his personal opinion, said "he felt strongly the possibility of coming to an understanding with the owners on the matter, provided that the owners would meet them in order that they might reach agreement. It was a national question. The miners demanded a short working day on Saturdays as other workers had, but economic safeguards must be provided if the 7½-hour day was to be lengthened on five days in order to permit of a short Saturday or an alternate Saturday holiday. He thought the miners' executive would be prepared to make a reasonable agreement with the owners. One of the things he had in mind was the possibility of a lengthening of the working day on certain days without the working of a 45-hour week. Was there any possibility of a guaranteed week comparable with, but not necessarily the same as, that which the railwaymen had?"

Mr. COOK here expressed a personal opinion, but he had not been alone among the officials of the Miners' Federation in desiring a "spread-over" of the hours of work. There was, in fact, a proposal a short time ago that the officials of the Federation should meet representatives of the Mining Association to consider the question of a permissive 90-hour fortnight as an alternative to a rigid 7½-hour day. The Mining Association would have attended such a meeting.

Moreover, on the eve of the Preparatory Technical Conference on Conditions of Employment in Coal Mines, in Geneva, there was a meeting at the Board of Trade at which Mr. W. R. Smith was present representing the Government, Mr. Richards and Mr. Cook representing the Miners' Federation, and Mr. W. A. Lee representing the Mining Association. The basis of the discussion was that the proposed international convention should provide for an eight-hour day bank to bank—7½ hours plus one winding time being the British equivalent—a 48-hour week or 96 hours a fortnight, which would be a 90-hour fortnight as computed in this country. It was stated that as to the eight-hour day the attitude of the British miners was contingent upon the approval of the Miners' International which had pronounced in favour of a seven-hour day, but that this was an ideal and they had to recognize that they must take what they could get.

With regard to the "spread-over" fortnight, Mr. Cook raised the question of a guaranteed week which Mr. Lee said was impossible. The miners then pointed out that the "spread-over" of working hours might result in the working of a five-day week with the consequence that the daywagemen, who now receive a full day's pay for the short Saturday shift, might find themselves deprived of a day's wage. Mr. Lee gave his assurance that the interests of the daywagemen should be safeguarded. In the result the Board of Trade meeting agreed to the principle of the "spread-over" and all that remained to be settled was the wording.

Again at Geneva at another meeting of all the British delegates a spokesman of the Miners' Federation said: "Do not trouble about that. There will be no difficulty about that so long as you do it by mutual agreement by representatives of the employers and the employees." Nevertheless, Mr. Richardson (his colleagues were in London at the time) voted against the "spread-over" proposal a day or two later.

JUBILEE OF FROZEN MEAT TRADE

TRIBUTES TO ENGLISH PIONEER

The British Association of Refrigeration celebrated last night the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the frozen meat trade by a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, at which Lord Kylsant presided.

On February 6, 1880, a luncheon was held in London to celebrate the arrival of the first successful shipment of frozen mutton and beef from Australia by the steamship Strathleven. The consignment of 40 tons was loaded at Sydney, where in 1861 Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, a native of Bolton, Lancashire, established the first freezing works in the world, and made the success of the Strathleven venture possible. From that date Australian shipments developed to 100,000 tons a year, and during the War that Dominion supplied Great Britain with meat for 700,000 troops at a fixed price of less than 5d. a lb., or less than half the price paid for South American beef. To-day, Australian exporters state that they are faced with a crisis in their beef shipments, and are looking to Britain for better prices and greater markets.

LORD KYLSANT said the developments which had flowed from the great Australian venture of 50 years ago were so far-reaching as to affect every community in the world. The presence of representatives of many nations and the great British Dominions at that celebration brought home to them eloquently the universal realization of the unique position which had been attained by the practical application of the science of refrigeration to the preservation and conveyance of perishable produce across the oceans of the world. The marvel of yesterday so quickly became the common place of to-day that one could scarcely visualize what the state of the world would be at present if refrigeration had never come into existence. Indeed, our modern civilization could hardly exist without the supplies of perishable produce from overseas, as the densely populated countries became less and less able to feed themselves and relied more and more upon imports from other lands. Australia might well be proud of the fact that on her soil was sown the seed which had flourished to feed the great nations of the earth, and to secure the world against famine in times of scarcity. (Cheers.)

The BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR congratulated the pioneers upon the great developments that had taken place in refrigeration, and instanced the recent progress of Brazil in exports of meat.

Mr. E. J. FENTON, Australian Minister of Trade and Customs, paid a tribute to Mort, whom he described as one of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived. He spoke of the scientific developments in progress in Australia in the top-dressing of pastures, new grasses, and new clovers as an indication of the efforts that were being made in that Dominion to improve feeding-stuffs for supplying greater quantities of foodstuffs for the millions in Britain.

Mr. T. M. WILFORD, High Commissioner for New Zealand, said the success of refrigeration changed the whole economic outlook of New Zealand, opening up new avenues for the profitable development of her flocks and dairy herds. Refrigeration had doubled the value of sheep to the New Zealand farmer. The value of New Zealand's meat output last year was no less than £9,111,125, and since the coming of refrigeration New Zealand had supplied Britain with nearly half as much mutton and lamb as the whole of the rest of the world. (Cheers.)

SIR GRANVILLE RYRIE, High Commissioner for Australia, said that as a pastoralist himself he wished to pay a tribute to the enterprise of the early settlers of Australia, who pioneered the frozen meat trade. The name of Thomas Sutcliffe Mort was honoured throughout Australia to-day not only for his work in connexion with refrigeration, but for his broad humanitarianism. At his death working men in Sydney subscribed for a memorial of their own, in remembrance, to quote their own words, of "the greatest benefactor the working classes of this country (Australia) ever had."

INSURANCE AGENTS' STRIKE TO-DAY

The strike of 3,000 agents in the employment of the Co-operative Insurance Society begins to-day. They are members of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, and last night Mr. J. Jagger, the secretary of the union, sent instructions to 150 district secretaries that all agents employed by the society were to cease work. Along with the agents the union is also calling out about 700 other persons employed as district or assistant district managers or as district office clerks.

M.P. IN OVERTURNED TAXICAB

Mr. Philip Noel Baker, M.P., was on his way to the Foreign Office yesterday in a taxi-cab, when it overturned in Birdcage Walk. The driver was bruised, but Mr. Noel Baker escaped injury. Mr. Baker stated afterwards that the steering-gear suddenly jammed, and the vehicle was violently shaken and then forced into the kerb, where it fell over on its side.

The Estate Market

TOWN HOUSES

A WESTERHAM SALE

Sir Herbert K. Ogilvy has appointed Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor (Mount-street) his sole agents to sell the 17 years' lease of No. 24, Berkeley-square.

One of the 18th-century houses on the terrace at Richmond Hill has been sold by Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square), who have disposed of Lincombe Hall, Stourport, 60 acres, a Severn Valley viewpoint; Abbey Wells, a modern house and 30 acres at Newbury; and property at Cobham.

Mr. Lionel Guest has sold No. 26, Connaught-square through Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Mount-street). By their agency No. 44, Bryanston-square has been sold to a client of Messrs. Harrods, Limited (Brompton-road). Other sales include No. 11, Little Stanhope-street.

Valence, Westerham, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Simmons and Sons before the auction, and for private occupation. This estate, 447 acres, includes, besides the principal residence, another called Dunsdale.

The late Mr. Henry Bonham-Carter's executors have to sell No. 5, Hyde Park-square. The agents are Messrs. Deacon and Allen (Connaught-street).

An Adelphi freehold, No. 10, York-buildings, Duke-street, an Adam house, will be submitted at the Mart on February 25 by Messrs. Jones, Lang and Co. (King-street, Cheapside) and Messrs. Wootton and Son (Lime-street).

Modern corner premises in Conduit-street and Mill-street, let at £2,100 a year, and held on a Corporation lease, and shops in High-street, Tooting, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Garrett, White and Poland (Hanover-street) on February 18 at the Mart.

Richmond houses, divided into flats, in Marlborough-road and Queen's-road are for sale on February 20 at the Mart by Messrs. H. E. Foster and Cranfield (Poultry) and Messrs. Chancellors (Richmond).

Besides the shops mentioned yesterday as having been sold by Messrs. Nicholas (Albany-courtyard and Reading), the firm has disposed of The Cottage, Caversham Heights; an Inkpen cottage property and three or four acres, said to be suitable for conversion; Pitt House Farm, a Queen Anne house containing panelled rooms, with 45 acres, at Kingsclere; Pibworth Farm, 360 acres, at Aldworth; and Larkhill, Abingdon.

SALES BY AUCTION

NEWBON and SHEPHARD

KENTISH TOWN.—105, Burghley-road and 1 to 9 (odd), Dartmouth Park Hill .. £7,750
1, Wilkin-street, freehold 250
ISLINGTON.—28 and 29, Dennis-street .. 170
UPPER CLAPTON.—106, Gelderston-road, F., Y.R. £48 790
STRATFORD.—Major-road, £24 a year and reversion in 80 years 370

DIXON and Co.

CHEAM.—Derby-road, "Brent," freehold .. 1,325
SUTTON.—Manor Park-road, "Santa Cruz," freehold 2,100

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co.

BERMONDSEY.—Southwark Park-road, £10 a year, and reversion in 15 years 380
51 and 53, Keeton's-road, £6 a year, and reversion in 14½ years 350
TWICKENHAM.—Riverdale-road, "Dudley House," freehold 1,650
Earlesmere-road, a site 375

FOX and SONS

BOURNEMOUTH.—71, Lansdowne-road .. 1,600

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY) SOLD THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Lambert & Symes	Swan Hotel, Tunbridge Wells (4.0)	Country properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SOLD THIS DAY

Protheroe & Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (11.0)	Bulbs
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Christie, Manson & Woods	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Old English Furniture, &c.
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture, Pictures, Porcelain, &c.
Phillips, Son, and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Puttick & Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.0)	Old English Furniture, Porcelain, Old Engravings, &c.
Harmer, Rooke & Co.	188, Strand, London, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps
Woolley and Wallis	Elston House, Shrewton, Wilts (—)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Messrs. Kemsleys	The Round House, Old Haverings, Romford (—)	English Furniture

P.O. ENGINEERING STAFF DISMISSALS

HOPES OF TRUNK DEVELOPMENT

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

The Postmaster-General has now replied to the representations made to him by the Post Office Engineering Federation on the subject of the dismissals of engineering staff during the past three years as a result of reorganization and improved methods of working. While sharing the concern of the staff, the Postmaster-General states that the need for a reduction of costs is paramount, and so long as this can be effected by reorganization he feels compelled to pursue the policy which has been initiated.

The staff are reminded that "in comparable circumstances, and confronted with the necessity either of reducing staff or resorting to short time working, industrial undertakings would, as far as practicable, doubtless follow the latter course, but as this expedient is unsuited to the Post Office service . . . . reductions of staff have been inevitable." It is also pointed out that the organization of the Engineering Department has been deliberately framed to admit of free contraction or expansion as the fluctuations of work may dictate, and that it is for this reason, primarily, that the establishment of engineering workmen is deferred until after five years' skilled service has been rendered. The conditions to which workmen subscribe on entry clearly explain the liability to discharge at any time.

Consideration has been given to a large number of suggestions put forward by the Federation with a view to avoidance of dismissals. These included anticipation of programme of renewals; diversion of work from contractors; advertising and popularizing the telephone service; speedier maintenance service; and acceleration of programme for extension of rural call offices. These suggestions do not appear, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, likely to lead to any appreciable accession of work to the Engineering Department, but a scheme for extending the programme of trunk development is being pressed forward. It is hoped that the initiation of these extensive new works, combined with call office developments and other activities, will result in an amelioration of the situation.

COALOWNERS' NEED OF PROPAGANDA

The first of a series of seven instructional addresses for women on current political topics was given yesterday at the headquarters of the Women's Unionist Organization, Palace-chambers, Westminster. LADY IVEAGH, M.P., chairman of the Women's Unionist Organization, presided. The speaker, Miss IRENE WARD, Conservative candidate for Morpeth at the General Election, dealing with the Coal Bill, said that one of its worst features was that it did not differentiate between economic and uneconomic pits. With regard to the future organization of the industry, the measure acknowledged the claim of uneconomic, and inefficient, pits to be carried on the shoulders of those colliery undertakings which were able to face competition. Referring to the lack of effective propaganda on the part of the owners, she said that it was quite impossible for the miners to realize the difficulties of the economic situation unless steps were taken to see that they had sources of information other than those provided by their lodge officials. So long as political motives actuated the policy of the Miners' Federation it was useless for owners to refuse to acknowledge the necessity of their own side being adequately presented and explained.

The subject of the lecture next Thursday will be "Agriculture," when Sir Douglas Newton, M.P., chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee, will be the speaker.

Crossley goes the pace at Monte Carlo!

In the Mont des Mules hill-climbing competition—one of the most heart-breaking ordeals connected with the Monte Carlo Rally—two Crossleys were entered in the two-litre class. Competing against the most famous makes of British and foreign cars, they brought off the following emphatic results:—

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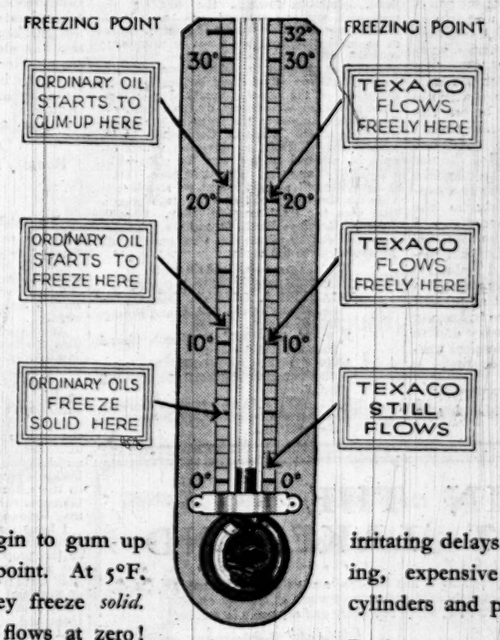

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Letters to the Editor

CHURCH AND STATE

AN END TO CONTROVERSY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your excellent report of my speech in the Church Assembly on February 5, contained in your issue of to-day, you attribute to me the following words:—

They had either to obey the law in its fullest sense or else refrain from exercising a ministry in the Church of England which was subject to these conditions.

I did utter those words—not, however, as the expression of my own view, but as expressing a challenge often presented by those whose whole conception of the Church and its ministry is so different from mine that I despaired of winning from them any acceptance of the reply to that challenge which I then proceeded to outline.

Yours faithfully,
February 6. WILLIAM EBOR:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There are many who will be grateful for your leading article on Church and State, and will thank you at once for its substance and for its sympathetic temper. We whose work leaves us little time for ecclesiastical politics have not experienced, nor do we expect to experience, the "intolerable situation" referred to by my Lord's Grace of York. If, two years ago, we desired the acceptance of the revised Prayer-book, it was because the Archbishops, whom we trusted, assured us that it would help in the restoration of order. We had our doubts, of course, whether order can be restored by the partial legalizing, in one direction or the other, of practices which those of the other direction deprecate, but we thought that in any case the cessation of public controversy which would result from the new Book's acceptance would set the minds of us and of our people free for those far more important matters which during the last 15 years we have felt to be unduly neglected. When Parliament rejected the Book we were disappointed, for the Archbishops' sake and for our own; but we found no "intolerable situation," for we had all made a promise at our ordination to administer doctrine, sacraments, and discipline as this Church and Realm hath received the same, and had thus admitted that the State has some voice in the matter. We were disappointed—perhaps affronted—but felt disposed to brook the affront and to forget the disappointment by getting on with our work. We should therefore greatly deprecate the distraction involved in the raising of another controversy, and were sorry when the mutterings of new thunder began to be heard from York and Durham.

Further, though there is now no "intolerable situation," we submit that the use of such language is the best way to induce one. The Archbishop of York, being a philosopher, knows the value, and the danger, of a question-begging epithet, and "intolerable" in this connexion is nothing less than that. If we were asked to describe how the present situation differs from that of 15 years ago we should probably reply as follows: That in those days the parochial clergy usually had the confidence of the people; and that when, as occasionally happened, they for a time lost the good will of the gentry, the situation was saved by the fact that these latter had confidence in the Bishop; but that now, for reasons which are intelligible, the Bishops have themselves lost the confidence of those who are their equals, or almost their equals, in civil rank. Therefore we desire, above many other things, the recovery of that vanishing good will, so that it may no longer be true that the clerical mind and conscience, in all ranks, are out of sympathy with and have ceased to commend themselves to the mind and conscience of the laity.

Truly, Sir, as the Archbishops told us in their Pastoral Letter last summer, the Church has much work to do and much to recover. It might be of some importance to recover lost prestige, but it is of infinitely more importance to overtake arrears in what is our real work, of the worship of God and the saving of souls through the Gospel. We have painful experience in many parishes of loss to religious life caused by controversies regarding, *e.g.*, union of benefices; we have had to spend far too much time on administrative readjustments required by Church Assembly legislation; it would be difficult to estimate how much unsettlement has been caused by the Prayer-book controversy. Yet we know that there is need for us and for our best work, and only ask to be allowed to do it without further distraction. *Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi*; and while the chief shepherds discuss the relations of Church and State "the hungry sheep look up and are not fed."

I am, &c.,
ERNEST EVANS, Subwarden of the Missionary College of St. Augustine, Canterbury.
February 4.

GAS IN WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My friend Major Lefebure, a great authority on all matters connected with the use of gas in war, says that it is fallacious, on the basis of the official statistics that I quoted, to say that gas is a relatively humane (surely an absurd word to use in connexion with modern war) weapon compared with others, such as incendiary bombs, high explosive shells, tanks, or bayonets. For the rest, I find that Major Lefebure agrees with me that "the present proposals before the world to prohibit or restrict chemical warfare" are totally inadequate.

When any proposals forbidding the use of chemicals in war likely to be effective are put forward, they will have the support, I am sure, of everybody in the chemical world. In the meantime, I would respectfully maintain the view expressed in my address to the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, which you so admirably summarized in your report last Tuesday, that at present it is prudent for the War Office to keep in touch with the chemical industry and to see that its expenditure on chemical warfare research is sufficient for security.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT LEVINSTEIN.
Ford Bank, Didsbury, near Manchester, Feb. 6.

NUMBERED ROADS

A MOTORIST'S COMMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A few years ago the Ministry of Transport announced with some little flourish of trumpets that (perhaps by way of a return for the millions it had extracted from automobilism) it would number our roads. According to my observation, this long and costly job has now been completed, or at least very nearly so. It is, therefore, reasonable to ask whether any good end has been served; if, in a word, the job was "worth while."

My own view is that this "docketing" of roads, while conceivably of use to county surveyors (who in some districts are scarcely deserving of our gratitude) is utterly futile so far as the motorist is concerned. When a friend asks me the best way to Southampton I reply:—(1) By Kingston, Guildford, Farnham, Alton, Winchester; or (2) by Great West road, Staines, Sunningdale, Bagshot, Camberley, and Winchester. I never say "by A. so-and-so or B. so-and-so." Nor does anybody else. And if I did, my friend would not understand me. Nobody, so far as I can ascertain, ever steers by these road numerals, or is ever likely to. At a golf club some miles out in the country an argument arose the other evening upon this point. Out of seven motorists who had for years been using the great main road that leads to this course, not one could quote the correct number.

I do not pretend to guess how much the Ministry of Transport has squandered in black and white paint in numbering our roads for us, but I will advance the suggestion that the money might have been better spent upon making some of its wonderful new highways a little safer by means of using surfaces calculated to fit modern requirements.

Yours faithfully,
WARWICK WRIGHT.
150, New Bond-street, W.1.

SHIPBUILDING AND SAFEGUARDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Owing to private railway Bills occupying 2½ hours out of the 3½ hours available for the debate on depressed heavy industries in the House of Commons last night only the mover and seconder of the motion and one Liberal, Mr. Pybus, were able to speak. Consequently, I, in common with many other members, was unable to take part in the debate, and I should like to have the opportunity through your columns of replying to Mr. Pybus. Mr. Pybus stated:—

> The hon. members who proposed and seconded the resolution have spoken as though they were speaking for the whole of the steel trade. I suggest that if they are claiming to speak for the shipbuilding trade they had better bring their proxies with them. Where are their proxies from the Clyde? What will Clydebank say, what will Fairfield say, when you propose to increase the price of their raw material? . . . If you are claiming to impose Safeguarding upon a great industry I think you should be careful to describe exactly whom you represent and by what authority you speak. Will increasing the price of steel plates and castings lift the shipbuilding industry out of its dilemma?

Apparently Mr. Pybus is unaware of the "Steel Rebate Scheme" under which the large majority of shipyards, and the Clyde without exception, have agreed to use nothing but British steel plates and angles. Consequently, the safeguarding of British steel from foreign imported steel will not increase the price of steel plates to the Clyde shipyards.

It is quite evident that Mr. Pybus does not speak for the Clyde shipbuilders, and as a director of a Clyde shipyard I should request Mr. Pybus not to express his antiquated free trade theories, which are quite out of date so far as shipbuilding is concerned, as the views of the shipbuilding trade, an industry with which I am unaware that he has any connexion.

Yours truly,
H. R. CAYZER.
House of Commons, S.W.1, Feb. 6.

THE CLAPHAM SECT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Reference was recently made in *The Times* to the proposal to build and equip a church as a memorial to the famous group of ardent Churchmen and statesmen known as the "Clapham Sect." It is to be erected in Streatham Vale, which is one of the many newly developed areas in South London, and is already filled with small houses containing 11,000 people or more where a very few years ago were only fields and market gardens. The magnitude of the debt of gratitude due to the Clapham Sect is well balanced by the urgency of the spiritual and social needs of these thousands. It would be hard to exaggerate either that debt or the need which this church is intended to supply. *The Times*, in an article on March 7 last, spoke of the achievements of the Clapham Sect in words which left no room for further eulogy. Those great men combined in a unique way a sane and balanced Churchmanship and a courageous statesmanship expressed in devoted missionary and humanitarian service. The church is to be, appropriately, dedicated to the Holy Redeemer.

Between £7,000 and £8,000 is now, we believe, available towards the cost of the memorial, with an excellent site, and £3,000 or more would enable building to begin. Three of us hold a responsible place in missionary societies which owe their birth and their first evangelistic passion to the Clapham Sect, or to the tradition which they bequeathed. As inheritors of the impulse breathed into them from above, we would now, by the courtesy of *The Times*, appeal in the name of our fellow-members of the Memorial Committee to the large body of Christian devotion which can only be reached in this way for gifts which will justify our going forward at once. There is really urgent necessity that we should provide for the wants of this very large population with the least possible delay. Cheques (crossed Barclays Bank, Streatham Common) may be sent to either the Chairman or the Treasurer, or to the bank.

We are your obedient servants,
R. WILLIAMS, President, C.M.S.
CHARLES J. OWENS, Chairman of Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
J. F. W. DEACON, President, Church Pastoral Aid Society.
ALFRED F. BUXTON, Treasurer, Clapham Sect Memorial, 50, Cornhill, E.C.3.
R. C. JOYNT (Archdeacon), Chairman, Memorial Committee, 12, Kingswood-road, S.E.19.

IN THE DORSET LAKELAND

"One of the main attractions of this beautiful and unique seaside resort is the joy of walks through the wild and unspoilt tracts of country on the Studland side of the harbour, which can easily and enjoyably be reached in boats."
Extract from letter from Mr. Reginald Cronsie to "The Times."

". . . there is probably no part of the South Coast of England between Dover and Land's End which can compare with the beauty and attractiveness of Poole Harbour in its entirety."
Extract from letter from Mr. L. W. Cox to "The Times."

". . . the unique rural beauty of this district."
". . . this charming neighbourhood."
Extracts from letter from Mr. Evelyn Cecil to "The Times."

". . . one of the most unspotted parts of rural England."
Extract from letter from Messrs. W. R. Verdon Smith and T. H. K. Berry to "The Times."

". . . the beauties of one of the loveliest parts of England."
". . . of a region whose beauty is a national asset."
Extracts from letter from Mr. Louis R. Farnell to "The Times."

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The Haven Hotel itself represents the very latest attainments in the expression of a perfect residence. It is on a parallel with its wonderful surroundings. The bedrooms have spacious balconies, and a wonderful panorama of moorland, pinewood and sea may be enjoyed.

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POOLE HARBOUR BRIDGE

REPLIES TO THE COMPANY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter in your issue of February 4 from the secretary of the Bournemouth-Swanage Road and Ferry Company did not appear to me at first to demand an answer: much of it is irrelevant and it carefully avoids the main issue. But as casual readers might think that he had weakened or silenced our arguments against the erection of the Poole Harbour Bridge, I hope you can allow me space for a rejoinder.

He tries to invalidate our case by some harmless remarks about myself and by depreciation of the association that requested me to write against the scheme: "I am a newcomer and live too far away to know anything about the neighbourhood." I knew it more than 50 years ago, and have stayed often in Studland. I have lived since 1928 four miles from Sandbanks, the place of the ferry, and have tramped far and wide. And one need only walk about that region for a week to discover the truth—namely, that the bridge scheme is uneconomical and pernicious. As for the Dorset Lake Association, which he belittles, it does not consist of the "idle rich"—or I should be disqualified as a member on both grounds—but of citizens of all classes living in this neighbourhood, whose object is to secure efficient and honest municipal administration and to promote schemes of wise regional planning, having no axe to grind. Therefore they were naturally stirred up to protest against this Bill.

As regards the secretary's impersonal points, which nearly all concern side-issues, they are equally easy to deal with:—

He objects to my calling the scheme "gigantic"; let anyone go to the spot in rough weather at a high spring tide and judge; but let us call it simply "big." He objects to my estimate of £500,000: I am told the rough initial estimate was something over £200,000; but we know that such estimates, especially of work to be carried out by the unemployed, and of work where shifting sands, fierce tides, and violent gales have much to say, have a way of doubling themselves before we are out of it. He states that the Government have "not agreed to make any subsidy": this implies that they have been asked, and we can believe that they will be asked again, if this Bill is passed.

He objects to my statement that the scheme is economically unsound: "the facts directly prove the opposite." Let him state the facts. Let him prove that the bridge will tap any new source of permanent national wealth, and we will no longer plead for the amenities of the countryside.

He then argues pathetically the cause of the masses against us selfish idle rich who are trying to keep them out of this lovely region. He has evidently not gone across to Shell Bay in August. Every one who wants to get there arrives with ease and pleasure in Harvey's motor-boats (return fare 3d.), which have been plying for long, or with less ease and pleasure in the company's ferry-transport. One may find two or three thousand happy people there disporting themselves on the golden sands with their children. There are quite as many as the place can deal with without losing its value. If the bridge were to bring thousands more, there would be no place for their enjoyment. But what the bridge will bring to that health-giving and tranquillizing spot will be one continual roar of motors and lorries. Further—and this is our main argument, which he wholly evades—the bridge in a short time must bring in the powers of "Suburbia," which can get no footing over there while there is only a floating passage; and before those powers the beauty of Nature fades away.

It is amusing to find this company pleading like philanthropists. Having watched their proceedings in regard to the local ferry-men, whose long occupation they have tried to suppress, we will not take lessons in unselfishness from this particular company.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS R. FARNELL.
Parkstone, Feb. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is probably a surprise, but I hope also a shock, to Bournemouth to find that the Isle of Purbeck is so fiercely and even hysterically resolved to resist the proposed road bridge across the mouth of Poole Harbour that would bring it within easy reach of the town that is pleased to style itself "Queen of the South."

Those who, like myself, are occasionally compelled to traverse the coast through Christchurch to Poole will understand the anxiety of the Purbeck islanders to keep Bournemouth and all its works at as great a distance as possible, for I doubt whether any stretch of England of the same mileage has suffered so many things from the growth of a recklessly expanding borough. Bournemouth, indeed, has exploited her original natural advantages like a thoughtless glutton, throwing away her municipal stays as soon as they began to seem irksome. Her present shapelessness makes her seem less like the queen she fancies herself than a dishevelled and dropsical trollop.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS.
Romney's House, Hollybush Hill, N.W.3, Feb. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am a shareholder in the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company, and took shares because I believed, and still do, that it is an excellent undertaking, and obviously on the face of it should be a success and a benefit to the community at large.

After working three years it has been found that the ferry, which was authorized by Parliament, is unable to cope with the traffic, which turned out to be much greater than one ferry would carry; therefore the company applied to Poole Harbour Commissioners for authority to construct an additional ferry steamer, which application was refused, and the company, to meet the traffic requirements, have been forced to apply to Parliament for authority to construct a bridge. Now that a bridge is proposed in lieu of the ferry, we come to the extraordinary position that the undertaking is subject to irrational criticisms which may seriously injure the shareholders.

I have read the letters in *The Times* from persons who desire to put obstacles in the way of the proposed bridge, and these letters do not raise one practical objection, other than that certain persons desire to have the whole of Studland Heath as their own private property; in fact, that the "earth belongs to them and all else are trespassers," forgetting that if the few have their pleasure on Studland Heath, surely the many are equally entitled to enjoy the same.

I really cannot understand these frivolous objections. For instance, one correspondent talks of injuring Corfe Castle, about six miles away. He might as well talk about injuring Windsor Castle. Another that it will spoil Studland Heath, which extends about three miles from the particular site. Another that it will spoil Poole Harbour, which is about four miles away, and when you get there a more ugly place would be difficult to find. As for spoiling it, I should hardly think it possible.

The correspondents forget that the heath is private property, and that they only enjoy these privileges by the courtesy of the owners, who may at any time build on and develop this property. If, therefore, the owners approve of the bridge, what right have any persons to complain, bearing in mind that the proposed bridge, besides facilitating public traffic, will be the means of bringing about development and give work in due course to many thousands of our unemployed? It will be interesting to see how the local councils are going to justify to the working class their puerile procedure.

After all, what is the proposition? It is to place a bridge across about 400 yards of water in lieu of the present ferry. Surely there can be nothing very terrible in the suggestion, and bearing in mind that I supported what I considered to be an undertaking for the good of the public, and I with other shareholders put together about £100,000 for what has proved a benefit, why should we suffer through imaginary grievances from persons who have no practical or imperial ground for raising objection to this progressive undertaking?

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
G. T. FEASEY.
Devonshire Club, Feb. 5.

Points from Letters

PROMPT PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Those of all shades of political opinion are shocked by the vast, increasing number of unemployed and the inability of our trades to absorb them. It is the plain duty of all to do all that in them lies to remedy or alleviate this state of affairs, and there is one very simple way to do this. It is acknowledged by economists, bankers, traders, and financial authorities that the more rapid the circulation of money the greater the prosperity of the country, and a little reflection shows that this must be so, for the more rapid its circulation the more often money is spent and the greater the quantity of goods it pays for. If, then, we all pay our accounts, both private and trading, immediately they are rendered we shall be helping to increase the rapidity of motion of money, and thereby increasing its usefulness.—Mr. C. W. STOBY, Settrington, 14, Cole Park-road, Twickenham.

MILLING IN ENGLAND

On the Canadian side there would appear to be at least one objection to the proposal of Mr. F. G. Clavering Fison that elevators should be erected at British centres so that Canadian wheat may be milled at home instead of in that country. Canada is notoriously over-milled and vast capital is invested in milling concerns carrying on an export trade, most of which in normal times is done with the United Kingdom. It is hardly to be expected that they would willingly acquiesce in a policy which from their point of view would increase unemployment, lessen the supply of offals for their own farmers, and naturally affect their profits.—Mr. J. G. YOUNG, Bromley Hill Court Hotel, Bromley, Kent.

ODNEY COMMON

May I, as a lover of Cookham and a frequent visitor to Odney in the summer, endorse Mr. Pigott's letter in which he protests against the proposed transfer of part of Odney Common to the John Lewis Partnership, Limited? To alter in any way the unique character of this beautiful spot, overlooked by the magnificent Cliveden Woods, would be to spoil it for many lovers of the river and many "trippers" who, like myself, derive enjoyment from it. Virtually, Odney is an untouched island in the Thames, and I hope Mr. Pigott will be successful in his efforts to enable it so to remain for all time.—Mr. T. H. W. LUMLEY, 11, Glebe-place, S.W.3.

ST. DUNSTAN'S

The sale of the property St. Dunstan's does not, of course, in any way affect the continuance of St. Dunstan's work on behalf of war-blinded men. The original mansion just sold was evacuated by this organization in 1920, when the work was transferred to the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, where are still the administrative headquarters of the organization.—Mrs. CHADWICK BATES, Secretary, St. Dunstan's, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Referring to the item of news in your columns on February 5, where Judges call attention to the procreation by mentally defective and sub-normal persons (often with anti-social instincts) which at present obtains in this country, I should like to make known the fact that the Eugenics Society has recently been collecting all available information on the practical experience of those regions of the world where varying forms of sterilization have been, and are now, in operation. In conjunction with some other groups, they are trying to formulate a scheme suitable to English needs and the English temper, and any interested persons who can contribute information will be doing a national service in assisting us.—Mr. D. WARD CUTLER, Eugenics Society, 20, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

LEONARDO DA VINCI

It is well known that Leonardo da Vinci's usual method of writing was from the right hand to the left. It is also known, on the authority of his friend Fra Luca Paciolo, that the figures for his work on "Divine Proportion" had been drawn by Leonardo "with that ineffable left hand which was mathematically trained to all exercises."—The Rev. W. V. RUSTON, Skirbeck Rectory, Boston.

A STUDENTS' MUSEUM

Among the many letters on the subject of a cast, or students', museum, no one has remembered Chiswick House, surely a worthy setting for such reproductions. Through the generosity of a great many people the grounds are now a beautiful public park. It would be a most suitable thing if the house could be used for something of the old purpose, for which the Earl of Burlington originally built it.—Mrs. K. A. G. TUKE.

THE PRAYER-BOOK

In your leading article on Church and State you affirm that "The Prayer-book question is settled." Unhappily, it is not settled for the supporters of the 1928 Book, who, without wishing for an unreasonably narrow interpretation of the Declaration of Assent, feel the ethical questions involved in any solemn promise. In matters of worship "lawful authority" (the phrase in the Declaration of Assent) ought to mean the spiritual authority of the Church. I should be glad to be reassured that under the existing relationship between Church and State such an interpretation of the phrase is ethically sound. Hence the need for the proposed inquiry felt by those who value Establishment, but who cannot ignore the Church's spiritual authority.—The Rev. R. K. DENHAM, Landbeach Rectory, Cambridge.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

We have just received a letter from our agents in Australia as follows:—"With reference to the baking cases, we fear there will be nothing doing now in this direction, as our Customs tariff has been considerably increased by the new Labour Government (in protection to the Australian manufacturers), which will practically prohibit the importation of baking cases altogether." It is quite evident we shall have to reduce our prices to compete with the local manufacturer.—Mr. M. S. CHATTERTON, Managing Director, Saxton, Chatterton, and Co., Limited, Bermondsey, S.E.1.

MORTALITY IN PARLIAMENT

The mortality among peers during 1928 was so exceptionally high that up till then it must surely have constituted a record, no fewer than 41 having passed away, whereas the average number of deaths is between 25 and 30. Last year, however, actually 42 peers died, thus exceeding those of 1928 by one. The obituary list of M.P.s was likewise heavier than usual, 12 having joined the majority in 1929.—Mr. ALGERNON ASHTON, 22A, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.6.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

A poet, with joyous defiance associating May and roses, was properly and improperly brought down by his printer to facts in "fully blown noses."—Canon S. J. SYKES, St. Mary's Vicarage, Waterloo, Liverpool.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

In my possession an original letter of my great-grandfather, Frederick Cobbe Pitman, written from Pershore, December 26, 1778, to his eldest son, Thomas Cobbe Pitman, who was an ensign in the Worcestershire Militia, which had been embodied early that year and had at that date gone into winter quarters in Hertfordshire. It begins "Dear Tom" and ends "Your affectionate Father and Very Obed. Servt, F. C. Pitman." This seems to be a unique combination of the various forms which have been noted by your correspondents.—Mr. H. A. PITMAN, 65, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

THE COCKNEY'S "R"

Your announcement of the formation of an All Peoples' Association contains an official statement to the effect that "APA" is to be pronounced to rhyme with "harper"! This lingual contortion will, I am afraid, defeat those of us who were not born within the sound of Bow Bells. It is possible for the Cockney because his notorious ignorance of the existence of a letter "r" makes him mispronounce the latter word "hahpah." But for Scotsmen and my fellow West Countrymen, who share with many foreigners a sincere respect for "r's," the official direction is more perplexing than helpful. Since the association has international aims, and is not exclusively Cockney, I venture to hope that we shall hear no more of "harper" in this connexion. If a rhyme is needed for the instruction of members, surely "papa" would be more appropriate.—Mr. JOHN H. BROOKS, 48, Beresford-road, Hornsey, N.8.

BINDING OF MAGAZINES

May I be allowed once more to plead for an improvement in the binding of all the magazines? I have written repeatedly to the Press and to magazine editors and never had any notice taken except by the *Strand*, who replied very courteously and made a marked difference in the very next issue. It is impossible to read the ordinary 1s. and 9d. magazine with any comfort at all, even using both hands. The old *Temple Bar*, *Longmans*, &c., were never bound in this manner, though less expensive.—Mr. H. P. WILLIAMS, Hayes Lodge, Sydenham-road, Cheltenham.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

NEW SURGEON REAR-ADMIRAL

Surgeon-Captain W. W. Keir, C.M.G., has been promoted to Surgeon Rear-Admiral. For the past two years he has been in charge of the Naval Hospital at Hong-kong, and from August, 1925, to December, 1927, he was in medical charge of the hospital ship MAINE. In the late War he served as senior medical officer in the minelayer IPHIGENIA, and from March, 1915, in the battleship WARSPITE, which took a prominent part in the Jutland Battle. From December, 1916, he was in charge of the hospital ships REWA and CHINA. His appointments since the War have included those of squadron medical officer in the First Battle Squadron and the Battle Cruiser Squadron.

RETURN OF THE BERWICK

H.M.S. BERWICK, Captain Eric G. Robinson, V.C., O.B.E., has left Hong-kong for England to refit and recommission, having been nearly two years in China. Her return programme is:—Singapore, February 8-9; Port Swettenham, February 10-12; Colombo, February 16-19; Aden, Feb. 25; Suez, March 1-3; Port Said, March 3; Malta, March 5-7; Gibraltar, March 9-10; and Devonport, March 13.

NEW SUBMARINE TRIALS

The new submarine ODIN, Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Flemming, on completing alterations at Portsmouth, left there on Monday for Plymouth and the Scillies, accompanied by the depôt-ship ADAMANT, Commander J. D. A. Musters, D.S.C. It is understood that the ODIN will make a shake-down cruise around the United Kingdom, staying for two nights at Rosyth and arriving back at Portsmouth on February 19. The ODIN, OSIRIS, OSWALD, and OTUS, accompanied by the new depôt-ship MEDWAY, are to proceed to the China Station when ready.

SLOOPS ON FISHERY DUTY

Among the fishery protection vessels keeping a look-out for the missing Hull trawler St. Louis, which left for Arctic waters a month ago, are the sloops HAREBELL and ROSEMARY.

The HAREBELL, after repairs at Devonport, left to relieve the ROSEMARY on the northern fishery patrol. The trawlers DOON and COLNE are also ordered to relieve the BOYNE and CHERWELL on similar duty. The COLNE is under repair at Portsmouth, but should be finished on February 15.

STORE OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

Fleet Orders notify that the following revised arrangements for naval store, victualling store, and armament supply officers have been approved, with effect from January 18, 1930:—Posts at present carrying a basic salary of £600 per annum fixed will carry a salary of £550-£20-£600 per annum, plus a house or house allowance (£75, increased temporarily to £105). All posts on the scale £550-£20-£700 per annum will carry a house or house allowance (£75, increased temporarily to £105), the £100 special allowance at the Admiralty being abolished. The post of Superintendent, R.N. Store Depôt, West India Docks, at present carrying £550-£20-£700, without a house, will carry £550-£20-£600 per annum, plus a house or house allowance as above. The post carrying a salary of £550-£20-£700 per annum in the R.N. Armament Depôt, Woolwich, which carried a house before the War, will carry a house or house allowance as above. The post of Deputy Victualling Store Officer, Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford, on a fixed salary of £600 per annum, will be altered to one for a victualling store officer (junior grade) on a salary of £550-£20-£600 per annum, plus a house or house allowance as above. Officers in receipt of the Admiralty allowance of £100 per annum will be allowed to continue to receive that allowance in lieu of house allowance so long as they continue to hold their present appointments and it continues to be to their advantage, provided that, if and when an officer elects to receive house allowance, he shall not at any future date be allowed to revert to the Admiralty allowance of £100.

APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. M. Campion, D.S.O., has been appointed to command the 4th Mountain Battery, R.A.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Leaning, D.S.O., Royal Army Veterinary Corps, is appointed Assistant Director of Veterinary Services on the Eastern Command headquarters staff.

Major G. Lloyd, D.S.O., has taken over the officiating command of the Army Veterinary School.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Forbes, 10th Battalion, 6th Rajputana Rifles, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. St. P. Bunbury, 2nd Battalion, exchange the command of the battalions named.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Woodward has assumed command of the 5th Battalion, 10th Baluch Regiment.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BERMUDA, Feb. 4.—Caradoc left for Portsmouth.
DEVONPORT, Feb. 4.—Adamant and Odin left for trials; Feb. 5.—Courageous arrived.
HENJAM, Feb. 4.—Crocus arrived.
HONG-KONG, Feb. 3.—Suffolk arrived; Feb. 4.—Sandwich and Sirdar arrived; Serapis left on patrol; and Berwick left for Singapore.
IQUIQUE, Feb. 4.—Despatch arrived.
ISMAILIA, Feb. 5.—Cardon left for Port Said.
JAROWS, Feb. 5.—Trinidad arrived.
LUDERITZ BAY, Feb. 3.—Delphinium arrived, and left for Simonstown, Feb. 4.
MUSCAT, Feb. 4.—Triad arrived.
SHARJA, Feb. 4.—Crocus arrived and left.
TAURANGA, Feb. 5.—Veronica arrived.
TELLATELLA ISLANDS, Feb. 4.—Clematis arrived.
TENERIFFE, Feb. 4.—Clematis left.
VIGO, Feb. 4.—Snapdragon arrived, and left for Gibraltar.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

NAVAL CADET.—J. A. COCKBURN-MERCER, to Queen Elizabeth (Feb. 12).
ENGNR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—G. C. R. RIDLER, to Vanquisher.
LIEUTS. (E.).—T. J. TURNER, to Dauntless (Feb. 6); and P. C. TAYLOR, to President, for service with Engineer-in-Chief's Dept., Admiralty (Feb. 24).
SURGN. LIEUT.-COMMRS. (D.).—R. J. M. ANDREWS, L.D.S., to Bellanca (Feb. 10); and S. E. BROWN, L.D.S., to Tamar, for R.N. Hospital, Hong-kong (Feb. 12).
SURGN. LIEUT. (D.).—G. B. F. REECE, L.D.S., to Resource (Feb. 26).
PAYMR. LIEUTS.—J. H. MCGREGOR, to Pegasus (Feb. 18); and R. St. E. E. BURSTON, to Effingham.
CH. GUNNERS (T.).—C. HERRIDGE, to Vernon (Feb. 4); and J. H. DAVIES, to Pegasus (Feb. 17).
CH. ELECTN.—G. HAYSOM, to Queen Elizabeth (Feb. 17).
CH. ENGNR.—A. PITT, to Dauntless (Feb. 6).
WT. ENGNR.—L. A. CREED, to Dauntless (Feb. 6).
WT. TELS.—F. J. ANDREWS, to Victory, for Signal School (March 10); and G. T. GILES, to Renown; and H. D. HYND, to Kent (April 15).
WT. WRITER.—D. C. ARBERNE, to Egmont II. (March 1).
CH. MASTER-AT-ARMS.—W. E. SAUNDERS, to Vernon (Feb. 15).
WT. MASTERS-AT-ARMS.—R. H. COOPER and A. B. JENKINS, to Victory, and A. R. HUGHES, to Excellent (Feb. 15).

PROMOTIONS

MATE.—S. FRANCIS, to rank of Lieut. (seny. Feb. 1).
SUB-LIEUT. (E.).—R. C. RICHARDS, to rank of Actg. Lieut. (E.) (seny. Dec. 19, 1929).

ROYAL MARINES

CAPT.—F. P. C. LORDON, to Royal Sovereign.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.—N. M. SHERLOCK, to Hawkins.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

SUB-LIEUT.—J. G. BRADLEY, to Vanoc, for training (Feb. 8).
MIDSHIPMEN.—E. J. FULLEYLOVE and T. B. PERRETT, promoted to Actg. Sub-Lieuts. (seny. Jan. 4 and 16 respectively).
Mr. D. W. CAINE, entered as Proby. Paymr. Sub-Lieut. (seny. Feb. 1).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

PROBY. MIDSHIPMAN.—J. V. FULTON, to Tiger, for training (March 3).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

WING COMMANDERS.—A. F. A. HOOPER, O.B.E., to Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow, for engineer duties (Jan. 27); F. W. STENT, M.C., to H.Q., Fighting Area, Uxbridge, for engineer staff duties (Feb. 11).
SQUADRON LEADERS.—W. E. G. BRYANT, M.B.E., to No. 54 Squadron, Hornchurch (Jan. 15); C. L. SCOTT, D.S.C., to Special Duty List, for duty with British Naval Advisory Staff, Chile (Jan. 15); G. R. A. DEACON, M.C., to H.Q., Inland Area, Stanmore (Jan. 26); F. FERNYHOUGH, M.C., to H.Q., R.A.F., India (Jan. 1); W. H. HUDDY, D.S.C., to H.M.S. Glorious (Jan. 20); H. B. RUSSELL, A.F.C., to No. 1 Air Defence Group Headquarters (Jan. 16).
FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—J. BUSSEY, to Air Ministry (A.M.S.R.) (Jan. 14); L. G. HARVEY, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Jan. 21); L. YOUNG, to Howe Aircraft Depôt, Henlow (Jan. 8); E. A. HEALY, to No. 600 Squadron, Hendon (Jan. 1); H. L. MACRO, D.F.C., A.F.C., to H.M.S. Glorious (Jan. 20); F. G. S. MITCHELL, to H.Q., Coastal Area (Jan. 27); R. H. HARLOW, to H.Q., Coastal Area (Jan. 23); C. F. O. BARTLETT, D.S.C., to School of Technical Training (Men), Manston (Dec. 15, 1929).
FLYING OFFICERS.—J. B. MACKENZIE, to Station Headquarters, Mount Batten (Jan. 26); E. N. V. EVERETT, to No. 60 Squadron, India (Jan. 1); J. W. BUSTEED, to Station Headquarters, Hornchurch (Jan. 15); V. S. W. SARYA, to No. 99 Squadron, Upper Heyford (Jan. 23); J. ST. C. ARBUTHNOT, to Night Flying Flight, Biggin Hill (Jan. 10); R. R. NASH, to Central Flying School, Wittering (Jan. 18); G. BARTHOLOMEW, to Central Flying School, Wittering (Jan. 15); J. NORWOOD, to Royal Air Force College, Cranwell (Jan. 17); D. M. HARRISON, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Jan. 24); N. H. THOMPSON and T. W. WALKER, both to No. 2 Flying Training School, Netheravon, on appointment to Short Service Commissions (Jan. 14).
PILOT OFFICERS.—E. J. FROGHAM, to No. 54 Squadron, Hornchurch (Jan. 15); A. HAYWOOD, to No. 60 Squadron, India (Jan. 1).

STORES BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—E. C. FARMAN, to Station Headquarters, Hornchurch (Jan. 15).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADERS.—A. R. THOMAS, to H.Q., R.A.F., Cranwell (Jan. 17); R. H. CLEVERLY, to Armament and Gunnery School, Eastchurch (Jan. 24).
FLYING OFFICERS.—T. C. REEP, to Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow (Jan. 10); R. J. WISHLADE, to Station Headquarters, Hornchurch (Jan. 15).
PILOT OFFICER.—C. E. HUNTER, to Station Headquarters, Andover (Jan. 17).

A NATION'S VISION
1830-1930

¶ THE ENGLAND of a hundred to a hundred-and-fifty years ago was mainly agricultural, not industrial. The people lived mostly in the country and not in towns. They used their eyes mainly in fields and woods and on the hills. Compulsory national education was a thing unknown, and newspapers, books and magazines were few and expensive. Artificial lighting was feeble and people seldom read after dusk. Thus our forefathers managed very largely without glasses, though their eyes were little or no better than ours of to-day.

¶ THE DEVELOPMENT of coal, iron, machinery and the demands of new industries drew people from the country to the towns and compulsory education brought the children into schools. These two factors were mainly instrumental in bringing about a revolution in the lives of the people. At the same time the improvement of artificial illumination—gas and electricity—greatly lengthened the working day and the hours of study for the student. The enormous increase in the use of the printing press and the production of cheap newspapers and journals wrought a great change in the lives and habits of the people.

¶ ENGLAND BECAME a nation of people making incessant demand upon their eyes for observing near objects at the bench in the workshop, at the loom in the cotton factory, at the typewriter in the office, at the desk in school and in the study. This tremendous change took place in the short space of approximately a hundred years and, unfortunately, *the eyes have not been able to adapt themselves to keep pace with the changed conditions.*

¶ THE SERIOUS EFFECT on the eyes caused by this modern demand for near vision will be better appreciated when it is remembered that the eyes are norm

SALE OF GOODWOOD BEECHES

70,000 IN ONE LOT

TOLL OF DEATH DUTIES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GOODWOOD, FEB. 6

Taxation on the passing at death of landed property takes a heavy toll of the English woodlands. In the dining-room of a pleasant hotel near Chichester this afternoon more than 70,000 fine beech trees standing erect and tall on outlying parts of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's estate at Goodwood were sold for clearance for a sum of £45,000. The auctioneer, Mr. Stops, of Messrs. Jackson Stops, announced that the sale was due to special conditions with which taxpayers would sympathize. The eighth Duke, who succeeded his father in 1928, has to meet Death Duties.

The trees to be cut were probably planted under the guidance of the third Duke of Richmond, who greatly increased the extent of the Goodwood property by the purchase of land at Westhampnett, Lavant, Stoke, Singleton, East Dean, and Selhurst Park and gave his attention to trees before he began to build. Foresters put the age of some of the beeches to be felled at nearly two centuries. The sale to-day is believed to be the largest of its kind which has ever been arranged in this country. It lasted less than a quarter of an hour.

Prospective buyers had come from France, Belgium, the Irish Free State, and all parts of the United Kingdom. At 2 o'clock they were crowded in a room with an open fireplace and walls decorated with an original wood-block print which has been untouched and unrepaired for 90 years. Mr. Stops described the occasion as a special one, and, after stating the reasons for the sale, answered criticism which had been directed at the throwing of so much timber on the market at one time by saying that the Duke's hand had been forced by the circumstances of his position. He added that, with a small exclusion, he proposed to submit the timber, amounting to nearly 2,240,000 cubic feet, in one lot. This offered a marvellous opportunity, as the buyer could move the timber as he liked and save transport congestion. Although the Duke wished to forget about the sale and to replant, the time for removal had been extended to eight years.

Bidding began at £25,000, and was raised by advances of £5,000 to £40,000. Four increases of £1,000 each followed, and then two of £500 each, bringing the amount offered up to £45,000. Mr. Stops announced that at this figure the timber was on an open market, and at about 5d. a foot offered the opportunity of a lifetime. There was, however, no further bid, and the trees were sold to Messrs. J. H. and F. W. Green, of Chesterfield. A separate lot, consisting of 107 oaks and 15 other trees on ground adjoining the main road from the racecourse to Chichester, was afterwards knocked down for the substantial price of £600.

VIEW FROM RACECOURSE

While the disposal of so much timber must be regretted, it is claimed that the selection of the areas to be cleared will cause a minimum of interference with the beauties of the country around Goodwood. All the timber is matured, and would have come down in rotation as the market offered opportunities. Inevitable felling has only been anticipated by the sale. Visitors to the racecourse in coming years will see little change in a delightful landscape. Two plots near to the course are to be cleared only to a limited extent, and the fringes of woodland left will conceal the denuded acres. The other beech woods to be cut are for the most part two miles distant from the grand stand, and where they rise to the skyline they are seen only as a belt of colour which will change its tone as the timber is removed. A large section of Charlton Forest has, in fact, already been cleared, and the effect of the disappearance of the trees is to be noted only in the setting of a patch of brown beside and below a winter stretch of grey.

The sale does not touch the more remarkable trees of Goodwood, the cedars, cork oaks, tulips, and chestnuts. The third Duke of Richmond in 1760 and the following year planted 1,000 four-year-old cedars of Lebanon obtained for him by Peter Collinson, the noted botanist and horticulturist. Not more than 100 of these remain to-day. The gales of this winter, it may be noted, have shown how Nature can be more destructive of amenities than the woodman with his axe and saws. The choice of timber to be sold has been made with care to disturb as little as possible the loveliest of a famous part of Sussex. Violent winds last month uprooted and laid prone 500 beeches immediately behind the stands of Goodwood racecourse. The trees are huddled on the ground to-day as though a mighty reaper had mown them down.

SEVERN FLOODS

THE GOVERNMENT AND DISTRESS IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE

The third annual dinner of the Montgomeryshire Society was held last night at the Holborn Restaurant. The Coal Mines Bill debate in the House of Commons prevented the attendance of the Rev. Herbert Dunnico and Miss Megan Lloyd George. Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES, M.P., the chairman, presided.

Proposing the toast of "The Society," Mr. G. D. HUGHE-JONES said that he was quite sure that the distinguished people of Montgomeryshire to-day were not unworthy of the long list of distinguished men and women of the county in the past. He hoped that the future of the society might be worthy of its fine beginning.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that the society had made splendid progress during the three years of its existence, and went on to refer to the great distress which had come upon the county during the past few months owing to the floods caused by the Severn bursting its banks. The county, he said, had rallied splendidly, and the farmers, in spite of their poverty, had contributed nobly. The Government had also done all that it could under its powers to assist, and he took that opportunity of paying tribute to the efforts of the Lord Privy Seal, the Minister of Health, and the President of the Board of Agriculture, not only for the help they had given but for the friendliness and sympathy which they had shown.

DR. J. H. HOWELL EVANS proposed the toast of "The Guests," and Mr. JOHN W. MORRIS responded. SIR PERCY WATKINS submitted the toast of the Chairman.

THE PENISTONE STEEL WORKS

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

Mr. J. H. Thomas received yesterday a deputation from the Penistone Urban District Council and adjoining district councils with reference to the closing of the steel works of Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co. at Penistone, which, it was pointed out, would involve an immediate loss of work to about 1,000 employees and would mean considerable distress locally. Mr. Thomas, while receiving the deputation sympathetically, said he desired to raise no false hopes. He would do what he could, but the condition of industry was such that it was exceedingly difficult to find employment in such work. He promised to use the influence of the Ministry in support of a suggestion to the English Steel Corporation that they should endeavour to transfer all available men employed at the Penistone Works to other branch works of the Corporation. He also asked for details of the facilities afforded by the works, in order that he might put these details before other firms. With the members of the deputation were representatives of the management of the London and North-Eastern Railway Company.

EXTRADITION CASE

MICHAEL BASSILIVITCH, alias HENRYK ANKIEL, 32, a German confectioner, of Oxford-street, Whitechapel, who was stated to have escaped from prison in Czechoslovakia, was remanded at Bow-street Police Court yesterday on a provisional extradition warrant charging him "for that he had been convicted of larceny in Czechoslovakia." Detective-inspector Nicholls, of Scotland Yard, said that he arrested the accused in Whitehall on Wednesday afternoon. He made no reply to the charge. In his possession was a certificate of registration in the name of Bassilivitch. He said that that was his real name, and that Ankiel was one of his aliases.

BEAUTIFICATION OF ROADS

GROUPS OF SCULPTURE SUGGESTED

The progress made towards beautifying roads with trees and sculpture, and particularly in securing the assistance of young people in sowing flower seeds in the hedgerows, was reported at the annual meeting of the Roads of Remembrance Committee, held under the presidency of Lord Ullswater last night at the Faculty of Arts Gallery, Golden-square. Suggestions were also made as to subjects which may form sculpture studies suitable for the adornment of roads.

LORD ULLSWATER said that the love of the countryside which had always been indwelling in the English people had been brought more to the front by the destruction which had gone on in many quarters. They had to endeavour to stop destruction and to assist in construction. They must do their best against the pylon demons, the wild-flower vandals, the bridge boosters, and engineers who intended to carry out their necessary work without considering the beauty of the scenery at all. They must devote their attention to the shrub smashers, who were only too prone, as they motored about the country, when they saw a beautiful lilac or laburnum beside the road, to break off any number of branches quite indiscriminately and ignorantly, leaving a miserable tree behind, which would take years probably to recover from the raid made upon it. At present the most urgent need was to do something to diminish the ugliness of the by-pass roads. It was their duty to cultivate a love of trees in the public, and in the public he included local authorities, which were often composed of admirable people, devoted to their work, who were, nevertheless, rather apt to overlook the beauty of the landscape in carrying out their designs.

DR. F. W. COLLINGWOOD (hon. secretary), in his annual report, announced that the memorial to Sir John Cockburn would take the form of roadside trees to be planted near his old home on the Dover road. Mrs. Illingworth, the late hon. treasurer, had been commemorated by an avenue of scarlet oaks and a handsome teak seat on the Kingston by-pass road. The offer to supply small bags of flower seeds for planting along roadsides had met with a most encouraging response. Requests had been received from masters and mistresses of schools, leaders of camping parties, rambling clubs, Scoutmasters, and Girl Guides. The seeds were sent with the suggestion that the flowers should be left untouched and the seeds when ripe should be collected for later sowing along the roadsides.

SCULPTURE SUBJECTS

Mr. W. REYNOLDS-STEPHENS, proposing the adoption of the report, spoke of the committee which has been set up to advise interested people on matters of sculpture for the roadsides. He drew attention to the illustrations which appeared recently in *The Times* of factory gardens in America, which included groups of sculpture, and said that if a new country could be done like that, surely something could be done in England. He put forward suggestions for subjects which might be treated. Groups of the landing of St. Augustine might suit several places. Memorials could be put up in each county to its chief poet. In Lincolnshire Tennyson could be commemorated by four groups from his "Idylls of the King," at the corners of some great cross-roads. Hunting men might like to erect a group of John Peel with his hounds in the Lake District. Printers might put up a group of Caxton with his first printing press and apprentices. The Dominions might give works recording the early days of their colonization.

Many of the cathedrals were overcrowded with sculpture, and if every cathedral purchased a piece of ground just outside the town and had a beautifully architectured top-lit cloister built with a pleasant lay-out of trees, they could set up there memorials to the illustrious dead and so reserve space in the cathedral for the very few extremely distinguished persons. Such things at right-angles to the road would be of great interest.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD EDWARD GLEICHEN seconded.

LORD HADDO said his experience on the L.C.C. suggested that it was most difficult to get a municipal official to realize that there was any beauty in a tree. He saved on the average 50 or 60 trees every year in London. The first report of the Greater London Regional Committee would soon be published and would contain a great deal about ribbon development along arterial roads. The committee was suggesting that 200 yards on each side of an arterial road should be town-planned so that nothing could be put on it without the sanction of the town-planning authority of the district. They also suggested that the regional committees should work on a much larger scale, and that a whole county should be the area for a town plan instead of the few square miles which often constituted the area of a local authority at present.

The report was adopted.

It was decided that the annual subscription of members of the committee in future should be £1 a year, and the executive committee was re-elected.

NEW WORKSHOPS FOR THE DISABLED

LADY HAIG AT BOURNEMOUTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, FEB. 6

Lady Haig visited Bournemouth to-day and opened new workshops recently completed for disabled soldiers and sailors at a cost of nearly £4,000, of which £1,200 is still required. These workshops were started in a small way in a stable loft in 1914. Now 21 disabled men are fully employed, and the new building provides accommodation for double that number. The movement is now practically self-supporting, and any profit is devoted to training new applicants.

LORD MALMESBURY presided at the opening ceremony, and MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HARRY BROOKING, chairman of the committee, related the history of the movement. GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON referred to the many appeals he received for help from ex-Service men in regard to their wives—brave women who were fighting a terrible battle to keep the home fires burning.

LADY HAIG said there had latterly been an attack on the British Legion, but things would be gone into thoroughly, and she knew they would prove all right. She hoped that matter would not affect the generosity of those who supported the British Legion in its task of finding work for and relieving ex-Service men. There was an inclination to forget war sacrifices, but she hoped that would not be allowed.

PEARLS FOUND IN THE GUTTER

STORY OF RAID ON JEWELLERS' WINDOW

Four pearls from a rope stolen from a jewellers' window in Duke-street, St. James's, after the glass had been smashed with a brick, were produced at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday, when HUGHIE CAMERON, 40, a baker, appeared on remand, charged with the theft.

Evidence was given that the prisoner was seen standing by the window at 4.15 p.m. on January 20 by Andrew Connor, manager of Dalmeny-court, and immediately afterwards he heard a smash and saw the prisoner seize something in the window which looked like a chain, and run with it through the passage into Mason's-yard. Shouting "Stop him" Connor pursued the man with a number of men from a garage, and at the corner of York-street found him captured.

Leslie Blakie, 16, a messenger boy, of Pollard-street, Lambeth, stated that he was coming from the post office, and at the corner of York-street saw the prisoner running with some pearls in his hand. Hearing cries of "Stop him!" he caught the prisoner round the neck with his arm, pulled him down, and held him until assistance arrived.

Mr. MEAD.—You are very much to be commended for what you did, and in assisting justice by tackling a man of that size.

The two pearls produced, valued at £200, were picked up in the gutter an hour after the occurrence by Alfred Studd, a steam-wagon driver, and were handed to the police. Other evidence was given that half the rope of pearls was left in the window. One pearl is still missing and another was broken. The complete rope was valued at £1,500.

Cameron was committed for trial.

Mr. Enoch Morrell, president of the South Wales Miners' Federation and "father" of the Merthyr Town Council, was yesterday presented with the freedom of the town in recognition of his services to the borough. Mr. Morrell was elected its first mayor when the town was created a county borough 25 years ago.

CANCER CAMPAIGN

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN MANCHESTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, FEB. 6

The Duke of Gloucester, who two years ago accepted the presidency of the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, paid a brief visit to Manchester this afternoon, at the close of his visit to Hyde to open the lads' club formed by the Chief Constable of that borough, for the purpose of being present at the meeting of the council of the Cancer Campaign. This was held at the Town Hall, with the Lord Mayor (Councillor R. N. Barclay) in the chair.

Addressing the members of the council, his ROYAL HIGHNESS said that it was a great pleasure to him to be able to attend the meeting as president and to note from the report the fulfilment of the confidence he expressed when speaking in Manchester and Liverpool on the subject in 1928. It was clear that the North-western counties were taking a worthy share in the empire-wide campaign against cancer.

The assistance given by the Press had been most generous and had provided further proof of the public spirit shown by the newspapers and of their habit to regard themselves as not merely commercial and news-gathering institutions, but as having a call to assist good public causes. Up to July 1, 1929, the sum realized by the appeal was over £130,000, and he was told that the total now reached about £140,000, and that yet further receipts were expected. This, in view of the deep industrial depression which had afflicted the North-west during the last few years, was a good result.

It was gratifying to note that the expenses had been kept at a low figure (less than 6 per cent.). With the money now provided both the great university centres of Liverpool and Manchester would be able to prosecute effectively the work of cancer research, and to improve and extend the facilities for the treatment of sufferers. Besides this, Cheshire and the North-west would have a greatly needed radium institute.

"May I venture to hope," the Duke continued, "that the radium centres in this area which have been established or assisted as a result of the work of our council will work in close harmony with the National Radium Trust, which came into existence as part of the result of the people's thanksgiving for the recovery of his Majesty the King from his recent serious illness."

The council allocated the fund in the following proportions:—To Cheshire and the North-western counties, 10 per cent., and to Liverpool and Manchester each, 45 per cent. It was agreed that the appeal staff should be demobilized as from March 1. All centres in the area are urged to bring their radium resources into association with the central radium institutes at Manchester and Chester, or at Liverpool, where one is to be established shortly. It is hoped to claim some assistance for these institutes from the National Radium Fund.

The Duke of Gloucester drove from Manchester to Capesthorne Hall, Cheshire, where he was the guest of Sir William Bromley-Davenport.

MISHAP ON L.M.S. RAILWAY

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAINS IN COLLISION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WHITEHAVEN, FEB. 6

A passenger train and a goods train on the L.M.S. Railway came into collision near Whitehaven to-day. Considerable damage was done to rolling stock and the permanent way, but no one was seriously hurt. Mr. A. Trevallion, a commercial traveller, of Rathbone-place, London, suffered from shock.

The goods train, which consisted of 68 empty iron-ore wagons, had left Workington for Whitehaven before noon. Nearly a mile north of Whitehaven the driver stopped to take water. A passenger train from Penrith left Parton at 12.5, and was travelling at between 20 and 30 miles an hour when it crashed into the guard's van of the goods train. The line twists a good deal at this point, and the driver could not see the goods train until he was almost on it. Thomas Tweedale, of Workington, the guard of the goods train, had a narrow escape; he had no time to jump clear, and so lay flat on the floor and so escaped injury.

The permanent way was torn up for about 50 yards, several wagons were damaged, and two were thrown into the air and came down on the up line. Several passengers were thrown violently to the floor. Traffic to Carlisle and Penrith was suspended for several hours.

POOR LAW AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

THE CONFERENCE AT GUILDHALL

Vagrancy is one of the subjects to be discussed at the coming conference of Poor Law and Public Assistance authorities at Guildhall on February 25 and 26. Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, will speak on the present position.

Other matters for consideration will be "the work that women have done under the Poor Law and can do in Public Assistance." Mrs. Nevinson, of Hampstead, and Miss A. Wainer, of Bolton, will open the debate on this subject. Memoranda will be presented regarding the transfer of the work of the Guardians to the Public Assistance authorities. The care of what have hitherto been termed "Poor Law" children and such boys and girls entering employment will be discussed by Miss A. A. Horne, of the Mabys Association for Befriending Young Girls and other Workers.

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, will address the conference, which will be opened by the Lord Mayor with Sheriffs. Lord Richard Cavendish will preside.

County councils and county borough councils, to whom the functions of the Poor Law Guardians are about to be transferred, will be strongly represented at the conference, and most of the inspectors of the Ministry of Health will be present. The delegates will be representative of the old Poor Law and the new Public Assistance authorities in all parts of England and Wales.

IRON ORE IN LAKELAND

DISCOVERY AT WRYNOSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KENDAL, FEB. 6

Prospecting in Lakeland has led to the discovery of a fine quality of iron near Red Tarn, close to the old Roman road over Wrynose Pass, between Ambleside and Eskdale, where a proposal was recently made to make a motor road. So promising have experts found the initial test of iron ore that boring machinery is to be installed as soon as the winter is over. A hut has been erected on the top of Wrynose Pass for workmen, and there is possibility of employment for 200 or 300 men.

Geologists have proved that Lakeland mountains contain valuable minerals, and slate, lead, copper, silver, and gold have been found.

"PARROT DISEASE" IN LONDON

Mrs. Rogers, of Ripple-road, Barking, was admitted yesterday to the London Hospital, believed to be suffering from "parrot disease" (psittacosis). Her daughter, Lilian Rogers, aged 30, died at the hospital on February 2 of the disease. Two sons of Mrs. Rogers are also being treated at the London Hospital for psittacosis. It is thought that the family contracted the disease from a parrot bought in Spitalfields Market in the middle of January.

THE CITY CORPORATION AND LLOYDS BANK

The Streets Committee reported to yesterday's meeting of the City of London Corporation that Lloyds Bank had contributed a sum enough to defray all the expenses incurred by the Corporation in connexion with the collapse of buildings in Cornhill in 1927, and had offered to make payment to certain officials of the Corporation. The matter arose in consequence of the subsidence of the Commercial Union Insurance Company's building, next to which Lloyds Bank were rebuilding premises. Lloyds Bank's offer to pay the officials was stated to be "in appreciation of the services rendered by them" and the Streets Committee recommended the acceptance of the offer. Mr. John Stopher moved an amendment that the Bank should be informed that, while appreciating the offer, the Corporation would avail itself of an early opportunity to remunerate its officers. This was carried, the Court thus refusing to allow its officials to accept payment from outside.

LOSSES OF ARABLE FARMERS

REPORT TO COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

FLOUR FROM FRANCE

A meeting of the Council of Agriculture for England was held at the Middlesex Guildhall yesterday. In the absence, through illness, of Lord Strachie, Mr. R. S. Patterson presided. Mr. Noel Buxton, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Addison, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, attended. A message was sent to Lord Strachie expressing the hope that he would speedily be restored to health.

A report from the standing committee on progress in the better marketing of home-grown agricultural produce was adopted. It contained a review of the efforts made to secure better marketing, and referred particularly to the several schemes which had been put into operation by the Ministry of Agriculture in the interests of the producer. By standardization, it was pointed out, the reputation of home-grown products had been enhanced. It was emphasized, however, that schemes for better marketing, which could in any case be only slowly applied to the industry, would not save it from the decay which, at the moment, threatened certain parts of it. On all hands there was reported a steady persistence of yearly losses on arable farming which were, in many instances, pressing the tenant farmer and the owner-occupier to the verge of bankruptcy. With regard to the grading of home-grown fruits, it was stated that one of the reasons why the market for fresh fruit might be expected to expand rapidly was the extraordinary growth of the canning industry in this country.

Mr. DENTON WOODHEAD, moving the adoption of the report, produced a sample of flour which a neighbour of his in Yorkshire had received by post from France. It was an excellent sample of flour, made from wheat grown and milled in France, and it was being offered in the North of England at 1s. 6d. a stone. "Can we grow wheat in this country," he asked, "and have it milled and sent from one end of the country to another at 1s. 6d. a stone?" These French samples were going out broadcast, and he was sure it was a fact that there were English millers buying this French flour, mixing it with English flour, and in that way "scooping in" a little more profit. The council had suggested to a former Government that they should set up an imports board which would regulate the import of goods from abroad. It was time they had wiped off the slate "free trade" or "fair trade." They ought to protect themselves.

MINISTER ON MARKETING

Mr. BUXTON, Minister of Agriculture, described the report as of extraordinary value. Alluding to the agricultural conference, now sitting, he said he thought he was betraying no confidence when he said that the conference was already devoting attention to marketing. The Government counted themselves extremely fortunate to have been able to get together such a conference of eminent representatives of the industry, and they were deeply impressed with the earnestness and thoroughness with which the conference had embarked on their task. In the peculiar political situation in which they lived, when no party had the chance of asserting the whole of its policy, it was in the sphere of marketing, and particularly in connexion with grading, that they might succeed in doing some good.

The most useful thing to work at, it appeared to him, was standardization of products with a view to more successful marketing. Grading was proceeding with extraordinary success, and he was extremely pleased that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been willing to sanction a considerable further expenditure on promoting not only standardization, but organization. They had secured leave to spend £12,000 a year on that subject. He thought that producers were not fully playing their part in connexion with the standardization movement. They might assist to give more publicity to the propaganda on behalf of the national mark. There had been, perhaps, a certain apathy on the part of the farming community towards the matter of national mark flour. It was our national habit to move slowly, and we might with advantage move a little quicker. As more products were brought under the mark, the need for organization would be increasingly felt. The Government would do everything it could to assist, and the industry must pull its weight in order to get the maximum advantage.

Referring to canning, which was mentioned in the report, Mr. Buxton said there were vast openings in that direction for certain parts of the country and of the industry. For many years past strawberries had been successfully canned in many countries, and last year English canners could have dealt with a much greater quantity of strawberries than were obtainable. The strawberry industry in this country had a great future before it. It was only a question of the growers producing the right quality to encourage the canners, to whom they might look for considerable help on one side of their industry.

Mr. W. W. Simpson (Dorset), expressed disappointment with Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Coliseum on Wednesday, and said that unless something was done soon arable agriculture in England would be doomed.

Mr. A. E. BRYANT (Bucks) said he was very disappointed with the Standing Committee's report. It dealt with fruit and vegetables, but when they came to the food of life the committee had no schemes at all to save the industry from decay. If the committee could not do anything, the sooner they got out and asked Beaverbrook to do it the better.

HOME-KILLED MEAT FOR THE FORCES

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Standing Committee had been instructed to prepare a marketing report, not to suggest a remedy for agricultural depression.

The Standing Committee submitted another report, in which they suggested that home-killed meat should be supplied to the Forces, and pointed out that if the effect on ordinary retail prices were feared, the scheme might be tried out for the three months October to December next, when supplies of home-killed beef would be at their largest.

DR. ADDISON said the Ministry of Agriculture gave a friendly reception to the principle in the report, and pointed out with regard to the national mark for meat that they must receive the active assistance of producers throughout the country if the scheme were to go forward in a comprehensive way.

The report was adopted, as was also a further report on the suggested use of English flour in bread made in the Navy, Army, and Air Force depots.

Mr. BUXTON pointed out that they must bear in mind the touchiness of the public in connexion with any matter affecting the price of food. The question of the supply of National Mark flour to the Forces had been the subject of frequent discussions between the Minister of War and himself with special reference to the question of extra cost, and he had pointed out that English flour was so cheap at present that its use might well prove to be a public economy. He pointed out, however, that in bread-making it required 100 per cent. Yeoman flour to produce a satisfactory loaf, and the supply of Yeoman flour would probably not be sufficient to meet the general public demand if large quantities were diverted to military depots. Therefore, in making representations to the War Minister, he had advocated the supply of National Mark flour for purposes other than breadmaking. He hoped it would not be long before he was able to announce some result from the representations he had made.

A resolution, moved by SIR ARTHUR HAZLERIGG, was adopted expressing anxiety concerning the present position of veterinary education in Great Britain, as shown in the report of the Departmental Committee on the Royal Veterinary College, and requesting the Ministry of Agriculture to take all necessary steps to put veterinary education and research on a sound basis.

Mr. BUXTON said that with regard to research they were considering a scheme for expansion at the Ministry's laboratory at Weybridge and also at Cambridge. With regard to the Royal Veterinary College they had been in communication with the governors and with the other Government Department concerned, and they were now approaching the Treasury for a definite decision on the matter.

On the motion of SIR MERRIK BURRELL, a resolution was carried expressing the council's adherence to the opinion that all bulls over nine months old should be licensed and urging the Minister of Agriculture to accept the general principle and lay a draft Bill before a conference of those primarily interested.

DR. ADDISON said there was already a Bill in draft at the Ministry, and it was intended to use their efforts in order to make it an agreed measure.

WOMAN'S THEFT OF DRESSES

DEFENCE OF MENTAL ABNORMALITY

Mrs. Doris Gardiner, 39, living at Shelley-court, Tite-street, Chelsea, surrendered to her bail at the London Sessions yesterday and pleaded "Guilty" to charges of stealing a gown worth £19 9s. 6d. on January 16, and two gowns worth £13 13s. on January 14, from Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's shop in Wigmore-street, W.

Mr. L. A. Byrne, prosecuting, stated that on January 16 Mrs. Gardiner was seen by two assistants at Debenham and Freebody's to go through one or two departments without buying anything, and eventually she left carrying one of the firm's boxes. Mrs. Gardiner crossed the road and went into *The Times* Book Club. She was seen to take a book from a shelf and sit reading for a few moments. She then left the Book Club and was stopped by the two assistants as she was about to enter a taxicab. The three of them went back to *The Times* Book Club and into the manager's room, where a gown was later found pushed behind a desk. Mrs. Gardiner was taken back to Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's, where she said: "Oh, dear, what a fool I have been. You will try to do your best for me." When asked about the two gowns missed from the shop on January 14, she said: "Oh, yes. I took the dresses. They are at my flat, and if you will come with me I will give them to you."

Detective Deighton said that Mrs. Gardiner's husband was a barrister. She had two previous convictions. At Manchester, in July, 1914, she was bound over for stealing china from a shop. In November, 1926, at the Central Criminal Court, she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division on three charges of larceny, and two other cases were taken into consideration.

Mr. Eustace Fulton, defending, said that from childhood Mrs. Gardiner had been in the habit of making small peculations. After a normal period of about five years, when she was a girl of 13 at a convent school, she was in the habit of taking other girls' property and putting it in a box. There was another normal period of five years, and at 17 she went to another school, where exactly the same thing happened. There was another period of normality and then, in 1914, while living at home, she stole from the shop at Manchester. She had been in the habit of stealing china from the shop piece by piece and putting the pieces quite openly on the mantelpiece at her home.

Her parents were naturally anxious about her mental health, and she was examined by a doctor at Liverpool. The doctor treated her for a period, and according to him she rapidly recovered under his treatment, and was apparently quite normal again. In 1916 she was married for the first time. It was an exceedingly unhappy marriage, and resulted in her divorcing her husband in 1925. She later married again. From 1914 to 1926 there was no suggestion that her conduct was not perfectly proper and normal. At the end of 1925 she had two very serious internal operations, and in 1926 she reverted to the course which, he suggested, had occurred at definite periods throughout her life. After serving her sentence she returned to her husband, and her conduct was again perfectly normal until, at the end of last year, she gave birth to a child. It was soon after this that she took the dresses from Debenham and Freebody's.

Counsel said that a doctor living in the country, with a wife who was a trained mental nurse, was willing to take the woman and her child to live with him, and he submitted that that was the best thing that could be done for her.

Dr. Walter Rupert Reynell, of Harley-street, mental specialist, stated that he treated Mrs. Gardiner from May, 1927, to May, 1928. Her mental condition was such that she suffered periodically from lapses of the kind that had been described by counsel. He was of the opinion that a period of imprisonment would only do harm.

SIR ROBERT WALLACE, K.C. (Chairman), said he would postpone judgment till next sessions, pending a report from the prison doctor at Holloway. On the request of Mr. Fulton, Mrs. Gardiner, who had swooned in the dock, was allowed a taxicab to make the journey to Holloway Prison.

An omnibus containing three passengers overturned yesterday near Cowbridge, Glamorgan, and fell 10ft. into a quarry. J. Kemp, of Bridgend, had his arm broken.

THE NEW RICHMOND BRIDGE

DESIGN FURTHER AMENDED

A further revision of the design for the proposed new Thames bridge at Richmond has been approved by the Joint Committee on Thames Bridges of the Surrey and Middlesex County Councils.

The report of the joint committee, which is to be presented at the next meeting of Surrey County Council, states:—"It will be recalled that objection was taken to certain features of the original design prepared by Mr. Maxwell Ayrton for the new Richmond Bridge which it was considered were not in complete harmony with the surroundings. The main objection was to the provision of two towers at each end of the new bridge. In view of the opinions expressed, particularly by the Royal Fine Arts Commission, the architect arranged for a simplification of some of the features shown in his design, and an amended design was before the county councils in July last, which provided for the total omission of the towers on the Surrey side and the limitation of the towers on the Middlesex side. It was advanced that the omission of the towers on one side of the river did not necessarily cause the bridge to be unsymmetrical, as an effective balance would be preserved by the presence of the existing villa and screen of trees on the Surrey bank. It was understood that this revised design would meet with the satisfaction of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, and the view was expressed by that Commission that—in their opinion—such design would bring the bridge into closer harmony with its setting and environment."

Mr. Maxwell Ayrton had, however, continues the report, again approached the joint committee with a fresh design. His reasons for so doing were set out in a memorandum which he had prepared. In this he stated that at first he felt it was impossible to accede to the unanimous request of the committee that the twin towers on the Middlesex side should be omitted, but later came to the conclusion that in his revised design they were not justified.

The memorandum proceeded:—"Looking back I can now see that they represented in my mind a lingering thought of my original design in which there were four towers of great height and monumental importance. As soon as I realized this I could see that I was wrong in retaining the smaller towers, and in eliminating them the stairways from the towpaths naturally had to be reconsidered. In the design now submitted it will be seen that these are circular in form and quite open, affording easier flow of traffic at times of congestion. I have also introduced in the concrete cove below the bronze balustrade a pattern work of red roofing tiles. This gives a very pleasing colour effect to the concrete of a permanent nature. I may add that these suggested alterations are not only improvements in the design and plan architecturally, but are also of economic value."

SALE OF BRITISH GOODS ABROAD

ARTICLE IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

In the sale of British goods abroad the nature of the business relations between home firms and the importing houses is of importance, and an illuminating article on the subject appears in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*.

The writer states that the financial weakness of a large proportion of importing houses in almost all oversea markets has led to an increasing dependence upon the resources of the British manufacturer for the provision of trading stock which smaller traders in the home market are accustomed to purchase outright. He declares that this has produced in late years a considerable inflation of credit, and that in the course of his experience covering very large numbers of foreign agencies he has never yet encountered a successful agency which was in the first instance based on the provision of stock at the manufacturer's expense. But though the consignment stock system is condemned, the article contains information concerning variations which may often be adopted with benefit to both sides. Ways in which the manufacturer may safeguard his interests are set forth in detail.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

News in Brief

Essex Constabulary yesterday presented a silver salver to Supt. C. A. Harwood, who has retired.

Mrs. Maria Dashwood, of Crescent-road, Beckenham, celebrated her 100th birthday yesterday.

The City of London Corporation yesterday granted £2,300 for the redecoration of the Mansion House this year.

Barbara Olney, aged 7, of Larkhall-lane, Clapham, died at Weir Hospital yesterday from injuries received when she was knocked down by a motor-coach.

The derailment of a goods engine at Aycliffe, near Darlington, delayed the L.N.E. Railway main line services between London and Edinburgh for several hours yesterday morning.

Blackburn Town Council has approved an extensive sewerage scheme, which will cost £155,000, as an unemployment relief measure. It will provide work for 150 Blackburn people for three years. The Government is bearing 75 per cent. of the cost.

At a meeting of the Corporation of London yesterday, Alderman Sir Louis Newton was reappointed Governor of the Irish Society, which administers the City's estates in Northern Ireland. Mr. A. Charles Knight was elected Deputy Governor.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will give the Richard Cobden Lecture this year at the Royal Society of Arts on Wednesday, May 7, at 5 p.m.

Jersey Chamber of Commerce is asking for the adoption and recognition of some specific mark entitling Jersey produce, such as potatoes and tomatoes, to be sold under the Merchandise Marks Act as Empire produce or as Channel Islands produce.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at an inquest at Hull yesterday on the body of John Henry Frow, 22, a fitter, who was killed at the Brough works of the Blackburn Aeroplane Company by being struck on the head by the propeller of a new flying boat.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will in June hold an examination for the entry of cadets with a view to their future employment as officers in the company's service. (p. 1)

The Belfast Harbour Commissioners invite tenders for the work of dredging, conveying, and depositing certain materials within and around the port and harbour of Belfast, from a new dock and approach channel, &c. (p. 3)

The Government of the Punjab invite applications for an appointment as scientific research officer for service in the Irrigation Branch of the Punjab Public Works Department. (p. 3)

The Charity Commissioners propose to establish a scheme for the regulation of the charity called the Hampstead Artillery Fund, 183rd (Hampstead) Howitzer Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, 138th and 139th (Hampstead) Heavy Batteries Royal Garrison Artillery. (p. 3)

A reward of £5 is offered for a lost pear-shaped diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds. (p. 1)

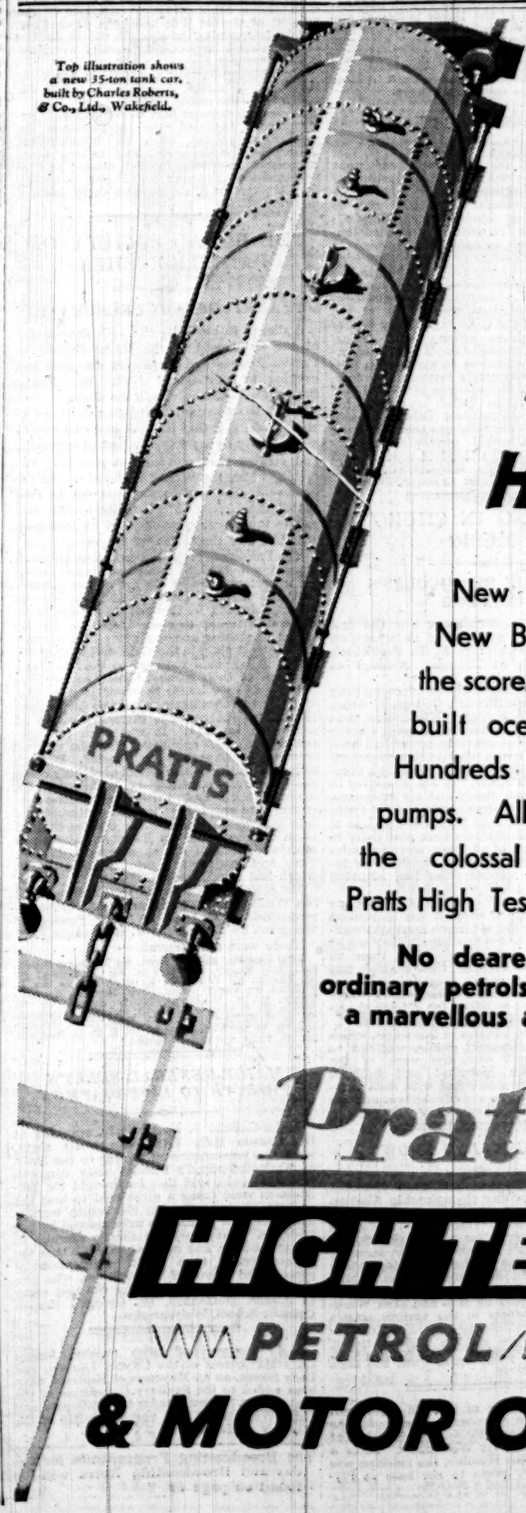
INCREASED PRICE OF COKE

EFFECT OF L.C.C. BY-LAW

A correspondent has pointed out that the price of coke sold by the Gas Light and Coke Company has been advanced since last October largely in consequence of the new by-law of the L.C.C., which came into operation just before then, requiring all coke delivery vans to carry weights and scales. In reply to a letter of complaint the company informed him that the heavy capital outlay involved and the reduction in the carrying capacity of the vans were the chief causes of the increase.

It was stated yesterday by a representative of the company that the carrying of scales had reduced the capacity of lorries by about 4cwt. of coke. New lorries, therefore, had to be bought, and these, together with the scales and weights, had meant a heavy expenditure.

Top illustration shows a new 35-ton tank car, built by Charles Roberts, & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.



New Gigantic TANK CARS for Pratts HIGH TEST

New giant tank wagons. New British-built lorries by the score. More huge British-built ocean-going tankers. Hundreds more quick-action pumps. All necessitated by the colossal demand for Pratts High Test.

No dearer than ordinary petrols—but what a marvellous advance!

Pratts HIGH TEST PETROL & MOTOR OIL

M.C. 38

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

LEARNING TO SKATE

By CALLISTHENES

Among the paragraphs which the newspapers now print so frequently about skating two especially caught our attention. They both said the same thing.

They occurred in interviews with experts at London's new ice rinks who were giving advice to the many thousands who are taking up this exhilarating sport in its new conditions.

"If you wish to become an expert skater," both of them said, "you must not mind falling. Even professionals fall sometimes."

Skating is perhaps the finest illustration of the truth that if you wish to acquire an art or an accomplishment you must be willing to forget entirely the importance of looking or feeling superior. No one can look superior while he is learning to skate. If a man's self-respect is insecurely founded, he will regard a fall on the ice as an insuperable obstacle. If his self-respect is founded on his will and his energy and his enterprise he will regard a fall as something to be risked and forgotten on his way to an enviable accomplishment.

Skating is an extreme example—but the principle is of irresistible application to every human accomplishment. You cannot learn to golf without missing your drives on the first tee, with members looking on from the club house. You cannot learn the violin without laying yourself open to the disdain of those who hear you. You cannot learn French without risking the smile of the Parisian.

It is the duty of every business man to be continually learning. If he is young it is a question of life and death. If he is middle-aged it is a question of mediocrity or excellence.

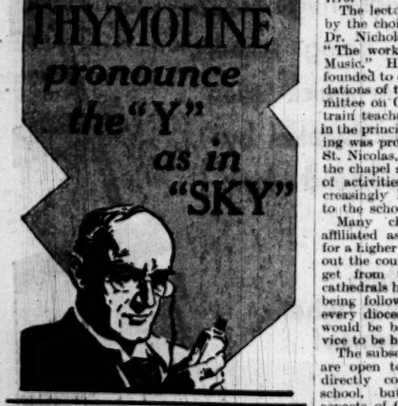
Some men when they get about the thirties begin to feel they are too big to learn. They dread the appearance of inferiority it thrusts upon them. They would like to do the outside edge, to waltz on the ice, but they will not risk the falls. They would like to speak Spanish—but they "are not going to make fools of themselves." They would like to know all about another Department, but they are not willing to drop in status from the expert to the learner.

Such men are always beaten by those who are willing to forget themselves in the determination to secure a wider efficiency. Happy the Business, and we believe we are one, all of whose members are learning all the time, and will let nothing prevent them.

N.B.—Selfridge's, by its specialisation on ice skating requirements of all kinds, has justifiably become the Headquarters for skating enthusiasts.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

WHEN IN LONDON
stay at the
PICCADILLY HOTEL
FOR CUISINE, COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE
300 of the lightest and most spacious bedrooms in London; comfortable self-contained suites; hot and cold water; many bathrooms on every floor.
Public Rooms available for Company and other Meetings.
Telegrams: Piquidilo London.
Telephone: Regent 0140.
ALL-STAR CABARET at 10, 11-30 & 12 every evening.
Full Tariff on application.



To get the GENUINE GLYCO-THYMOLINE pronounce the "Y" as in "SKY"

Re CLIFTOPHONE & RECORDS LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).
Offers are invited for the Freehold Property at Woodstock Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., together with the Goodwill, fixed and loose plant and machinery, tools, fittings and furniture and stock-in-trade on the premises and the patents (a list of which can be obtained from the Liquidator), THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT. The amount offered should be divided so as to show the part of the price allocated to (a) the freehold property and fixed plant and machinery and (b) the other assets.
Orders to view can be obtained from the Liquidator.
Mr. G. E. SENDELL, Chartered Accountant, 36, Walbrook, E.C.4
or from
Messrs. DURRANT, COOPER & HAMBLING, Solicitors, 70/71, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.
The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
Offers, which must be in writing, should be delivered or sent to the Liquidator so as to reach him not later than the 20th February, 1930.

Entertainments

ART EXHIBITIONS

MRS. VANESSA BELL

Not for a long time have we seen such a sudden jump forward as that made by Mrs. Vanessa Bell in her recent paintings, on view at the London Artists' Association, 92, New Bond-street, and the reason for the jump is evident. Mrs. Bell has decided to paint unguardedly—unguardedly, that is to say, as regards her extra-artistic interests and reactions. She has pooled her personality in her painting. One paradoxical result, noted by Mrs. Virginia Woolf in her enchanting foreword to the catalogue, is that "Mrs. Bell says nothing. Mrs. Bell is silent as the grave. Her pictures do not betray her." But that is always the way. It is only when you paint like a prig or a pedant, with a careful eye to pure form, that your pictures betray you. All your extra-artistic interests and reactions become "conspicuous by their absence"—as when the landlady says: "I never touches nothink." Let them in and they are diffused in the inviolable reticence of painting, and, as Mrs. Woolf says, they "intrigue and draw us on."

This coming to herself of Mrs. Bell is something to make a song about. She has always been a delightful colourist, with a fluent style, but her pictures hitherto have been just a little priggish. They have said the things that ought to be taken for granted. There are only two pictures in the present exhibition that, so to speak, nudge you; one is the semi-satirical "Dieppe in the Eighties"—Oh! everybody has to say something about Dieppe in the eighties, and so the figures are not well related to the story—and the other is "Nude," which would have you observe "volumes." All the other pictures are, in the best sense of the word, innocent. Here and there one feels that Mrs. Bell is painting a bit above the scale for which she is prepared by knowledge—not information about facts, but that understanding of how things go which is knowledge in the painter's meaning; and one hopes that "Sketch for a Composition," with its comparison of red and crimson to frame the four figures, will not be further enlarged. "Wading," too, a nude boy in sunlight, is a little beyond the painter's capacity—which is probably why she has made a little too much of the head in what is called psychological interest. But "Portrait of the Painter's Daughter," "Two Children," "The White Urn"—which has been bought by the Contemporary Art Society—and "The Foundling Hospital" are excellent paintings; joyous in colour, composed in terms of the brush, and, by virtue of their "inviolable reticence," warm with the natural sentiments of a human being. Best of all is "Child Drawing," in which the complete absorption of the model is matched by the complete absorption of the artist in the values of the subject.

MISS E. M. NELSON

In the paintings by Miss Esther M. Nelson at the Independent Gallery, 7A, Grafton-street, there is the attraction that is felt in a voice that sings truly and purely but a little unsteadily for lack of perfect control. Even when the values are a little "out" in her work the picture still rests upon values and not upon a literal representation of the facts. This means that, whatever she has to learn, Miss Nelson is a painter, and—to pursue the vocal simile—she has started in the right way of "producing" her pictures. There is evidence of French training in her work, and there is a certain amount of homage to this or the other individual French artist in her compositions, but her colour gift is her own and she has a personal accent in execution. From what has been said it almost follows that Miss Nelson's work at present is best when it approaches the sketch condition, as in "Littlestone, Kent," and some of the French harbour studies, but some of the larger paintings are carried farther without losing the native qualities. "St. Remy-en-Provence" (34) and "Port d'Orleans" are examples. These, and "Deauville" and "Fécamp," encourage the belief that Miss Nelson will soon learn to keep her balance in the full-dress picture.

MR. CAMPBELL-GRAY

The paintings by Mr. Ian Campbell-Gray now on view at Messrs. Tooth's Gallery, 155, New Bond-street, are remarkably consistent examples of what may be called instinctive painting. To put it paradoxically, if they were better at some points they would not be nearly so good as wholes. Mr. Campbell-Gray's limitations—in matters of construction and drawing—are evident, but, instead of putting in the little bits of special knowledge that he happens to have acquired, he has had the good sense to let his work rest upon his natural taste and general facility in execution. Occasionally he reminds one a little of Mr. Wilson Steer, but the truth is probably farther back—in a common affinity with Gainsborough. Mr. Campbell-Gray's art is essentially slight, but sufficient to express his feelings, and it is charmingly reticent in colour. By far the best of his paintings is "Still Life" (11), in what may be called a golden-grey tonality, with the objects lightly defined. Besides other still life paintings there are some park landscapes, which convey remarkably well the essence of that kind of scenery, and two or three marine subjects, of which "Charmouth" is the best example.

TRAINING IN CHURCH MUSIC

WORK OF ST. NICOLAS'S COLLEGE

DR. SYDNEY H. NICHOLSON was the first lecturer last night in a series of 10 lectures on Church music to be given at St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn, on Thursday evenings at 7.15.

The lecture followed a choral evensong sung by the choir of St. Nicolas's College, of which Dr. Nicholson is warden. His subject was "The work of the School of English Church Music." He showed how that school had been founded to carry out in practice the recommendations of the report of the Archbishop's Committee on Church Music. It was necessary to train teachers, both clergy and lay musicians, in the principles of Church music, and the training was proceeding both within the College of St. Nicolas, where students took part daily in the chapel services of all types, and in a series of activities in the various parishes, an increasingly large number, who had affiliated to the school.

Many choirs and individual musicians affiliated as much to support the movement for a higher standard of Church music throughout the country as for any benefit they might get from their affiliation. More than 20 cathedrals had affiliated and their example was being followed by parish churches in almost every diocese. A choir of about 1,200 voices would be brought together for a festival service to be held in the Albert Hall in June.

The subsequent lectures in this series, which are open to the general public, will not be directly concerned with the work of the school, but with historical and aesthetic aspects of Church music and with such practical matters as organ accompaniment and the formation and training of choirs.

ALSATIAN DOG SHOW

The Alsatian League and Club of Great Britain held a one-day championship Alsatian dog show at the Horticultural Hall, Vincent-square, Westminster, yesterday. Numerous entries were received for all the classes, the numbers being an improvement on those of last year. The class for the special dog (open) bred in the United Kingdom was won by Mrs. Thornton with "Southdown Danko," and that for the bitch (open) by Mrs. and Miss Workman. Other winners in the various classes were:—

Mr. T. Shattock, Mrs. and Miss Workman, Mrs. F. Lowenhaller, Mr. H. Ward, Mrs. F. Sebuster, Mrs. M. E. Willoughby, Miss E. Finch, Signora White, Miss Bligh, and Captain F. C. Wake.

Another flying-boat of the Iris type, built by the Blackburn Aeroplane Company for the Royal Air Force, was successfully launched at Brough, Yorkshire, on Wednesday. After a trial flight over the Humber, the machine was flown by R.A.F. pilots to her base at Plymouth.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL

SIR W. JARRATT'S EVIDENCE

The Select Committee on the Musical Copyright Bill met yesterday at the House of Commons and heard evidence from Sir William Jarratt, Comptroller, Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade. Mr. W. Jenkins, M.P., presided. The Committee will meet again at 4 p.m. next Thursday.

Sir William Jarratt first summarized the principal provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911 (by which the law of copyright is mainly regulated), relating to performing rights in musical works. In answer to Mr. P. M. OLIVIER, M.P., he said that the performing of music in churches, as part of a public service, undoubtedly constituted a public performance. A person proposing to perform a musical work in public should assume that the work was copyright unless he had satisfactory evidence to the contrary. The Musical Copyright Bill proposed to amend the existing law of performing rights. Clause 1, which provided for a printed notice of reservation of performing rights as a condition of retention of those rights, did not differ in substance from Section 1 of the Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act, 1882. The value of the printed notice was investigated by the Law of Copyright Committee of 1909, which concluded that the weight of evidence was in favour of abolishing the necessity for the notice and of adopting the following provision of the revised Berne Copyright Convention of 1908:—

> In order to enjoy the protection of the present Articles [relating to the public representation and performance of dramatic and musical works] authors shall not be bound in publishing their works to forbid the public representation or performance thereof.

The Committee accordingly recommended the amendment of British law to this effect, and the recommendation was adopted by Parliament, which repealed former Acts by the Copyright Act, 1911. The Foreign Office, therefore, was now of opinion, and the Board of Trade agreed, that Clause 1 of the Musical Copyright Bill would conflict with obligations assumed by this country when it ratified the Convention of 1908. Apart from the conflict with the International Convention, a number of difficulties might arise in practice from the application of the clause.

THE PRESENT POSITION

The position to-day differed substantially from that of 1882. The decline in the sale of sheet music and the growth in public performance made it essential for the composer to look to his performing rights for adequate remuneration, and it was internationally recognized in the Copyright Convention of 1908 that the enjoyment and exercise of those rights should not be conditional on a printed notice or any other formality.

Sir William Jarratt was asked if he considered it would be a serious thing if the Berne Convention were contravened. He replied that that was for the Government to decide. If any contravention did occur, it might possibly lead to our nationals losing their copyrights abroad.

The main principle underlying Clauses 2 (c) and 3 of the Bill, Sir William Jarratt stated, was that of a compulsory licence for performing rights in so far as they were retained, with a compulsory limitation of the royalties which the copyright owner might demand. The first question which arose on Clause 3 was whether in principle it contravened the revised Berne Copyright Convention of 1908. It was clear from the discussions at the conference of the International Union held at Rome last year that some, at any rate, of the parties to the convention would regard a compulsory licence as inconsistent with British obligations. If the grant of compulsory licences was so limited as to place foreign composers in a better position than British, this might be thought to be unfair, and might in practice leave the position of the music-user substantially unchanged.

The 2d. fee had met with general criticism, and a fixed fee would seem inapplicable to all the circumstances of public performance. The fee should, presumably have some relation to the amount of use of copyright music, that is, the number of performances in public and the nature and extent of the audience.

Mr. ADAMSON, M.P., suggested that there would have been as much criticism of the amount of the fee if it had been £2 or £200. But in determining the amount, should not the public interest be protected equally with that of the composer?

Sir William Jarratt assented, in so far as there was an abuse of monopoly, which was contrary to the public interest.

Under the existing law, he continued, "performance" included the performance by mechanical means, such as broadcasting, gramophone records, &c., and talking films. At present, therefore, the Bill related to such performances, although no suitable procedure for the payment of royalties on them was laid down.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS

50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

A dinner to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers was held last evening at Carpenters' Hall. SIR FRANK SHORT, the president was in the chair.

LORD BLANESBURGH, proposing the toast of the society, said that its work had contributed very greatly to the fine standard of engraving and etching that prevailed at present. The service which the society rendered in the encouragement of these arts could not be estimated too highly. Much of its success was due to the inspiring influence of its president, who had held that office for 29 years.

The PRESIDENT, replying, said that although engraving in its many forms had always played an important part in the art of our country and had risen at times to great heights of accomplishment, he thought they could fairly claim that to-day as never before the British school of etching and engraving held perhaps the foremost place in the whole world. That was owing in no small measure to the work and influence of their society. Their society was founded in 1880 by Sir Seymour Haden, who, in order to concentrate what was being done throughout the country, invited work to an exhibition in 1881. It was from the contributors to that exhibition that the original members of the society were elected. Haden's influence on the British school of etching could not to be over-estimated—he awakened by his brilliant work and writing an interest in etching and engraving that had continued and increased to this day. Their charter charged them to provide for his Majesty's subjects an authentic form of art at a reasonable cost. They had instituted a print collectors' club which had a membership of 300.

Mr. J. F. BADELEY gave "The Visitors," and SIR WILLIAM LLEWELLYN and LORD DUNEDIN responded. The toast of "The President" was given by PROFESSOR W. ROTHENSTEIN.

There were also present:—

Lady Dunedin, Miss D. Short, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir David Murray, Sir R. Witt, Sir F. Kenyon, Sir W. Plender, Sir T. Horder, Sir C. J. Holmes, Sir R. Wedderburn, Sir Emery Walker, Sir F. Newbolt, Mr. J. C. Moody, Mr. A. M. Daniel, Mr. L. Holland, Mr. M. Hardie, Mr. Gayford D. Minn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dodgson, Dr. H. S. Harrington, Mr. A. M. Hind, Mr. J. Charrington, Mr. W. Reynolds-Stephens, Mr. E. R. D. Maclagan, Mr. H. Philp, and Mr. R. Spence.

MAJOR-GENERAL SEELY'S TRIBUTE TO LIFEBOATMEN

Major-General J. E. B. Seely, speaking at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, last night, when the presentation of awards in the Duke of Northumberland's lifeboat essay competition was made, said that he thought the lifeboatmen were doing a great deal to heal the ravages of war. During the recent terrible gales sailors of 13 nations were rescued by our lifeboats. They included former enemies in the Great War, and he liked to think that the rescues tended to a spirit of international peace. The Mayor of Westminster, who presided, presented the shield for the best essay to Joseph McDonnell, St. George's Roman Catholic School, Walthamstow.

Lady Cooper and Miss Crosby, former Lady Mayoresses of the City of London, and Lady Smith, an ex-Mayoress of Holborn, have been added to the Sanitary Committee of the Corporation for work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act and various Orders of the Ministry of Health.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 19

PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH

NEW B.B.C. DECISIONS

In order to maintain consistency in the pronunciation of broadcast English, the British Broadcasting Corporation has issued to its announcers a further list of the most recent recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Spoken English. This committee was appointed by the B.B.C. in 1926, under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert Bridges, the Poet Laureate, and now consists of Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith, Professor Daniel Jones, Dr. C. T. Onions, Professor Lascelles Abercrombie, and Mr. A. Lloyd James. The object of the committee is to advise the B.B.C. as to what pronunciation of certain doubtful words shall be used by announcers; and their decisions are made public in order that those who are interested may know that these pronunciations are sanctioned for use by officials of the B.B.C. It is not to be taken for granted that all other pronunciations are wrong; all that is to be assumed is that the committee, having consulted existing dictionaries and works of reference, has made its choice in favour of one variant.

In discussing the present list, which is supplementary to the booklet issued in 1927 by the Advisory Committee, Mr. A. Lloyd James, the secretary, states that when, as in the case of the Arabic "Wafd," no English dictionary mentions the word, information has to be sought from other sources, and the pronunciation most frequently heard among educated people who are in the habit of using the word is reported to the committee. When, as in the case of the French "fuselage," there coexist a French variant and an English variant, the committee has to decide which of the two has come to stay, or which of the two must be encouraged, or which of the two has gained greater currency among educated people. Whenever it is possible, the committee gives its choice in favour of the purely English form of such words; but this is not as simple as it looks.

"The vowels, consonants, and rhythms of one language are very different from those of another, and the best we can do when naturalizing a foreign word is to make the sounds and rhythm of its native form approximate more or less to the sounds and rhythm of English.

"Even here we are often in difficulty. What is to be done with a word like 'ski,' which comes to us from Norwegian? It came to us, first, many centuries ago, as 'skid,' but under the influence of winter sports it is reintroduced and is pronounced 'she.' Now a word that is written 'ski' and pronounced like 'she' adds one more incongruity to the long tale of English spelling discrepancies; it adds, moreover, one more homonym to our language. The word 'she' already exists, while a perfectly good combination of English sounds, 'skee,' is lying idle, waiting to take its place in our speech.

"The word 'turquoise' can be pronounced in at least seven different ways; the committee has chosen the most English of these—'tərkwoize.' Another word, 'carillon,' can very well take its place in English without any concession to its modern French pronunciation, and the man who performs upon the 'carillon' might very well be called a 'carillonist.'"

AMERICAN ENGLISH

America, Mr. James says, though far removed from Western Europe, has less reverence for the native pronunciation of words that come from France, and it is not considered a sign of inadequate education in America to pronounce the final t in "trait." The spread of education in this country and the universal study of French throughout our schools are responsible for a widespread belief in the idea that good English must be interspersed with a Frenchified form of these foreign words. The Advisory Committee does not share this view, but it would be unwise to infer from the fact that the committee recommends announcers to pronounce the final t in "trait" that American English is exercising serious influence upon British English.

Classical scholars, Mr. James adds, are shocked by the false quantities in words like "opus," which has a short "o" in classical Latin, and "ephemeral," whose Greek ancestor was written with an *eta*. The committee does not condemn "oppus" and "eppheemeral," but expresses the view that they are pronunciations used by a minority, and in so doing tacitly implies that it disagrees with the attitude of mind that condemns as uneducated people who use what are called "false quantities." The sum of human wisdom in the matter of language and the modern world is not to be found in knowledge of classical vowel quantities. Words come to us from every language under the sun, and he would be a bold man who would insist upon our maintaining in English the vowel quantities and qualities that they have in their native form. Such words must give up their foreign ways, and shake themselves down into an English pattern if they expect to be naturalized.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS

The pronunciations as recommended are as follows:—

apothegm	ăpŏthem (' th' as in 'thick')	mandate	mandart
athwart	ăthwort (' th' as in 'thin')	mandated	mandarted
byzantine	bizăntyne (' wart')	panegyrist	panniğirist
cafeteria	cafe'eria	panegyrize	panniğirise
candelabra	candelā'abra	platinotype	plattinotype
Caribbean	Carrybe'an	querulous	kwerywelous
chivalrous	shīvalrous	recalcitrant	accent on 2nd syllable
chorus (plural of clematis)	choruses clēmatis	refectory	accent on 2nd syllable
concupiscence	conkewpiscence	remonstrate	accent on 2nd syllable
etc.	et settra, not 'and settra'	revenue	accent on 1st syllable
fabric	făbric	ribald	rĭbald
florist	florrist	sacerdotal	sasserdotal
fuselage	fewziledge	sacramental	sackramental
implement	noun, implement; verb, implement	sacrosanct	sackrosanct
irredentist	accent on third syllable	sarcophagi	sarkofagi
longitude	lonjitewd	segregate	seggregayt
malingerer	hard 'g'	subsidence	subsydence
	FOREIGN WORDS	succinct	suksinct
carillon	carrillyon	tenable	tennable
Wafd	woft	tenet	teenet
	PROPER NAMES	turquoise	tərkwoize
Asia	Aysha	viands	vyands
Cliveden	Clivvden	vicinity	visiinnity
Doual	College and Bible; 'ow' as in 'now'; Dowy	virulent	virrewlent
Liszt	List	Worcestershire	Woostershire
Los Angeles	Los Angeles (hard 'g')	Newfoundland	Country; accent on 3rd syllable
		Ogilvie	Dog; accent on 2nd syllable
		Pendine	Ogile-vy
		Persia	Pēndīne
		Piedmont	Pērsha
		Sauchiehall	Pe'edmont
			Accent on 1st syllable, which rhymes with 'loch',

NATIONAL CAGE BIRD SHOW

LORD TAVISTOCK'S IMPERIAL PARROT

The largest exhibition of British and Foreign Cage Birds ever held in this or any other country opened yesterday at the Crystal Palace, and will remain open until to-morrow night.

The entries number 4,194, an increase of 570 over last year. The canaries number about 3,000. The border classes show the largest entry with 901, Yorkshire canaries come next with 654, and British birds take third place with 548. The approximate value of the whole exhibits is £175,000, and so good is the quality of the birds that the competition is remarkably keen. British birds are being shown from all parts of England and Scotland, but it is the foreign section which proves so attractive to the visitors. This section is growing stronger every year; the total of entries at the present show is 250, an increase of 39 over the figures of 1928.

In spite of the "disease scare" there is a large entry of the parrot and parrot-like species. Lord Tavistock is exhibiting an Imperial parrot, one of a kind which was believed to be extinct, and is the largest of the Amazon type. There are three pairs of Paradise birds, two of the pairs being in electrically-heated cages, and these come from Scotland.

Attractive entries are some bald-headed starlings from Borneo. There are a number of toucans and toucanettes, some of them very rare specimens. The budgerigars, which have also grown in the matter of entries since 1928, are a very fine lot, the chief colours being blue and white, mauve, blue and green, and olive. These species of birds had their origin in Australia, but they are now largely bred in this country. There are a number of roller canaries which came by aeroplane from Belgium; they were packed in cases specially constructed with water and feeding troughs, and one of these birds was the winner of the singing contest held at Ghent last year, open to the whole of Europe.

The prize for the best bird in the show was awarded for a Yorkshire canary, owned by Mr. William Walsh, of Kirk-drive, Baildon, Yorks. This bird, which is priced at £100, wins the Crystal Palace National Challenge Trophy.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

SONGS BY GUSTAV HOLST

The fortnightly chamber concerts given on Wednesdays at Wigmore Hall were continued this week with a programme containing two classics of concerted instrumental music and a new essay in English song.

The former were Beethoven's string trio in C minor (Op. 9, No. 3) and Schubert's string quintet in C major (Op. 163). Miss Isolde Menges, Mr. Bernard Shore, and Mr. Ivor James played the trio and were joined by Miss Orrea Pernel (second violin) and Mr. Douglas Cameron (second violoncello) in the quintet. Fine playing of the kind which sets the expression of the music above the virtuosity of *ensemble* distinguished the performances.

The vocal work was a set of 10 songs (poems by Humbert Wolfe) by Gustav Holst, sung for the first time by Miss Dorothy Silk, accompanied by Miss Kathleen Markwell. It is as an essay in the subtle art of setting English verse with "just note and accent" that these songs are of peculiar interest. The composer never repeats words, never allows himself more than one note to a syllable, scarcely ever allows a note to prolong a syllable beyond the natural time that it might occupy in a measured reading of the poem. The singer becomes virtually a musical reciter. The pianist is responsible for the more distinctive contribution of the musical elements to the scored songs; in the first song, "The Dream City," the accompaniment supplies the element of continuity through a light harmonic texture, in "The Floral Bandit," where allusions both to Schubert and Purcell occur, it hints at quotation and illustration of the text, and again in the mystical "Betelgeuse" it is devoted to darkening the tone with sombre harmony. The whole series is an example for a finely sensitive mind expressing itself through the most carefully and economically chosen means. Miss Silk and Miss Markwell were ideal interpreters.

MR. MELNIKOFF

A Polish violinist, Mr. Melnikoff, gave a first recital at Æolian Hall on Wednesday night. He played Handel's E major sonata and Saint-Saëns's B minor concerto, with Mr. Ivor Newton at the piano. He has a good, full tone and a facile style, but his phrasing is subservient to the exigencies of bowing. In the slow movements of the sonata the tone drooped at the end of every bow, rose regularly in the middle, and was rarely carried over from one bow to the next. Mr. Melnikoff had all the nimbleness of finger required for the virtuoso passages of the concerto, but his playing of runs was often slap-dash.

MISS SHULA DONIACH

Miss Shula Doniach chose an ambitious programme for her recital in the Wigmore Hall on Monday. The transcription of W. F. Bach's organ concerto in D minor, Beethoven's Sonata in A flat (Opus 110), and the later pianoforte music of Brahms need a breadth of style and a maturity of understanding which it would be unreasonable to find in a young artist. Miss Doniach's abilities are not at present equal to the successful achievement of her serious aims, which were again exemplified by the inclusion of pieces by Schönberg and Bartók in her final group. Her playing is neat and sensitive in matters of detail, but is incapable of sustaining the larger rhythms of a movement. She was most successful in the quieter passages of the three Intermezzi by Brahms. These were played with a real subtlety which promises well for the future.

MME. KORCHINSKA

The harp is the instrument of high romance *par excellence*. Yet Mme. Korchinska at Æolian Hall on Tuesday night managed to find a programme which did not draw upon the romantic 19th century for a single number. It is true that the works by Jongen, Roussel, and even Prokofieff, 20th century though they are in origin, were not free from the romantic spirit. Jongen's *concert à cinq* for flute, violin, viola, violoncello, and harp is a pleasant, ornamental sort of work in the manner of Ravel, but with even less substance; Roussel's Impromptu, on the other hand, is true harp music, in which the special features of the harp, the double-action, the *glissando*, the echo effects, and the like, provided a stimulus instead of a fetter to the composer's imagination. Handel's harp concerto, written in 1735 for a virtuoso of the day, on the other hand, was just ordinary Handel keyboard music, cut off, as it were, from the main strip of Handel's productivity. Two fantasias of Telemann were charming, but revealed the harp's deficiencies in *cantabile* music. The part-writing in Bach's first fugue from the "48," however, came out quite well. Mme. Korchinska showed herself as accomplished a performer as she is an enterprising and scholarly programme-builder. She was ably assisted by the Harp Ensemble (flute and string quartet), and in Handel by an extra string quintet.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW." AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND. THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

GOLDERS GREEN ICE RINK. Tele., Sneethwell 7991. Special Notice.—Canada v. Oxford and Cambridge Universities Ice Hockey Match date changed to Feb. 13th, at 8 p.m. Tickets already purchased available this date. Res. seats, 5s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.; standing 2s. 6d. (Inc. skating after match). Tickets at the rinks, or Keith, Prowse, Brancher, Brighton and Hove Ice Rink. Hove 1188. Special Notice.—International Ice Hockey Match, Canada v. Great Britain, date changed to Feb. 12th, at 8 p.m. Res. seats, &c., as above.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1, on Friday, February 21st, 1930, at 3 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. LAST WEEK of E. A. DUPONT'S "ATLANTIC." British International Talking Picture. Dly., 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. All Seats bookable for the two evening performances except gallery. No extra charge. Sat. Next "LESTREE CALLING." Brit. International Cinema-Radio Revue.

ASTORIA, Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. Janet Gaynor and Chas. Farrell in "SUNNY SIDE UP" (All-Talking and Singing); showing daily at 1.20, 3.55, 6.30, and 9.5; also Gaumont Sound News.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerr. 3981. "HE WHO GETS SLAPPED" (Victor Seastrom production), featuring Lon Chaney, Norma Shearer, and "The Girl Downstairs" (Greta Mosheim).

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. London has never been so thrilled! "FLIGHT," with Jack Holt, Lila Lee, and Ralph Graves. (All Talking, Thrills! Romance! Laughter! in perfect formation.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Only 5 more days! HAROLD LLOYD in "WELCOME DANGER." All-Talking! All Laughing! Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45, Sun., 6, 8.45. Bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211. Coming, Maurice Chevalier in "The Love Parade." Paramount's Greatest Talking and Singing Achievement.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to Midnight. NORMA SHEARER, Lewis Stone, in "THEIR OWN DESIRE." All-Talking Problems of Love and Marriage. Also Baroness Orczy's "The Celestial City." From 11.30 to 1.0 any seat (except loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 to 11. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "INNOCENTS OF PARIS" (Talking and Singing). Jean Hersholt in "MODERN LOVE" (Silent).

LONDON PAVILION.
Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30; Sats., 6.0 and 8.30. Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph, "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse latest, "Wild Waves"; Talking "Secrets of Nature." Programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. John Barrymore in "GENERAL CRACK" (All-Talking), daily at 2, 4.20, 6.40 and 9.10. Programme commences at 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, and 8.40. Also British Movietone News, &c.

PLAZA. Retained One More Week. "THE VIRGINIAN." Outdoor All-Talking Sensation. With Gary Cooper, Mary Brian, Richard Arlen. Romance. Thrills. "Superb Entertainment."—Sunday Graphic. Daily, 12.15, 2.30, 4.40, 7.0, 9.30. Mickey Mouse's "Jungle Rhythm." Stage: Piano Tillers. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7301.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, Mayfair (2330). "A THROW OF DICE," an Indian Love Lyric. Also Charlie Chaplin in "THE COUNT." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Box Office 10-10.

REGAL. 12-11. All-talking, all colour, singing and dancing. GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO. Pice.Circ. (Reg. 2588.) Dly. 12-11.30. Greatest All-Talking Drama ever Produced. "HELL'S HEROES." Second Great Week of this remarkable film.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. MAURICE CHEVALIER in Talkie "INNOCENTS OF PARIS." Dorothy Mackaill and Jack Mulhall in "Children of the Ritz" (Silent), &c.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. 12-11. "THE SKY HAWK" (all talking). 1.45, 4.20, 6.55, 9.35. Sessions: 12.30, 2.5, 5.40, 8.20 (from which times seats are bookable). 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Epenton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT, & Sat., at 8.15: Mat. To-morrow, at 2.30
PATIENCE.
Feb. 10. Mat. Wed., 2.30. "The YEOMEN of the GUARD." Feb. 15. Mat. Sat., 2.30. "TRIAL" and "THE SORCERER."

THEATRES

ADELPHI. Prop., J. & R. Gatti. Tem. Bar 2822. EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT,
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinees).

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY
Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinees, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimee and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster.
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) 8.15. Th., Sat., 2.30.
ARMS AND THE MAN.
Wed. next, 8, HAMLET. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. 8.30. Mats. Tues., Thur., Sat., 2.30
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. Evgs., 8.15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.15.
By arrgt. with British Amalgamated Theatres, Ltd.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
By Campbell Dixon, from Aldous Huxley's "POINT COUNTER POINT."

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
LAST TWO EVENINGS, at 8.15.
"FOLLOW THROUGH."
LESLIE HENSON.
IVY TRESMAND, ELSIE RANDOLPH, MARK LESTER
LAST MAT. SATURDAY, at 2.30. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
EVERY EVG., 7.45. LAST WEEKS of
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
MATINEES WED., THURS., and SAT., at 2.

DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Tem. B. 6888.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THROUGH THE VEIL.
C. M. Hallard, Helen Haye, Margaret Delamere.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Mats., Thur., Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES AND MARY
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Ev. Standard.*

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, 8.30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.

Imperial and Foreign News

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN FRANCE

AN UNPOPULAR MEASURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 6

In the early hours of this morning the Chamber adopted the Air Estimates, and to-day began the discussion of the estimated expenditure of the Post Office. The course of the Budget debate will be interrupted, to-morrow having been set aside for discussing the many interpellations on the social insurance scheme. The Amending Bill, passed by the Senate to remedy the defects of the measure, has been sent to a committee of the Chamber. The unpopularity of the scheme seems rather to be increasing as the time draws nearer for its enforcement. Although no payments have yet become due for insurance contributions, the law is nominally in force, and a number of retail trades have seized the opportunity to raise prices. As a consequence of this the Government has appointed a food price commission, and threatens to take strong measures against profiteering of the kind alleged. M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, is expected back to-morrow afternoon to be present during the debate.

The national insurance scheme was passed by the Chamber on April 5, 1928. It was promulgated 12 months later, and was to come into force on February 5, 1930. The scheme had been evolved from a series of conferences and reports dating back to 1919, when France found a necessary to come into line with the other countries of Europe, the more so since in the newly recovered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine the German scheme had long been in force. Throughout a long series of debates in the Senate and Chamber there was much opposition to the scheme, especially on the part of the agricultural employers, who would have preferred the continuance of the voluntary system of mutual insurance against sickness, with the system of pensions dating from 1910.

The measure thus produced was of a very comprehensive nature, as it included insurance for sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, unemployment, and death—in fact, all types of social insurance, as opposed to occupational insurance, which was already covered by the scheme passed into law in 1898. It was based on the mutual insurance system, without differentiating between workmen, whether young or old, or whatever the wage rate. It was compulsory for all persons with a salary of 18,000f. [£144] and under, and contributory by employer and employed. To it was attached a scheme of voluntary insurance for the small artisan, shopkeeper, &c.

MANY AMENDMENTS

When the Bill was in the Chamber the Government of the day gave an undertaking that, as there was no time to correct the manifold defects of the scheme, an Amending Bill would be introduced and that improvements would also be made by administrative order. The Amending Bill is still the subject of consultation, though the scheme nominally came into force on February 5. Only the registration of the 9,000,000 employed persons has been begun. It is calculated that some three months must elapse before the registers are complete, and meanwhile the old mutual insurances and pensions continue to be in operation. Until registration is complete the contributions are not to begin. The three months are to be used in amending the scheme by a Bill which is now before the Senate. Amendments have been proposed with regard to the wage level, the amount to be contributed, payments of benefits, absorption of mutual societies, organization of the caisses, and so forth, apart from the general opposition of a large number of employers. The doctors to be enrolled on the panels have objected to being paid by the State, and insist on direct payment by the insured person. The Confédération Générale du Travail (federation of trade unions) is opposed to the power given to the employer on the local boards of administration, and both industrial and agricultural employers protest that the cost of the contribution will constitute a hindrance to competitive trade.

The opposition to the scheme cuts across the usual party divisions in the Chamber. The Socialist Party is wholly in favour of it, not only on the ground of its benefits, but also because it will assist in the prevention of certain sicknesses, such as tuberculosis, which are the scourge of France. They have before them the example of Alsace, which between 1900 and the present day has reduced tuberculosis by 60 per cent. Certain large employers also favour it on these grounds. One of the railway companies which put voluntary preventive centres at the disposal of its employees found that it saved 30,000 working days in 1927, equivalent to the work of 100 men. The Government, while embarrassed with the inheritance of so contentious a measure, has taken the view that a law is a law, and must therefore be enforced. It remains to be seen whether those employers who object wholly to the scheme, and the many associations which object to its form and finance, will carry their opposition to extremes or be content to make the best of it in the hope of improving it later.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

ABOLITION OF UKRAINIAN CHURCH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 6

The Soviet Press announces that it has been decided to abolish the autocephalous Orthodox Church of the Ukraine.

In connexion with this decision, the Soviet authorities recently assembled a number of "trustworthy" Church dignitaries in Kieff, and opened a convocation of the supreme organs of the Church. The convocation yesterday formally proclaimed the Church a counter-revolutionary organization attached to the Ukrainian Liberation League, which is leading the movement for complete separation of the Ukraine from the U.S.S.R., and therefore declared the Church liquidated. One, Bishop Grushevsky, announced his intention henceforth to fight against religion, which was a power of darkness unworthy of cultured people.

ARREST OF LUTHERANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, FEB. 6

The imprisonment in the Solovetsky camp of the Lutheran Bishop of Leningrad, Bishop Malmgren, has caused consternation in Finnish clerical circles, as Bishop Malmgren was considered here to be the leading force in the Lutheran spiritual life of Russia.

A Finn who has just escaped from Russia confirms a report of the arrest of two German Lutheran priests in Leningrad, Pastors Hansen and Muss, with their wives. All have now disappeared. It is reported that all priests of Ingria, many of whom are of Finnish origin, have left their parishes in order to avoid arrest, and the religious services are now being conducted by lay preachers. The population is greatly embittered by these persecutions.

The Finnish Bishop Bonsdorff states that Bishop Malmgren had for some time past been unable to obtain a visa to leave Russia.

ARRESTED CANADIAN BROKERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TORONTO, FEB. 6

To-day 15 of the brokers who were arrested here on a charge of conspiracy to defraud appeared before the magistrate and were remanded until February 20, bail in some cases being reduced. The Government of Quebec is joining in the investigations, and yesterday the police seized the offices and books of a Montreal mining brokerage firm, whose managers were arrested, brought into Court, and remanded.

MR. BALDWIN AND EMPIRE TRADE

AUSTRALIAN VIEWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, FEB. 6

Commenting on Mr. Baldwin's speech, Mr. Latham, the leader of the Opposition in the Commonwealth Parliament, agreed that every effort should be made to increase inter-Imperial trade.

Such efforts, he said, were not inconsistent with the policy of safeguarding as adopted in Great Britain and with the policy of protection of Australian industries in cases where protection was required and justified. There was ample room under either safeguarding or protection for a large degree of mutual accommodation in tariffs in the several parts of the Empire. Such mutual accommodation should result in reciprocal benefits. The Bruce-Page Ministry had already taken some steps in this direction, and it was to be hoped that the Imperial Conference would investigate the problem thoroughly from the point of view of the interests of all parts of the Empire, which in many cases would prove to be not as irreconcilable as often supposed.

A tariff holiday was quite impracticable. Free Trade within the Empire was also impracticable. There was, however, room for the friendly recognition of Empire interests in the framing of tariffs without a sacrifice of the interests of the part of the Empire concerned. It would, however, be most unfortunate if the British Labour Party carried out its announced intention of abolishing the limited preferences now accorded to the Dominions. Such action would have immediately serious economic results in the Dominions and might prejudice the possibility of extending the provision in the Dominion tariffs under which Great Britain was now receiving substantial preferences.

CANADIAN TARIFF CHANGE

RELIEF FOR BRITISH IMPORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 6

The Federal Cabinet has passed an Order-in-Council decreeing that goods from the United Kingdom which cannot qualify for the British preferential tariff because they have not a content of one-half British labour and material, will enter Canada at the intermediate tariff rate if the raw material comes from a country enjoying intermediate rates under trade treaty arrangements with Canada, such goods having formerly been admitted at the general rate.

Examples of commodities which will benefit by the change are port wine which is brought from Portugal to Great Britain in casks and bottled, and Japanese silk.

THE WILKINS EXPEDITION

STILL NO NEWS OF THE LEADER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 6

The wireless operator on board the Melville, the base ship of the Wilkins Expedition, reports from Deception Island that continuous attempts are being made to communicate with Sir Hubert Wilkins, but so far these attempts have been fruitless.

There is some thought of sending one of the whaling vessels southward in search of the William Scoresby, in which Sir Hubert sailed south. The Melville is unable to go, except in extreme emergency, because 160 men at two whaling stations on the island are absolutely dependent upon her. The message adds: Wireless contacts with ships lying to the south-west of the island were very bad to-day. The messages from the William Scoresby were strong the last time they were picked up, but that was eight days ago.

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ITALIAN LANDOWNER DISPOSSESSED

REFUSAL TO OBEY FASCIST ORDER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, FEB. 6

A fresh case of land expropriation by order of the Fascist Government is reported from Viadana (Mantua). The landlord, Signor Amadeo Vaccari, had refused to obey the order of the Fascist Federation of Agriculturists to engage a certain number of labourers in order to improve the general conditions of his estate. In consequence of this refusal and in view of articles 7, 8, and 9 of the Labour Charter, the Prefect of Mantua by a decree dated January 31 has dispossessed Signor Vaccari of the land.

Copies of the decree have been sent to the Fascist Provincial Federation of Agriculturists and to the Labourers' Federation, which will now be held responsible for the joint management of the estate which has passed under their ownership. The chief constable of Mantua yesterday took formal possession of the estate lately owned by Signor Vaccari.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP SIGNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 6

The Italo-Austrian Treaty of Friendship, Conciliation, and Arbitration was duly signed to-day by Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, and Signor Mussolini. The ceremony took place at noon in the Salone del Mappamondo, in the Prime Minister's headquarters at the Palazzo Veriezia, and at its close the Duce presented the Austrian Chancellor with a statuette in silver representing the River Tiber.

The text of the Treaty will, it is stated, only be made public next Wednesday, on Herr Schober's return to Vienna. The Treaty, which is said to consist of 15 articles, is definitely stated to contain nothing outside the usual clauses normally embodied in such instruments. Its duration is to be for 10 years, with the possibility of being extended. There are no economic clauses. On the other hand, discussions on economic and trade questions have been pursued by technical representatives of the two countries, and may result in the conclusion of a trade agreement at a later date. The signing of the Treaty is warmly welcomed by the Italian Press as indicating the starting of still better relations in the future.

YUGOSLAV MISGIVINGS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, FEB. 6

The Treaty signed by Austria and Italy is viewed in Belgrade with anything but favour. For some time already the Press has been asserting that Vienna has become a centre of the anti-Yugoslav activities of Italian agents, and the present pact will certainly increase misgivings.

A large section of public opinion in Yugoslavia was in favour of a German-Austrian arrangement, which would have brought powerful Germany on the Brenner Pass, where Italy would find a strong force to be taken into account in case of a conflict with Yugoslavia. As things are at present, instead of this comes the Austrian-Italian *rapprochement*, which certainly does not serve the aims and interests of Yugoslav politics.

General Gomez, chief of the Venezuelan Army and son of General J. V. Gomez, former President of Venezuela, died at Leysin, Switzerland, on Wednesday. The body will be taken to Venezuela for burial.

ATLANTIC LINERS IN GALE

DAMAGE FROM HEAVY SEAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 6

The captains of ocean liners which arrived here yesterday and to-day reported encountering some of the worst weather they had ever known on the Atlantic. The Atlantic Transport Line's Minnekahda was buffeted by waves and high seas almost all the way here from London, and was two days late. So were the Cameronia (Anchor Line) and the American Banker (American Merchant Line). The North German Lloyd liner Dresden, from Bremen *via* Southampton and Cherbourg, was three days late.

The Minnekahda came in with part of her starboard rail carried away. Seas had wrenched heavy steel davits out of one of her decks, and had broken free from their fastenings several ventilator cowls. Most of the damage was done on Friday night, when a huge sea swept over the promenade deck.

Captain Pederson, of the American Banker, said that his vessel lay hove-to for 20 hours. The wind was at hurricane force, and the waves that broke over the steamer's bow were so high that the officers on the bridge could not see over them. It was the worst storm he had seen in the 12 years he had been sailing the Atlantic. At one time the German training ship Oldenburg sent a wireless message to him that she might need assistance as her cargo had shifted, but later she reported that the difficulty had been remedied.

The Dresden suffered no other damage than the stoving-in of a few portholes, but the lashings of two lifeboats broke during the storm and had to be replaced. Captain Wurpts said that he had to heave the ship to on January 30, when the wind was at hurricane force.

A dispatch from Halifax says that the Holland-America liner Veendam arrived there yesterday three days overdue from Rotterdam, with five members of her crew and two passengers injured. On January 30 she ran into a hurricane and at one time a wall of water, which Captain Braun said was 80ft. to 100ft. high, swept over the vessel from stem to stern, clearing the decks of gear, fittings and lifeboats and badly damaging the control bridge. A deckhouse was smashed and part of the promenade deck rail carried away. No. 1 hatch collapsed under the weight of water and the third-class quarters were flooded. Sixty persons had their escape from the smoking-room temporarily blocked by a tangle of ropes and gear. The water was 4ft. high in the dining-room and elsewhere, and the third-class passengers waded through water up to their knees. The ship was hove to and lost 69 miles before she could resume her voyage.

MONEYLENDER HELD TO RANSOM

SUSPECTED KIDNAPPERS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 6

Mr. Max Price, a 62-year-old moneylender, who was kidnapped nine days ago and held for $60,000 (£12,000) ransom, returned to his home in New Haven, Connecticut, at midnight yesterday. He said he had been kept bound in one room throughout his captivity, and blindfolded, even when he ate his meals.

Last night he was bundled into a motor-car and driven rapidly for an hour or more. After his captors had extorted from him a promise to pay them $25,000 (£5,000) they thrust a one-dollar note into his hand and threw him out on a lonely country road and drove away. In his weakened condition it took him 4½ hours to walk to the railway station at Bridgeport, five miles distant. There he took a train to New Haven.

Mr. Price's release followed the arrest yesterday of two persons in New York, seven in New Haven, and four in Bridgeport, who, it is alleged by the police, were members of the kidnapping gang. One of the persons arrested in New Haven is a woman clairvoyant. The two men arrested in New York are said to have confessed to being members of the "Blue Purple Gang," which recently successfully carried out a similar kidnapping exploit in Detroit. They were trapped in a public telephone station by detectives, who had learned that most of the telephone calls to Mr. Price's relatives from the kidnappers came from public call stations in mid-town New York.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

NAHAS PASHA AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, FEB. 6

The Chamber to-night approved a statement made on Monday by Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister (in which he asked for authority to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain on the basis of the recent British proposals), and authorized the Cabinet to negotiate with a view to reaching an honourable and durable agreement. The Chamber refused to admit the demand of the Nationalist opposition that the proposals should be discussed before the Cabinet was authorized to negotiate.

HUNGARIAN POISONING CASES

FOURTH TRIAL TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, FEB. 6

The fourth trial in the series of poisoning cases at Szolnok is to be held to-morrow. There is only one defendant, the woman Maria Varga, 41 years of age, who is accused of having murdered her blind husband, and later her lover, by administering poison obtained from the midwife of the village, "Auntie" Fazekas.

The husband, László Varga, had lost his eyesight in the War and had contracted an internal disease. For many months he was in hospital, but he was finally sent back to his wife as a hopeless case. The couple led a sad life, the sightless, suffering husband tormenting his wife with his jealousy. It is alleged that the midwife gave the woman something "which would stop her husband from being jealous any more." The husband died, and soon afterwards the woman Varga took her lover, Michael Amrbus, in her house, but he too died suddenly.

It is reported from Szolnok that the woman Kardos, who was sentenced to death at the last trial, is to be chief witness in this case.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 6.—Two more cases in which women are alleged to have murdered their husbands are reported. A woman has been charged at Fajsz, in South Hungary, in company with five others, with having brought about the death of her husband and mother by arsenical poisoning. Another woman, named Hegedues, aged 63, was charged with having murdered her husband 16 years ago. When charged with the crime she committed suicide.—*Reuter.*

WOMEN AND NAVAL DISARMAMENT

DEPUTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Naval Conference, received at St. James's Palace yesterday morning a deputation of women representing British, American, French, and Japanese organizations. A number of memorials were presented, urging drastic reduction of naval armaments.

The visitors were received in the picture gallery at St. James's Palace. Seated with the Prime Minister were Mr. Stimson, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Wilford, and Mr. Wakatsuki. Italy was not represented in the deputation, so Signor Grandi did not attend the reception. M. Tardieu was not present, but it was explained afterwards that had he known that a Frenchwoman was to be among the speakers, he would have come to the meeting.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, representing the women of 45 countries, introduced the deputation. Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, who presented memorials containing the signatures of 6,000,000 American women, said that American women had learned the hard lesson of independence and now were tackling the even more difficult problem of interdependence. Mme. Rudler, who spoke for France, said that the delegates to the Conference had the support of millions of French women, and if they succeeded in their endeavour to secure peace millions of mothers and wives in French homes would bless them. Lady Horsley, speaking for Great Britain, said that for every reduction of armaments the Conference might achieve they would receive the gratitude and unswerving support of the vast majority of the women of this country. Mrs. Gauntlett, the Japanese wife of an Englishman living in Tokyo, who wore her national costume, spoke for the women of Japan. With Miss Hayashi, she presented a petition signed by 180,000 women.

PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY

Mr. MacDonald, in reply, said that no hour could be spent more profitably than that which he had spent in receiving the deputation. And that for two reasons. The first was that words could never be found adequately to express the obligations they all felt to the women of the world in preparing the way for that Conference. The Prime Minister added:—

"You have been the pioneers in the world. When you were enfranchised in nation after nation there was no great cause of humanity that was brought nearer to the stage of realization than the cause of peace and disarmament; and approaches to disarmament mean absolutely nothing if they are merely an economic move and fail to be a pacifying move at the same time. The other reason is that your work is not done, nor is ours. This Conference, which marks a very decided stage in the progress to peace, is not the last that is going to be held. Our agreement, whether it satisfies us or not, is not the last word on disarmament. So I beg of you to continue your work, so that the Conference which will succeed the London Naval Conference will be able to give you much more satisfaction than we may be able to give you."

Having spoken of the difficulties before the delegates, the Prime Minister continued:—

"I think we are going to get a good agreement; but we are going to get much more than that. Supposing agreement falls short of what we individually would like to get; supposing it does not fulfil all our expectations, that is not the only result of the Conference. To me the greatest achievement of the Conference is that the delegates of the nations come together and reveal themselves to each other and the minds of the various nations to each other. We come to a moral understanding of each other.

"We are not only faced with the problem of navies on the seas, but with what is much more dangerous—Budgets and building plans. To reduce the programmes is just as effective at the moment as to reduce navies. Projected programmes are as great a menace to the peace of the world as existing navies.

THE GREAT PROBLEM

"I have no idea of what our agreement will be, although I am prepared from my experience of my colleagues to apply to it the adjective 'good.' Superfluous ships and superfluous programmes will be scrapped, but something invisible but very effective will be done at the same time. When you have scrapped these things you have also really and effectively made unnecessary a good deal of the remnant.

"The great problem we have to solve is to unite peace with security, which in its composition is nine-tenths psychological. If we could only get the peoples of the world to believe they are secure, then the evil-minded politicians would not be able to get money voted for an increase in armaments of any kind. But we are always being pulled back by the invisible ropes of fear and uncertainty. Unless those doubts are removed from the minds of the peoples of the world, you will always have a timorous rushing back to a proportion of military security. To unite peace and security in the bonds of political matrimony is one of the greatest causes that can enlist the minds, aspirations, and ideals of women, and whatever the definite results of this Conference may be, do let us secure that the consequential results shall be even greater."

Mr. Stimson said that the deputation had been like an inspiring breath of fresh air to their labours. "We are engaged in a task which is not to be accomplished by a single document or a single act," he said. "It is a process of a long evolution carried on by a change in the attitude of the human mind towards the institution of war. The great object which we are all trying to achieve here is to carry on that process and to make it one of assured growth, so that this meeting will be followed by other meetings; the habit of mind for the reduction of fear, irritation, and suspicion will become habitual among the nations; they will grow to trust each other as the men in this Conference have grown to trust each other; and eventually we will accomplish that same relation among the nations of the world as has in the course of years been accomplished between the single nations."

The Parliamentary Peace Group, of which Dr. Alfred Salter is chairman, have sent the following memorial, signed by 196 members of the House of Commons, to the Prime Minister:—"We, the undersigned Members of Parliament, wish to express to the Prime Minister and the Government our warm agreement with the published statement of their desire to obtain consent among the nations for the abolition of the battleship and submarine, and the reduction of cruisers to those calculated to be necessary for police purposes. To this end we hope that the strongest effort will be made to achieve their purpose at the Five-Power Naval Conference, and assure the Prime Minister that in this policy he will have our wholehearted support, both in Parliament and in the country."

INDIAN RAILWAY UNIONS

EVIDENCE BEFORE WHITLEY COMMISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6

The Whitley Commission, after taking evidence in Assam, where it had been mainly concerned with labour in the tea gardens, has been sitting in two panels in Calcutta since Monday. One panel has concerned itself with welfare work, regarding which it has taken evidence of the large extent to which Indian labour is provided with housing, medical attendance, hospitals, and education, and recreational facilities at the cost of the employing firms. Before the other panel evidence has been given by railway workers and by railway managers, and has been mostly connected with the extent to which the unions are recognized.

Mr. Maflin, Agent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who was personally sympathetic to the unions, did not think that those who directed them had sufficient sense of responsibility to discharge the proper functions of unions.

Brigadier-General Colvin, Agent of the East Indian Railway, said the unions formed by workers themselves would be sympathetically received by the railway administrations, but experience had shown that there was a serious risk that the unions might be captured by political or Communist interests, or exploited for purposes outside those of a trade union. He alluded to the recent trade union congress at Nagpur, where the moderate leaders had to secede and form a new organization. He believed that the interests of the staff were better served by welfare committees than by trade union organizations.

The commission has given much attention to the case of Anglo-Indians, whose employment on the railways is gradually being reduced. Brigadier-General Colvin admitted that during 1928-29 the Anglo-Indian staff of the East Indian Railway had been reduced by 10 per cent.

AMNESTY IN SPAIN

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS RELEASED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 6.

To-day, the first anniversary of the death of the Queen-Mother Maria Cristina, a solemn memorial service was held at the Royal Palace Chapel attended by all the members of the Royal Family, the Cabinet, and the Court. The Marqués de Estella and the Conde de los Andes, members of the late Dictatorship, were present among the grandees of Spain.

The Marqués de Estella is still working in Madrid, setting his private papers in order. He has instructed his friends and followers to remain silent and not to raise difficulties for the new Government by replying to attacks made against the Dictatorship. The censor is doing all he can to restrain these attacks. Judging by the heavily scarred aspect of the daily Press he is finding it a difficult task.

On the occasion of to-day's anniversary King Alfonso signed an amnesty which releases hundreds of persons from confinement and exile. All officers condemned for taking part in the various rebellions during the Dictatorship at Pamplona, Ciudad Real, Valencia, Segovia and Seville, and those under sentence for sedition or other acts of indiscipline are pardoned. Those officers guilty of the offence of contracting marriage without the usual permission are included in the amnesty. All those who have offended by their writings or cartoons in the Press or by their speeches at private or public meetings are condoned. The officers who were dismissed from the artillery and the cadets expelled from the Segovia Academy are permitted to return to the army should they so desire.

This amnesty is one of the widest ever granted in Spain and is considered a fitting homage, in the present circumstances, to the memory of a Queen who is venerated by all sections of the nation.

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN NORTH AFRICA

GOAL OF OPERATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 6

The determination of the Italian Government to continue the present operations in Fezzan until the country has been completely occupied is evident from a dispatch published in last night's *Tribuna*.

The detachment under the command of the Duke of Apulia has pushed on towards the small town of Ghat. The oasis of Ghat lies on a well-known route connecting the Sudan with Tunis and Tripoli. The town itself is about 560 miles from Tripoli and 125 miles from El Bari, the nearest point as yet occupied during the present campaign. In the meantime, expeditions are being conducted, with their bases at Murzuk, for the subjection of scattered bands of natives.

With the occupation of Ghat, which the dispatch describes as "imminent," the triangle Ghadames-Ghat-Murzuk, which constitutes the pivot of an effective occupation of the south-western part of Tripolitania, will be in the hands of the Italians. This occupation, it would appear, however, is not the ultimate object of the operations. "The next question will be," the dispatch declares, "to reach the extreme points marked by the treaty with France."

From these words it would appear that Italy is determined to play her hand up to its utmost possible strength in the negotiations still outstanding with France for the final settlement of the Libyan frontier.

The first session of the 18th Legislature of Ontario was opened on Wednesday.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS

A GRAVE SITUATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 6

There are strong rumours here that a number of grain firms are seriously involved in the Winnipeg grain market situation, and that an appeal has been made to the Dominion Government to treat the matter as a national emergency and take over the whole crop, as was done during the War years.

The *Toronto Star*, yesterday, under the heading "Financial catastrophe confronts Dominion if wheat sale forced," said that the prairie Provincial Governments had stepped into the breach and guaranteed accounts because the selling of wheat stocks yesterday would have flooded the market, depressed prices further, and paved the way for one of the greatest financial collapses in Canadian history.

It published also a statement by one of Canada's leading grain dealers, unnamed, who declared that the situation was one of the most acute the grain trade had ever faced, and that if the pool were forced to sell, a great financial calamity, which would make the failure of the Home Bank and the recent Stock Market *débâcle* pale into insignificance, would follow. He said that the action of the Manitoba Government was timely and had at least delayed the final reckoning, but it was an artificial measure, and while it might save the situation, the Government was gambling with the people's money.

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON

PARTING TRIBUTES IN NEW ZEALAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, FEB. 6

Sir Charles Fergusson, with Lady Alice Fergusson, leaves New Zealand on Saturday on the completion of his five years' term as Governor-General. For the past three months they have been making a farewell tour of the Dominion, receiving everywhere remarkable tributes of affection. All classes of the community have united in acknowledging the splendid service rendered by his Excellency and Lady Alice Fergusson. The series of farewell gatherings concluded to-night with a civic reception in Wellington, where there was a demonstration of popular esteem.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister, who is recuperating at Rotorua, was unable to attend, but the acting Prime Minister, Mr. Forbes, expressed the feelings of the whole people, saying that their Excellencies had captured the hearts of the people in a way which had never been done before. They had shared all the joys and sorrows of the people.

The Chief Justice, Sir Michael Myers, said that the Governor-General on his arrival expressed diffidence in following Lord Jellicoe, who was a man in a thousand, but he had since proved that there were two men in a thousand, and New Zealand was most fortunate to have them as successive Governors-General. New Zealanders hoped and believed that his Excellency's career of Empire service would not end with his return to England.

The Governor-General, who spoke with deep feeling, said it had been his happiness and privilege to enter into the life of the people. His five years had been without one jarring note or unkind criticism. He and Lady Alice had a deep affection for Wellington, where their childhood was spent. Fifty-six years ago he left New Zealand in a 750-ton sailing vessel for a four months' voyage to England. On Saturday he would leave in a 17,000-ton motor-liner, making the journey in as many weeks. He urged the people to increase their prosperity by supporting their own industries, and concluded with an appeal to the people to preserve the fundamental characteristics of their pioneer forebears—thrift, courage, endurance, self-reliance, and strong religious faith.

Telegrams in Brief

Continued heavy rains prevent railway communication between Kilosa and Dodoma, Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Francis Lindley, the British Ambassador in Lisbon, gave a dinner in honour of President Carmona and his Ministers on Wednesday.

Lord Granville, the British Ambassador in Brussels, gave a dinner on Wednesday night in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant.

Mr. Forde, the Australian Acting Minister of Customs, denied yesterday that it was proposed to put an embargo on the import of motor-cars into Australia.

The protocols relating to the regulation of the frontier region drawn up by the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Conference which has been meeting in Sofia were signed yesterday.—*Reuter.*

Three women members of the China Inland Mission, all of Finnish nationality—Misses E. Cazander, E. E. Ingman, and A. A. H. Hedengren—were captured by brigands in the Province of Kiangsi on February 3.

Our Cape Town Correspondent says that the signature of the Customs agreement between Rhodesia and the Union has been postponed until to-day, when Mr. Havenga, Minister of Finance, is to make a statement in the House of Assembly on the terms of the agreement.

At Sudbury, Ontario, there has just died an Ojibway Indian called Charles Pootosh, whose age is believed to be not far short of 130 years. He often spoke of knowing men employed with him in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company whose grandchildren are now grandparents.

The British North Borneo Company announce that Mr. A. F. Richards, of the Malayan Civil Service, has accepted the appointment of Governor of the State of North Borneo in succession to the late Mr. J. L. Humphreys, and that he will leave Malaya for North Borneo about March 8.

Saskatchewan Legislature opened at Regina yesterday. Important legislation affecting the educational system of the province is expected during the Session. Mr. Dunning and Mr. Crerar, the new Federal Ministers, were present at the opening ceremonies and later attended a banquet given by Saskatchewan Liberals.

Major-General H. B. Crosby, senior cavalry officer of the United States Army, has been appointed Commissioner of Police of Washington. In announcing the appointment, President Hoover says that Major-General Crosby has accepted it at his urgent request, so that the capital of the United States shall be free of organized crime.—*Reuter.*

Our Brisbane Correspondent says that Robert Henry Curry, the superintendent of Palm Island aboriginal settlement, who on Sunday shot Dr. and Mrs. Maitland Pattison and murdered his own son and daughter, had been deranged owing to the fact that the visiting Justice had recommended his dismissal. Dr. and Mrs. Pattison are progressing favourably.

Simchas Hinkis, a Jewish policeman of Telaviv, has been sentenced to death for the murder of five and the wounding of two Arabs during the outbreaks in Palestine last August, when, following the murder of six Jews at the junction of Telaviv and Jaffa, a Jewish mob broke into a nearby Arab house, killing and wounding the inmates. Under Ottoman law—in force in Palestine—an appeal automatically follows.

SCHNEIDER RACE VICTOR

PRESENTATION OF U.S. TROPHY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

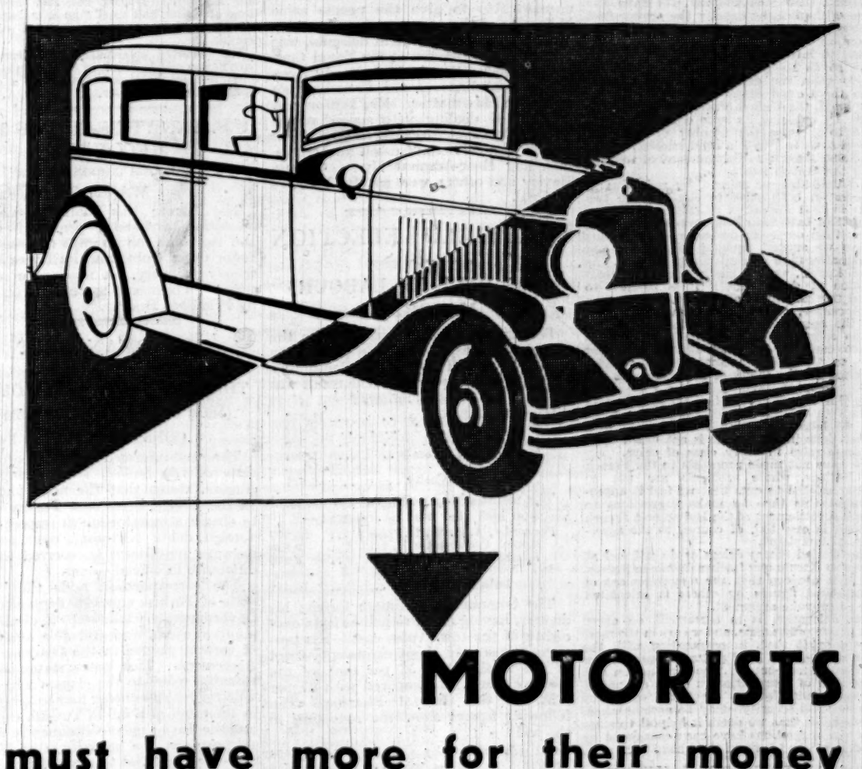
WASHINGTON, FEB. 5

Acting on behalf of Squadron Leader Orlebar, who holds the world record for speed in the air with a speed of 357 miles an hour attained in the Schneider Trophy Race, Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, this morning accepted from Senator Bingham, president of the American National Aeronautic Association, the Thompson Speed Trophy presented through the association for the greatest speed attained in the air. This is the first occasion on which the trophy has been awarded.

The trophy—a silver sphere—will be kept in the Embassy, a small bronze replica being sent to Squadron Leader Orlebar.

Other Foreign News on following page

CHRYSLER SAYS



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U.S. NAVAL OFFER

PROPOSALS FOR PARITY

OPTION IN DETAIL

TWO CLASSES OF CRUISERS

The desire which was expressed at the meeting between the heads of the delegations on Wednesday that the work of the Five-Power Conference should be accelerated has already borne good fruit. Last night Mr. Stimson, the head of the American Delegation, issued a highly important statement of the unanimous views of the delegation on the discussions which have taken place with the representatives of Great Britain and Japan.

The suggestions contained in Mr. Stimson's statement are :—

The United States should have 18 8in.-gun (10,000-ton) cruisers and Great Britain 15. This would give the United States an advantage of 30,000 tons in large cruisers.

In the smaller 6in.-gun cruisers Great Britain should have an advantage over the United States of 42,000 tons.

This would reduce the difference between the two cruiser fleets to 12,000 tons.

But "in order to insure exact equality of opportunity" each country should "have the option of duplicating exactly the cruiser fleet of the other"—the United States by reducing the number of her large cruisers from 18 to 15 and increasing her smaller cruisers ; and Great Britain by increasing the number of her large cruisers to 18 and reducing her strength in smaller cruisers.

It is further suggested that the battleship fleets should be equalized in 1931 instead of 1942.

PARITY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

THE U.S. PROPOSALS

The text of Mr. Stimson's statement is as follows :—

At the opening of the Conference the United States delegation made no statement of its position of the needs of its country beyond the historical fact of the agreement in principle for parity between Great Britain and the United States. We are now in a position where we can go farther. Following discussions among ourselves and negotiations with the British and Japanese which have clarified the limits of possible agreement our delegation has made suggestions as follows :—

(1) With Great Britain immediate parity in every class of ship in the Navy. The gross tonnage of these two fleets is substantially 1,200,000 tons apiece. The negotiations between President Hoover and the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, last summer practically reduced the discussion of parity between them to the comparatively insignificant difference in their respective cruiser class tonnage of 24,000 tons. We propose to settle this difference as follows :—

Under our suggestion the actual tonnage difference between the two cruiser fleets will be only 12,000 tons. Of the larger cruisers armed with 8in. guns Great Britain will have 15 and the United States 18, an advantage to the latter of 30,000 tons. Of the smaller cruisers armed with 6in. guns Great Britain will have an advantage of 42,000 tons. But beyond this, in order to insure exact equality of opportunity the United States makes the suggestion that each country will have the option of duplicating exactly the cruiser fleet of the other. Thus Great Britain would have the option by reducing its number of small cruisers to increase its large cruisers from 15 to 18 so as to give it a total tonnage of 327,000 tons, the exact amount of tonnage which the United States now asks. On the other hand, the United States would have the option by reducing its large cruisers from 18 to 15 to increase the number of its small cruisers so as to give it a total cruiser tonnage of 339,000 tons, the exact amount of tonnage which the British now ask.

In battleships we suggest by reduction in numbers on both sides to equalize our two Fleets in 1931 instead of in 1942. At present the British battleship fleet contains two more vessels than ours. In destroyers and aircraft carriers we suggest equality in tonnage and in submarines the lowest tonnage possible. As is well known, we will gladly agree to a total abolition of submarines if it is possible to obtain the consent of all five Powers to such a proposition, and in any event we suggest that the operations of submarines be limited to the same rules of international law as surface craft in operation against merchant ships so that they cannot attack without providing for the safety of the passengers and crew.

(2) Our suggestion to the Japanese would produce an over-all relation satisfactory to us and, we hope, to them, in conformity with our relations in the past it is not based upon the same ratio in every class of ships.

We have not made proposals to the French and Italians, whose problems are not so directly related to ours that we feel it appropriate at this time to make suggestions to them. A settlement of the Italian and French problem is essential, of course, to the agreement contemplated.

The United States delegates do not feel at liberty to discuss any further details in figures, and it is obvious that the announcement of hypothetical figures by others is calculated only to provoke argument.

Our delegation is in agreement on every item of our programme, and we are in the most hopeful spirit that, in cooperation with the other delegations, the primary purposes of the Conference—namely, the termination and prevention of competition in naval armament and such reductions as are found consistent with national security—may be accomplished.

This is all that we deem it helpful to state until our suggestions have been considered by the delegations to whom they have been sent.

THE FIRST COMMITTEE

The First Committee was able to report substantial progress yesterday. It is the First Committee, at which all the members of the Conference are entitled to be present, which is studying the alternative methods of ascertaining naval tonnage. Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, again presided over the meeting, and at the close the following official report was issued :—

The First Committee of the London Naval Conference met at St. James's Palace this afternoon at 3 p.m. and entered on an examination of the possibility of reconciling the two methods for the limitation of naval armaments by the system of global tonnage or by classification by categories. Subject to a renewal by the Italian delegation of its general reservation regarding the necessity for a prior determination of the questions of ratios and total tonnages, substantial progress was made.

The Committee then entered on a discussion of the classification to be adopted for the various types of warships. On this subject also good progress was made.

A Committee of Experts was set up to draft resolutions for consideration at a later meeting of the Committee and for the examination of certain technical questions.

Before the meeting it was the opinion of members of the British delegation that the difference between the French and British points of view had been reduced to a matter of words, and it now appears that even that difference has been adjusted. The British compromise proposal had suggested that the tonnage should be apportioned under each category on "an agreed basis," and this was felt by the French delegation to cut right across the global tonnage proposal. As a result of the conversations which have taken place between the various delegations, it has been decided to work towards an eventual agreement which will lay down the global tonnage, and will at the same time in some way embody a table in which each Power—after the necessary consultations between the other nations—will allocate its tonnage to the different categories.

The belief is growing that under some such scheme it will be possible for Great Britain, America, and Japan to fix non-transferable tonnages in each category, while allowing France and Italy, if they so desire, to transfer a certain amount of tonnage between the light cruiser and destroyer classes. The committee of experts is to meet this morning to draft suitable resolutions for consideration by the First Committee.

The Prime Minister saw M. Tardieu yesterday afternoon, and it is understood that he then urged the desirability of the production of figures by the Powers in view of the progress which is being made. It is felt that a stage is being rapidly reached at which little further progress can be made unless all the Powers agree to table figures of what they conceive to be their tonnage requirements. Once those figures are available it will be possible to allocate the tonnage by categories and to consider what percentage of transfer is desirable. The Italian delegation again made the reservation yesterday that its claim to parity with the largest European Continental Navy must be considered before final decisions are taken.

SUBMARINES

The fact that the full Conference is to discuss the question of submarines at its next plenary meeting on Tuesday has given rise to the report that the French delegation has submitted proposals for the "humanizing" of the submarine as an instrument of warfare. This is hardly the case, however, for suggestions of this kind have originated rather from the American and British delegations. When Mr. Alexander speaks for Great Britain on Tuesday he will make it abundantly clear that the British Government are in favour of the total abolition of the submarine, but at the same time recognize that the attitude of some of the other Powers makes the acceptance of the proposal very doubtful. It is felt, therefore, that the next best thing to abolition is a limitation of the tonnage, both of the submarine category as a whole and of the individual unit, and this will be put forward as an alternative. At the same time the Powers may be asked—though there is no desire to open up the much wider question of the rules of naval warfare—to study the possibility of making the submarine a more humane weapon by prescribing its functions and its obligations in wartime.

Some of the Powers claim that it should rank as a defensive rather than an offensive weapon, and it is suggested that in that case it might be made clear that the only fair way to attack a merchant ship is by a surface vessel which can take off all the crew of the sunk ship. It may be urged further that the tonnage of a defensive vessel might be severely limited. If any points of particular interest are raised in the debate, Mr. MacDonald will reply. After that, it is assumed, the subject will be referred to a committee for detailed examination.

The Prime Minister, as chairman of the Conference, supported by Mr. Stimson, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Wilford, and Mr. Wakatsuki, received an international deputation of women, introduced by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, at St. James's Palace yesterday morning. The speeches are reported on page 13.

AUSTRALIAN POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 6

Mr. Scullin, referring to-day to the suggestion made by Mr. Latham, leader of the Opposition, that it would not be unreasonable to give the people some indication of the general policy on which Mr. Fenton, the Australian delegate, was representing Australia at the Naval Conference, stated that he had already given the general lines of the Government's policy on this matter. Mr. Fenton was capable of dealing with special points that might affect Australia as they might arise. The services of naval authorities, including Rear-Admiral Hyde, Captain Bayley and others, were at Mr. Fenton's disposal.

SHEFFIELD ELECTION

BIG FALL IN LABOUR MAJORITY

Polling took place yesterday in the Brightside division of Sheffield to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Ponsonby's elevation to the peerage. The result was declared last night as follows :—

Marshall, F. (Lab.)	11,543
Russell, F. H. (U.)	8,612
Lambert, W. A. (L.)	3,650
Murphy, J. T. (Com.)	1,084
Labour majority	2,931

The result of the polling at the General Election last year was as follows :—

Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (Lab.) ..	20,277
Money, Commander R. I. (U.) ..	9,828
Lambert, W. A. (Lib.)	6,612
Labour majority	10,449

The Communist candidate forfeits his deposit, having failed to poll at least one-eighth of the total votes cast. His proportion was only about one-twenty-third of the total. Only 52 per cent. of the electors voted, as compared with 77 per cent. at the General Election. The following figures show the reduction in the poll :—

Total poll reduced by	..	..	11,828
Labour " "	..	..	8,734
Unionist " "	..	..	1,216
Liberal " "	..	..	2,962

The Labour poll is the smallest that the Labour Party has had in the Brightside Division since it won the seat from the Liberals in 1922 with 16,692 votes. In 1923 Labour retained the seat with 14,741 votes, in 1924 with 17,053 votes, and again in 1929 with 20,277 votes.

Alderman Marshall is the chairman of the Markets Committee of the Sheffield City Council. He is a wagon-builder, and is an official of the Municipal and General Workers' Union.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Feb. 6.

The plan for a general coal strike pursued by the more militant of the miners' leaders has now failed with the resumption of work to-day at two pits, one working with union, the other with non-union, labour, which had been closed. Both of these pay the wages that obtained before the stoppage, their owners being outside the association that attempted to reduce wages.

*** Most of the Northern N.S.W. coalmines closed in the middle of last year on the men's refusal to accept a reduction of wages. Since November there has been an agitation, partly by some of the miners' leaders, partly by the Sydney Labour Council, to make the dispute general throughout the State by calling out the men in the mines still working. The proposal was endorsed by the combined mine-workers' unions, but never became the active policy of the unions, and only a few additional mines stopped work.

THE MEXICO CITY OUTRAGE

PRESIDENT OUT OF DANGER

AMERICAN SYMPATHY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 6

Señor Ortiz Rubio, the new President, is out of danger and is able to attend to Presidential business, although it is expected that he will be confined to his house for a fortnight. All the special diplomatic envoys have sent messages of sympathy.

The attempt to assassinate Señor Ortiz Rubio was made after the *Protesta*, or formal declaration by the President on taking office. With the members of his Cabinet the new President left the National Palace at 2.30 yesterday afternoon in a limousine, seated between Señora Ortiz Rubio, on his right, and his niece, Señorita Maria Roch, on his left. As the motor-car turned out of the State entrance to the palace, and while the troops were presenting arms and the drums rolling the salute, Daniel Flores, the would-be assassin, fired six revolver shots through the back window slantingly across the car. One bullet lodged in the President's right lower jaw, another lodged in his right temple, a third wounded his niece in the ear and jaw and then struck and wounded the chauffeur. Other bullets passed through a side window of the car and wounded three spectators. Señora Ortiz Rubio was cut by splintered glass.

The assailant did not attempt to escape, although the crowd scattered in the utmost confusion, and was arrested while the limousine hurried to the nearest Red Cross station. Here it was found necessary to operate on the President. Flores, a man of 22 from the State of San Luis Potosi, bought on Monday a revolver, which he said he paid for from his earnings as a chauffeur. He appears to be a misanthropic individual, who, brooding over the defeat in the last election of the Vasconcelist Party, to which he belongs, formed the idea that the election was illegally conducted, and therefore decided to remove the President in order to necessitate a new election. He had attended the ceremony of the *Protesta* in the Stadium, but found no opportunity to make his attack there.

Although the Government took the necessary precautions and imposed a censorship, there appears to be no reason to suppose that the attempt was the result of a conspiracy. It is thought to have been the work of a fanatic.

FURTHER ARRESTS

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5.—This evening seven other persons suspected of being involved in the attempt to kill the President were arrested.

The ex-President, Señor Portes Gil, says that the act clearly reveals the presence in the country of "morbid elements who shun no methods, of whatever character they may be, to cast the nation into chaos and ruin." He adds that the Government is firm in its determination to enforce the principles of the Mexican social movement, and is ready to meet any situation that may arise.—*Reuter.*

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6.—Señor José Vasconcelos, who was the presidential candidate of the Re-electionist Party, in opposition to Señor Rubio, has made the following statement :—

"I have been saying for a whole year that there could be no peace in Mexico until a free election was effected." It was necessary, he added, to substitute Government by public opinion for "the present Government of graft and murder." During the last six years General Calles had used "an iron hand," resulting in a dozen revolutions and constant trouble.

The defeated presidential candidate added that it was sad to think of Señor Rubio being hurt, because he was nothing but a tool of General Calles.—*Reuter.*

U.S. SENATE'S HOPES FOR RECOVERY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 6

The Senate this morning passed a resolution expressing profound sorrow and regret at the attempt to assassinate Señor Ortiz Rubio and its hopes for his speedy recovery. A message in similar terms has been sent to Señor Ortiz Rubio by President Hoover.

OTTOMAN DEBT

THE SUGGESTED MORATORIUM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 6

The well-informed Angora correspondent of the *Milliet*, telegraphing from Angora, states that the news published in the foreign Press that Turkey desires to obtain a moratorium in respect of her foreign debts (Ottoman debt and the railways purchased) is received with indifference in official circles.

The correspondent adds that if the state of Turkish currency demands it the Government will take steps to obtain such a moratorium, and will also avail itself of certain clauses in the Ottoman Debt Agreement. This latter statement presumably refers to the clauses which provide for recourse being had to arbitration in the event of a fall in Turkish exchange and the Government consequently wishing to postpone the conversion of Turkish currency, destined to cover the payment of debt, into sterling.

As I telegraphed yesterday, the Government would appear to have decided to ask for a five-years' moratorium, but it must be emphasized that payments for the current financial year have already been made. Competent financial opinion is naturally surprised at this intention on the part of the Government, which, it is hoped, will be reconsidered, since a demand for a moratorium cannot fail to affect Turkey's credit abroad.

PARIS, FEB. 6

With reference to the statements published in *The Times* of February 1 and February 6, to the effect that the Turkish Government intends to suspend payment of its external debt, the Ottoman Debt Council authorize the statement that they have telegraphed to the Turkish Government inviting it to publish a *démenti* immediately.

PARROT DISEASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 6

Although various countries have prohibited the importation of Brazilian parrots on account of outbreaks of psittacosis (parrot disease), it is interesting to note that the first cases of the disease among human beings reported in Brazil are said to have been imported yesterday in a British cargo steamer arriving here from Argentina. One person has died and two others are ill.

COAL MINERS' HOURS

OPTIONAL PLAN REJECTED

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The first day's discussion of practical amendments to the Coal Mines Bill produced a level-headed and conciliatory debate, such as has unhappily been rare upon the topic.

Its text was SIR ROBERT HORNE'S amendment to allow 90 hours to be worked in a fortnight instead of 7½ in a day, and also to allow miners to begin a full shift earlier on Saturday, in order to have Saturday afternoons free. This latter suggestion, he frankly admitted, would not stand if the miners' representatives did not want it, but he had thought they might like a chance to earn full money and have a full half-holiday. The 90-hour fortnight was not a challenge to the principle of shorter hours, which the whole House accepted. But that principle meant adding 1s. 6d. a ton to the cost of coal and so quenching the flicker of returning prosperity unless economies could be effected in other ways. Elasticity in working hours was one way which might keep down the cost of production and also help the conclusion of an international agreement which was the now promising policy of the Miners' Federation.

MINERS' OPPOSITION

MR. T. WILLIAMS destroyed all hope of the proposal being popular with mining members. He wanted the owners to be bound strictly by a generally applicable statute and not given liberty to impose varying conditions on the miners. The 90-hour fortnight would mean actually a lengthening of hours in Yorkshire and the power to force day-wage workers generally to work the maximum hours for the minimum wages. The levelling up of competitive conditions throughout the world was good, but levelling up in Great Britain must come first.

He did not attempt to meet Mr. Runciman's point that cheap coal was essential to the retention of a precarious hold on those export markets whose maintenance was essential to the whole industry. MR. RUNCIMAN also brought support of the 90-hour fortnight into line with the Liberal policy by relating it to hostility to the quota schemes.

MR. HARTSHORN was quite unreconciled to what he considered a wrecking amendment. The miner, he declared, deserved a shorter working day without any proviso which would destroy its value to him.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL declared that the House could not force through the suggested elasticity of working hours, if the miners rejected it, in spite of its economic and recreational advantages, and MR. GRAHAM announced that the Government had decided against it before bringing in the Bill. The owners said shorter hours meant lower wages; the miners disagreed. The Government held that any increased cost in production could be met out of the better prospects of the industry, out of the benefits of derating, and, above all, out of the results of the rationalization to be enforced by the other provisions of the Bill.

This claim that other provisions would wholly counteract the economic effect of shorter hours was contested by COMMODORE KING, who attributed the emergence of the industry from its worst depression to the Eight Hours Act; but MR. BEN TURNER claimed that its revision would greatly increase employment by sharing out the available work.

Finally SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER suggested that it was rather light-hearted to trust to luck to counteract the cost of shorter hours. There was no prospect of getting higher prices abroad, and therefore home prices would have to rise. The miners themselves would prefer elasticity of hours to a reduction of wages, and it was only fair to give them the option. The plan could only fail if owners and miners could not reason together; and if they could not, the industry was doomed, whatever the law said. It would give the necessary latitude in international negotiations, upon the success of which so much depended.

The amendment was defeated by 292 votes to 197. The clause was then challenged and carried.

LORD OLIVIER'S WARNING

In the House of Lords LORD ELIBANK called on the Government to publish Lord Olivier's report on the West Indian sugar industry, and to save that industry from immediate ruin by announcing immediately that they intended to maintain the sugar duty and the preference under it. The interest in the debate was the fervent support accorded to him by LORD OLIVIER himself, who strongly criticized Mr. Snowden's past statements on the matter. If the preference went, the industry would collapse, and Mr. Snowden's declaration of his ambition to abolish the duty had therefore had the most serious results. His (Mr. Snowden's) subsequent hint that the situation might be met by some assistance to the methods of production betrayed a total misconception of the situation. The West Indian methods of production were very good.

LORD PASSFIELD gave his questioners only the comfort of admitting the gravity of the situation. He was quite unable to say what should be done. Mr. Snowden could not stop his policy of taking the taxation off foodstuffs. The Government could not carry an industry suffering from world over-production. He could only say they would do what they could in other fields, and meanwhile publish Lord Olivier's report so soon as they had thoroughly read it themselves.

CHEAPER BREAD

REDUCTION NEXT MONDAY

The price of bread in London will be reduced on Monday from 9d. to 8½d. a quartern in consequence of the fall in the price of flour to 39s. a sack. This decision was taken at a joint meeting of the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers, Limited, and the London Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society.

The change conforms to the terms of the agreement between the Food Council and the bakers providing that when the price of flour is above 36s. and not over 40s. bread shall be sold at 8½d. a quartern, which shall rise to 9d. when the price of flour is over 40s. but not above 44s. It is generally accepted that a change of 4s. a sack in the price of flour warrants a change of ½d. in the price of the quartern loaf. The price of bread was raised to 9d. on December 16, the cost of flour having risen on December 4 to 41s. a sack.

DEATH OF LORD LATHOM

The Earl of Lathom died in London late last night. He had been ill for some time. Lord Lathom, who was 35 years of age, was an accomplished playwright, and while he refused to finance his own plays he was lavish in backing the ventures of others. He sold Blyth, his Lancashire home, and his house in Park-lane in order to defray the cost of theatrical productions which interested him.

THE PEACE OF INDIA

VICEROY'S WARNING TO EXTREMISTS

SPEECH AT LUCKNOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 6

The Viceroy received at Lucknow to-day a deputation of Oudh talukdars Replying to their address he said they had expressed anxiety as to the preservation of the rights and privileges they hitherto enjoyed, which were based on *sanads* granted by the British Government. He trusted there might never be an occasion to charge the Government with a breach of the undertakings it had given in the past.

Their apprehension (said the Viceroy) was that with the growth of democracy they (the talukdars) anticipated a rapid expansion of the authority of the legislative institutions elected on a popular basis with which India hitherto had been unfamiliar. But here, if they used their opportunity boldly and wisely, they should have nothing to fear. In a country whose chief industry must ever be agriculture political power would depend in a great degree on those who were able to guide and organize opinion among the rural population. An order such as theirs had great opportunities and responsibilities. The extent to which they would be in a position to influence the course of legislation must depend largely upon their own efforts, adaptability to new ways, capacity for leadership, and concerted political action.

Their address had drawn attention to the question of the representation of the landed aristocracy at the conference to take place in London. He (Lord Irwin) had made it plain that his Majesty's Government intended the conference to be fully and fairly representative of all the varying interests of India and, although no final decision as to the method of selecting the *personnel* had yet been reached, he would think no conference fully representative of India that did not include some members qualified by knowledge to speak on behalf of the great agricultural interests.

The talukdars had spoken of their loyalty to the Throne and person of the Sovereign, of their determination to maintain the partnership of Great Britain and India, and of their resolve to combat all disruptive propaganda and doctrine.

Lord Irwin said he needed no such assurance from a body whose past record bore ample testimony to the willing assistance they had given in times of crisis. There were some in India to-day who thought the way to political salvation lay through a desert of anarchy and chaos in which ordered society, such as India had hitherto known, would be destroyed, to be remodelled on a pattern alien alike to her instincts and traditions. If ever an attempt was made to translate this wild creed into practical form it would be the evident duty of Government to protect society from so disastrous and disruptive an attack.

Members of the former royal family of Oudh also presented an address to the Viceroy to-day. In the course of his reply, the Viceroy said they had voiced their anxiety that future constitutional changes might imperil their religious liberties, and, in this connexion had referred to the Marriage Restraint Act.

It was a matter of regret, Lord Irwin said, that this measure, conceived with the sole object of prompting a higher standard of physical and moral well-being among the people, met with opposition from certain quarters. He fully sympathized with their jealousy to maintain intact their spiritual freedom, and it would always be the policy of his Government scrupulously to safeguard the interests and claims of every religious community in so far as these did not conflict with the general interests of the people.

MR. GANDHI ON HIS CREED

INDIAN "RIGHT" TO REPUDIATE DEBTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 6

Mr. Gandhi's article in to-day's *Young India*, headed "Some Implications," goes farther than the previous articles in describing his views on British rule in India. He says that he is not surprised that the British Press is indignant at his 11 demands. Those demands mean more to the British investor than Dominion status or independence, which might be attended by stipulations making it impossible for India to get rid of the burdens which brought her to the verge of utter starvation. The article continues :—

"Hitherto progress towards so-called constitutional freedom has meant more burdens upon the dumb millions and more money in the pockets of the Britisher. The British imagination pictures to itself India under Dominion status remaining a perpetual El Dorado for the British."

Mr. Gandhi says that it is not difficult to understand the "resentment" felt by England about the idea of repudiating debts, but "that is precisely what every ward coming of age has the right to do," and continues :—"British rule has appeared to me a perfect personification of violence. There are snakes that by their very appearance paralyse their victims. They do not need to make any further demonstration of their power. Even so, I am sorry to have to say, British power has worked upon us in India. 'Frightfulness' is not a word of Indian coinage. It was coined by a British Judge in order to bring vividly to light the meaning of the Jallianwalla massacre. And we are promised multiple if we dare to lift up our hands and say we will have no more of this loot that bled India dry."

Then follows a dissertation on organized violence, and Mr. Gandhi concludes :—

"The greatest obstacle in the path of non-violence is the presence in our midst of indigenous interests sprung from the British rule, the interests of moneyed men, speculators, landholders, factory owners, and the like. All these do not always realize that they are living on the blood of the masses, and when they do they become as callous as the British principals whose tools and agents they are. Non-violence has to be patient with these, as with their British principals. The aim of the non-violent worker must ever be to convert. He may not, however, wait endlessly. When, therefore, the limit is reached, he takes risks, conceives plans of active *Satyagraha*, which may mean civil disobedience and the like. His patience is never exhausted to the point of giving up his creed. But, working in a hostile atmosphere, he runs the risk of forces of violence, which till then have been held under check from mutual fear, being let loose through the restraint of such fear being removed. The Government will spread out red paws in what it will call self-defence. The party of violence may commit the mistake of seeing a chance of coming out in the open. The non-violent party must then prove its creed by being ground to powder between two millstones. If there is such a party, all is well for India and the world. My hope and plans are built upon an ever-increasing faith in the existence of that party of true non-violence."

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL TRAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 6

There was an unsuccessful attempt last night to derail an electric train between Sion and Matunga, in the northern part of Bombay Island, by placing a piece of scrap-iron across the rails. Apart from this there have been few incidents during the strike, which shows every sign of collapsing. No passenger train has been cancelled so far, and only slight inconvenience has been caused by the late running of long-distance trains.

The Agent issued a notice to-day stating that the strikers' places would be permanently filled unless there was a return to duty by midday on Saturday. Men in the workshops continue on strike, but are returning to work in other departments.

THE MISSING GENERAL

DENIAL OF WOMAN M.P.'S CHARGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 6

Indignation has been caused among the friends and followers here of General Koutepof, the missing "White" Russian leader, by the allegation, made in the House of Commons yesterday by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, that they no longer desire the continuation of the inquiry into his disappearance. Similar reports, some directly traceable to Moscow, hinting at a voluntary disappearance, have been in circulation since the beginning of the affair. The statement is not only categorically denied by them ; it is refuted by the events.

If any hindrance of the investigations has come from their quarter, it is because too much rather than too little assistance has been, and still is, offered. Several hundred people, the majority "White" Russians, have come forward with testimony which, although for the greater part useless, has at least been notable for the revelation of a desire to help. Meanwhile the fund for aiding the investigation, raised by members of the group—most of them now in humble circumstances—now stands at 500,000f. (£4,000)

No further progress towards a solution of the mystery has been made since yesterday. A taxi-cab driver has reported that a grey limousine with several men in it, corresponding to that described by other witnesses, passed him near the Porte de Saint-Cloud on Sunday morning, while a woman living at Sèvres states that she saw a similar car on the morning of the same day, with several men in it, but was unable to see clearly inside, as all of them placed themselves in such a way as to cover most of the window surface. The police are investigating these statements.

*** Miss Wilkinson's statement in the House of Commons was as follows, according to Hansard :—"It [the report of the execution of former Tsarist officers by the Ogpu in Russia] is like the story of the General who was kidnapped in Paris and spirited away in a specially constructed taxi-cab. It has now been discovered to be untrue. You get a two-column headline to put that thing across, but a little tiny paragraph in a back page to contradict it. [Interruption.] I think it would be better not to go further into that matter, because the General's friends now discover that they do not want any further inquiry."

REDUCTION IN BANK RATE

FOURTH SUCCESSIVE FALL

Yesterday the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent. This constitutes the fourth successive reduction in Bank rate since October last, when the rate stood at 6½ per cent.

The movement had a favourable effect on the Stock Exchange, where the majority of changes were in favour of holders, though price movements were mostly small owing to lack of business. Money and discount rates did not reflect the reduction in Bank rate, for reasons which are given in our City columns, and the movement had little effect on the foreign exchanges : while the Berlin rate declined fractionally, both the Paris and New York exchanges moved in favour of sterling.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank yesterday reduced its rediscount rate from 4½ to 4 per cent.

THE BOAT RACE

OXFORD PRESIDENT RESIGNS

At a meeting of the Oxford University Boat Club, held yesterday afternoon, the President, A. Graham, tendered his resignation, which was accepted after a motion to re-elect him had been defeated by 12 votes to 10. D. E. Tinne was elected in his place. In a statement issued by the ex-President last night, it was said that the coaches had desired Graham to resign the Presidency and give up his place in the boat. His statement is given along with an account of his difficulties with the coaches, on page 7.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

"THE TIMES" ANNUAL REVIEW

It will be possible to trace the course of events in British industry as a whole last year in the Annual Financial and Commercial Review which is to be published, gratis, in the form of a special illustrated supplement, with *The Times* of Tuesday next.

Included therein will be a number of contributions surveying developments in the principal industries and trades. Overseas commerce generally will be analysed, and it will be shown that the export trade in British goods as a whole made further progress, though the record was marred by a severe setback in textiles. The increase in British exports was the more satisfactory since, according to the article showing the course of commodity prices, the latter fell by 6.3 per cent. during the year.

The position and prospects of British railways will be analysed at some length by an exceptionally well-informed correspondent. Of coal it will be shown that both the output and exports were substantially larger, but that much still remains to be done before the collective efficiency of the industry on its commercial side can equal that of the Ruhr. Better conditions were experienced by the iron and steel industry, but increased activity was not fully reflected in financial results, and the writer of this article gives expression to the view that "in spite of all that the industry continues to do for itself its rehabilitation is . . . beyond its own powers."

Orders for the Annual Financial and Commercial Review should be placed at once with the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

THE INVALIDS

The following bulletin concerning Lord Gladstone was issued yesterday morning :—"Lord Gladstone has had another good night, and there has been a definite improvement in his condition during the last 24 hours." Last night it was stated that there was no change in his condition.

It was stated yesterday that Lord Glenarthur's condition was still critical, and that he had had a bad night. Last night his condition was reported to be unchanged.

Lady Simon, the wife of Sir John Simon, was to have addressed a meeting at the Friends' House, Euston-road, last night on slavery, but it was stated that owing to a cold she could not attend.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn was reported last night to be a little better.

POLITICAL NOTES

EXPEDITING THE COAL BILL

ROAD TRAFFIC

The Prime Minister's announcement yesterday that the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill will be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday of next week is an indication of the Government's intention to press forward with the Bill as rapidly as possible. Conversations between Mr. Graham and the Liberal Party Coal Sub-Committee were continued yesterday. Proof that there is now greater cooperation between the two parties is to be found in the fact that amendments drafted by the sub-committee were handed to Mr. Graham in order that he might have the opportunity of examining them before they were formally tabled. It is understood that the object of the amendments is to frame a scheme which would be free from the objections which the Liberal Party have put forward against the quota proposals.

An interesting debate is expected to-day on the Omnibuses Bill, the second reading of which is to be moved by Mr. Scurr. The object of the measure, which is almost identical with the original Part V. of the Road Traffic Bill, deleted by the Lords in Committee, is to enable those municipalities already possessing powers to run omnibus services to extend those services outside their boundaries. It is understood that an important statement will be made on behalf of the Government by Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport, who will advise the House to accept the Bill.

He will, however, indicate his willingness to accept any reasonable safeguards which do not undermine the principle of the Bill. It is possible that, in Committee, the provisions of the Bill may once more be embodied in the Road Traffic Bill, although no decision has yet been arrived at on this point. It is hoped by the Government to take the second reading of the Road Traffic Bill in the Commons the week after next, so that a Standing Committee may begin work on it as quickly as possible.

Owing to an engagement elsewhere, Mr. Baldwin was unable to attend the meeting of the Standing Conference of Committees of the Conservative Party yesterday. Sir Austen Chamberlain presided, and discussions took place on the Navy and on the Government proposals for the raising of the school-leaving age. In the absence of their leader members of the conference did not discuss the suggestion that the Government should be asked to give a day for a debate on Russia, but it is understood that the request for such a debate in the immediate future will be pressed.

The Empire Industries Association Parliamentary Committee met yesterday, Sir Henry Croft presiding, and passed the following resolutions :—

(1) This meeting, having considered the speech made by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, desires to place on record its appreciation of his decision to make the safeguarding of industries the industrial policy of his party at the next election, and further records its satisfaction at the decision that the Conservative Government itself will be responsible for recommending the safeguarding of various industries to Parliament and that vexatious delays and difficulties under the old procedure will be eliminated.

This meeting cordially supports the Leader of the Conservative Party in his repudiation of a tariff truce which would stabilize the depression in British industry and tie the hands of his Majesty's Government in any future negotiations demanding fair treatment for British industries. It also welcomes his decision to maintain existing Empire preferences and render such assistance as is possible to the industries of the Empire in combined action in promoting their mutual welfare.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DAR-ES-SALAAM, FEB. 6

The steamer Modasa, in which the Prince of Wales embarked at Beira yesterday, will put in here on Saturday. After a short stay the Modasa will continue her voyage to Mombasa.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	PATIENCE	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	2.30 & 8.30
Court	ARMS AND THE MAN	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	7.15
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. GERALD COOPER	8.30
Queen's Hall	ROYAL ARTILLERY BAND HALLÉ ORCHESTRA	3 8.15
Wigmore Hall	MISS IVY HERBERT	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily.

	Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

**PICT

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE

The War Scars of France. From Our Paris Correspondent .. .. 15 & 16
Castel Gandolfo. From Our Rome Correspondent 17
Ramadan. From Our Tangier Correspondent 17

Books of the Week :

Lady Frances Balfour's Memoirs ; The Six Lambeth Conferences ; "The Lie About the War" ; New Novel ; Shorter Notices 20

Illustrations :

The Beaufort Hunt 18

Correspondence :

The Unemployed (Lord Privy Seal) .. 15
"Liberty" in Russia (Dr. C. Hagberg Wright) 15
The Price of Coal (Mr. W. B. Woodhouse) 15
"Questionnaire" (Sir Denison Ross) .. 15
Mr. Baldwin's Speech (Mr. F. W. Hobbs) 15
An Amateur's Invention (Mrs. Gilchrist Thompson) 15
Church and State (Archbishop of Canterbury and Rev. E. Evans) 10
Poole Harbour Bridge (Dr. L. R. Farnell, Mr. C. Williams-Ellis, and Mr. G. T. Feasey) 10
Numbered Roads (Colonel Warwick Wright) 10
Gas in War (Dr. H. Levinstein) 10
Shipbuilding and Safeguarding (Sir Herbert Cayzer, M.P.) 10
The Clapham Sect (Sir Robert Williams and others) 10
Points from Letters :—Prompt Payment of Accounts ; Milling in England ; Odney Common ; St. Dunstan's ; Mental Deficiency ; Leonardo da Vinci ; A Students' Museum ; The Prayer-book ; Australian Tariff ; Mortality in Parliament ; Printers' Errors ; "Your Obedient Servant" ; The Cockney's "R" ; Binding of Magazines 10

Arrangements ..	17	Mails & Shipping	20
Art Exhibitions ..	12	Music	12
Auction Summary	9	Naval, Military, and Air Force ..	10
Broadcasting ..	19	News in Brief ..	11
Court Circular ..	17	Obituary	16
Crossword Puzzle	7	Parliament	8 & 9
Ecclesiastical ..	19	Political Notes ..	14
Estate Market ..	9	Sale Room ..	17
Finance ..	21-25	Sporting ..	6 & 7
Home News	11	*The Times* of 1830	19
Imperial & Foreign	13	University ..	16
Law Notices ..	5	Wills & Bequests	19
Law Report ..	5		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north or north-east, moderate ; mainly fair, apart from showers, perhaps of sleet, in eastern part ; cold, with frost at night. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. Stimson, chairman of the American delegation to the Naval Conference, issued last night an important statement containing suggestions for an agreement on British and American cruiser strengths. The First Committee was able to report "substantial progress" yesterday. (p. 14)

Over 70,000 beech trees on the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's estate at Goodwood were sold by auction in one lot yesterday for clearance. (p. 11)

The Archbishop of Canterbury reported to the Church Assembly yesterday on discussions between a committee of the Assembly and the President of the Board of Education on religious teaching in the schools, and also between the same committee and representatives of the Free Churches. (p. 16)

The price of bread in London will be reduced next Monday from 9d. to 8½d. a quartern. (p. 14)

The Duke of Gloucester spoke on the British Empire Cancer Campaign at a meeting in Manchester yesterday of the Council for the north-western area. (p. 11)

Mr. Baldwin unveiled the mural paintings at the Morley College for Working Men and Women yesterday. (p. 16)

Mr. Buxton, the Minister of Agriculture, attended and spoke at a meeting of the Council of Agriculture for England at the Middlesex Guildhall yesterday. (p. 11)

Work on the Thames improvement scheme below Weybridge is expected to begin almost immediately. (p. 16)

Sir William Jarratt, Comptroller of the Industrial Property Department of the Board of Trade, gave evidence yesterday before the Select Committee on the Musical Copyright Bill. (p. 12)

The Lord Mayor will open the conference on Poor Law and Public Assistance at Guildhall on February 25. (p. 11)

The design for the proposed new bridge over the Thames at Richmond has been further amended. (p. 11)

A further list of recommendations on the pronunciation of words has been issued by the B.B.C. to its announcers. (p. 12)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday debate arose on the position of the West Indian Sugar Industry, and a statement was made on behalf of the Government by Lord Passfield. The Unemployment Insurance Act received the Royal Assent. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Coal Mines Bill was further discussed in Committee. (pp. 8 and 9)

The polling in the Brightside Division of Sheffield yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. F. Marshall, the Labour candidate. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Señor Ortiz Rubio, the new President of Mexico, who was wounded in an attempt on his life on Wednesday, is out of danger. (p. 14)

The Viceroy, in a reply to an address from Oudh Taluqdars acknowledged the great importance of agricultural interests. If those who believed that their political ends could only be attained through a desert of anarchy were to try to translate their theories into practice the Government of India would take firm action. (p. 14)

The friends in Paris of General Koutepof, the missing "White" Russian leader, have categorically denied the statement made by Miss Ellen Wilkinson in the House of Commons that they do not want any further inquiry into the matter. (p. 14)

The Egyptian Chamber has authorized the Cabinet to negotiate for a treaty with Great Britain on the basis of the recent British proposals. (p. 13)

In an article in his newspaper, *Young India*, Mr. Gandhi gives more fully than usual his views on British rule in India, discusses the campaign of non-violence, and states that India will have the "right" to repudiate debts. (p. 14)

The fourth of the series of trials in the Hungarian poisoning cases will open at Szolnok to-day. (p. 13)

An Italian landowner of Viadana has been dispossessed of his land because he refused to obey the order of the Fascist Federation of Agriculture to engage a certain number of labourers to improve the conditions of his estate. (p. 13)

The Soviet Press announces that it has been decided to abolish the autocephalous Orthodox Church of the Ukraine. (p. 13)

SPORT

Mr. A. Graham (Brasenose), the President of the Oxford University Boat Club, resigned yesterday and Mr. D. E. Tinne (University College) was elected in his place. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Reduction in Bank Rate ; Australian Gold Shipment to London ; Brighton Loan Result ; Increased Chartered Dividend ; France Fenwick's Recovery ; Possible Moratorium for Turkey ; Power Securities Report ; and Lower Rates for Life Assurance. (p. 21)

In the Money Market the reduction in Bank rate was followed by the usual reductions in deposit rates. Money was very scarce, a small amount being borrowed from the Bank of England. Discount rates hardened slightly owing to the scarcity of money. At the Bank a further £100,000 in sovereigns was set aside. Both the Paris and New York exchanges moved in favour of sterling, but the Berlin rate was lower. A sharp fall occurred in the Argentine exchange. Gold fell ¼d. to 84s. 10½d. per oz. ; silver rose ¼d. to 20½d. (p. 22)

The reduction in Bank rate caused an improvement in the tone of the Stock Markets yesterday. A general fractional advance took place in British Funds, and there was a distinct rally in Australian stocks. Argentine Railway stocks were weak. Leading Industrial shares were firmer, and there was support for Rhodesian Mining shares. (p. 21)

AN AMERICAN INITIATIVE

At a late hour last night a statement of the first importance was issued by MR. STIMSON, the head of the American delegation to the Naval Conference. It is of importance not only in itself, but as the first public contribution to the solution of the concrete problems which the Conference was called to discuss. For well over a fortnight the delegates have been engaged in informal and confidential conversations—making satisfactory progress, as all of them have assured the public ; but nothing in the shape of an agreement on principles, still less on concrete figures, had emerged or seemed on the point of emerging. A general impression had gained ground that the Conference was drifting into a discussion of generalities and losing sight of the fact that its primary object was to limit and reduce the actual naval programmes of the next few years. MR. STIMSON'S statement will go far to dispel that impression, for it sets out in complete, but flexible, detail the number and tonnage of the vessels which America desires in her Fleet to give her "parity" with Great Britain.

The principle of naval equality has, of course, been long since accepted in both countries. No one in either regards a war with the other as within the range of possibility ; but navies of approximately equal strength help to put war completely out of the question, and to give both nations a sense of comfort and security. The difficulty has been not in the principle, but in its application, for the circumstances and the naval needs of the two countries are very different. The American statement is an attempt at a detailed application of the principle. The details will require careful examination and, it may be, some readjustment ; but it seems at first sight to offer a basis acceptable to both countries. At all events no time need be lost in giving it welcome both for its own candid merits and because it promises to give a much-needed impulse to the work of the Conference.

West Indies Sugar

LORD ELIBANK did good service yesterday by impressing on the Government the urgent need for the prompt publication of LORD OLIVIER'S report on the state of the sugar industry in British Guiana and the West Indies. It is of vital importance that they should not only publish the report, but should also dispel with the least possible delay the present injurious uncertainty about their intentions. LORD PASSFIELD said in his reply that the Government had for the moment no policy to disclose. But they have had ample warning of the perils with which the industry is threatened, and of what the contents of the report were likely to be. Since he left this country last October to investigate the effect which the withdrawal of the sugar preference would have on the West Indies LORD OLIVIER has made other statements besides that which was published yesterday. All of them point to the conclusion that the position is more critical than it was when he went out on a similar mission thirty-three years ago, and even than it was last October. At the official opening of the inquiry in British Guiana he expressed the opinion that, if the Government should decide to do away with the sugar duties, most of the estates in the West Indies would have to take rapid steps to get out of business, unless a remedy was forthcoming. No one aware of the circumstances could doubt, he said, that the abolition of the preference would cause great distress among the population, would greatly impoverish the employers and estate owners, and would lead to the general collapse of revenue in the Colonies which depend chiefly on the sugar industry. His later statement was equally frank and outspoken. If the preference is annulled by the repeal of the sugar duties, "without adequate "counteracting assistance," the British West Indian sugar industry will be dismantled and come to an end, except for local supplies, as rapidly as estates can be cropped and wound up. That, in the words of the Government's own nominee, a Labour statesman with a long and intimate connexion with the West Indies, is the deliberate conclusion at which he and his colleague arrived as the result of the inquiry which they undertook at the Government's request. It leaves no room for doubt that, as LORD PASSFIELD himself admits, "something "will have to be done."

In the debate last night LORD OLIVIER repeated with still stronger emphasis all that he had said before. In existing circumstances, and without preference, he and his colleague are convinced that the West Indian sugar industry cannot continue to be carried on—first of all because the collapse of credit is making it impossible to get advances from the banks ; and, secondly, because the statement of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER "has knocked the bottom out of the "market." When MR. SNOWDEN declared the Government's intentions last July—to sweep away before they left office all duties upon sugar and other articles of food at present subject to duty and on which there is a preference—he said that the Government were giving their careful and sympathetic consideration to the difficulties of the sugar producers in the West Indies and other Colonies. But in spite of this profession of sympathy MR. SNOWDEN'S threat—which, according to LORD OLIVIER he could not have made if he had fully known the facts—has not been withdrawn and is doing incalculable mischief. At present the West Indies are producing sugar at an average loss of from £1 to 25s. a ton. If the preference is taken away LORD OLIVIER calculates that the average rate of loss will be £5 a ton. That, of course, would mean the death of the industry. As it is the growers in the West Indies are producing and trying to sell their sugar in competition with the growers of other nations who are supported by high tariffs, bounties, and subsidies. If they are compelled to give up the unequal struggle they might be able in one or two of the islands to produce other crops for export instead of sugar. But as a general rule they have no alternative.

Hyde Park or Coney Island ?

All who take an interest in the London Parks must be aware of a growing uneasiness among those who have been in the habit of using them for their first purpose of rest and refreshment. Some of that uneasiness, no doubt, is ill-founded. The Office of Works has won by this time the right to the public confidence in its treatment of trees and flowers ; and, when now and then there have been protests about the felling of trees, it has usually been found on inquiry that what looks like an act of vandalism is only part of a regular system pursued under expert advice. Since continuity and forethought are very necessary to gardening and to forestry, it may be hoped that in these matters the regular staff of the Office of Works will be allowed to go on their course, undisturbed on the one hand by insufficiently investigated complaints or on the other hand by sudden and ill-considered innovations. For the moment this latter is by far the greater risk. The flowers and trees are only one element, though a very important one, in the charge of the Office of Works. It is responsible for all the use that is made of the Parks and for all the enjoyment which the public gets out of them. And clearly the present tendency in their management is one that may well justify far greater uneasiness than has yet been expressed.

The cardinal idea of a public park in a great city is that it should preserve something of the peace and beauties and freedom of the country. The tendency in the London Parks to-day is more and more to destroy their peace and beauties and to restrict the freedom of those who use them. Mysterious operations now in progress near Knightsbridge are said to foreshadow the conversion of one of the most beautiful green stretches of Hyde Park into a serried row of hard lawn tennis courts and bowling greens. In Regent's Park a similar process is already far advanced. Fresh notice boards constantly appearing impose new bans on the places where a man may ramble with his dog or little children play at their will. No game is allowed unless it is "organized," and the small boy running after his ball is instantly warned off by the custodians. The rules and regulations are enforced for the most part in the interests of the football players who occupy great tracts of the Park, and either prevent free access to these open spaces or make them useless and unsightly by turning them into bogs. These games, no doubt, have been played for some years, but they have been played till lately with far greater regard to the conditions of the ground. At any time in the last spell of wet weather the players might be seen wallowing in mud to their knees, with some parts of the field actually hidden by standing water ; and, though local protests seem lately to have led to a revival of the notice that there are to be "no games to-day," the turf can hardly be restored by the summer. Meanwhile goal posts left permanently standing in all directions (an innovation of this season, said to have been designed "to save the little kiddies "trouble") lend a new air of untidiness and desolation to what was once more like a piece of real country than anything else in London. It may be by way of compensation to the "kiddies" (who cannot be held to have had much share, for instance, in a match played recently on a peculiarly muddy day between teams of adult soldiers) that MR. LANSBURY has lately selected a piece of smooth grass on the quiet verge of the Park for the creation of what is apparently known as a "paddle-pool." There, it seems, under appropriate public supervision, the children of the neighbourhood will be enabled to take boating exercise within a few yards of a large existing sheet of water ; and in the meantime a score of able-bodied, but not too strenuous, workmen may be seen at any time converting what was once a shady lawn into the indescribable morass depicted among our photographs this morning.

All this clownish fussiness, no doubt, is the result of various motives. The Office of Works may be credited with the desire, or be under the obligation, to find work for a certain number of the unemployed, who can at least be kept busy with removing a shrubbery from one place in order to put it down in another. There is also probably the natural ambition of every new Minister to set his mark on the work of his Department, even though it amounts to nothing more than a change for the sake of change. But the performances—and still more the light-hearted utterances—of the present FIRST COMMISSIONER of WORKS suggest that his mind is suffering from a complete confusion of two separate ideas. There is a profound difference of purpose and of principle between a park, which should be a place of peace and freedom and spontaneous movement for all, and a playing-field, where space and time must be parcelled out between small and privileged parties of individuals. The cause of the playing-fields in itself is overwhelming, and it has had no more consistent supporter than *The Times*. Within and around the fringes of London, where there is no question of destroying natural amenities, they are happily growing in number year by year. All the more reason, therefore, why there should be no further encroachment on the peace of the Parks in the heart of the city, where they are the only refuge left to its toilers. It is a very easy matter to produce elaborate statistics of the docketed thousands who are admitted by ticket or turnstile to the football ground and the paddle-pools ; but there can be no record of the countless other thousands—people for the most part debarred from any other form of rural scenery—who use the Parks throughout the year for recreation in the best and broadest sense of the word. As for the future developments of which MR. LANSBURY sometimes seems to boast—cinder tracks in Regent's Park, kiosks, pavilions, perhaps even a monstrous "Pleasure Palace" in Hyde Park, with dancing-hall, saloon-bar, and cinema complete—they are not only grotesque and horrible in themselves, but they violate the very principles which he himself enunciates at other moments. They are, in fact, restriction of user ; and they directly contradict the spirit which professes a dislike of railings round parks and squares because they are barriers between children and freedom. But unless the public are careful of their rights—and changes of this kind are commonly made without notice or discussion—they may yet find their Parks, hitherto the most beautiful and the best distributed of any large city in the world, transformed into monstrous imitations of Coney Island or the beach at Blackpool.

The School Age

Ever since the PRESIDENT of the BOARD of EDUCATION announced that the day for the raising of the school age was to be April 1, 1931, it has been obvious that difficulties would arise unless the sanction of Parliament were obtained at the earliest possible date. All that SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN, however, was authorized to state was that it was hoped to pass the necessary Bill before Christmas. If the Government is in earnest and if, as is generally understood, there is no serious opposition to the principle involved, there seems no reason for this delay. All over the country a feeling of uncertainty has been aroused. At Wolverhampton, for example, the borough council has resolved to incur no additional expenditure until Parliamentary sanction for the coming change has been given ; and a very thorough scheme of reorganization is in danger of being dislocated. In London, where the Council has just adopted a recommendation from its Education Committee, urging postponement of the proposed date, the position is exceptional—not so much because London is the largest authority as because in London a scheme of reconstruction and reform had been embarked upon before the Government policy had been announced. Five years ago the Council adopted the principle of three-year schemes, and the years 1925-1928 would have been the first period. This policy, however, gave a lead to the Board of Education, which paid London the compliment of applying it to the whole country. Thereupon London, in order to synchronize its programme with the national policy, altered its dates, and is now considering its programme for the triennium 1930-1933. No sooner had it done this than the Government fixed the date for making the immense social change which is involved in raising the school age for a day exactly half-way through the triennium. Naturally the London County Council is annoyed with what it considers to be an arbitrary upsetting of its carefully loaded apple-cart.

Here is an unfortunate *impasse* from which the only practicable escape is the withdrawal of one side or the other ; for London might lead, but it is not practicable for it to follow, the rest of the country. It is not too late for a compromise, but there is no time to be lost. Let the Government get their Bill through Parliament, with or without alteration of the date, and it is reasonable to expect that London, which has given every proof of its determination to combine progress with efficiency, will find it possible once more to fit its programme into that of the nation. The position would be eased if the Government were to adopt the suggestion of the Council that maintenance grants (if any) should be paid by the State. If they should be paid at all—and there are very strong arguments against them—it is at least easier to justify them on the analogy of income-tax allowances for children than as compensation for loss of prospective wages.

Why We Read

As far back as ARISTOTLE the joys of contemplating reality have been thoroughly appreciated, but it is only in our own days that the development of statistics and the skilful use of the *questionnaire* have enabled us to get a thorough grasp on reality and take a really good look. Some hundred and fifty investigators in the United States have recently applied themselves to an intensive study of that marked characteristic of the modern universe, the extent to which human beings read. Why do they do it ? Here the *questionnaire* can help, and has been made to help. Research by means of the *questionnaire* is highly skilled work, for answers, particularly when they do not have to be signed, are often untruthful. The investigators report sadly that often the answers were plain boasting, and that there are still plenty of people who will not hesitate to credit themselves with the highest possible motives when they are asked the reason for anything they do. There are also people who think a *questionnaire* a good place for facetiousness, though such ribaldry is practically the same as laughing in church, for members of the same community should have no secrets from one another. But in spite of these obstacles the social sciences go forward, for investigators who know the human heart know in advance what sort of answers will have to be cancelled as flippant or dishonest.

It may be different in this country ; time and science will show. But it must be admitted that the results in America are an admirable corrective to the vanity of literary men. In one selected group of four hundred and ten readers, which is taken for discussion in a recent number of *The Librarian*, twenty said that they were reading by chance, sixteen to get a laugh, and eighteen in order to get sleepy. The young read more books than the old, but the married read more than the unmarried, and are older. Those under twenty read most books, but this includes all the compulsory reading of the very young. Not one person in two ever reads any books at all. Readers, the investigators conclude, must be caught young, and fifteen is mentioned as the age at which the habit is formed or missed. Publishers and authors ought to take much more interest in childhood, to be much more active in opposing open-air sports, and to square the medical profession to ensure that children are kept indoors with a book far more often than is now the prescription. Reading, according to a famous epigram, is the opium of the West ; but it is not a soporific, for the figures show that the active readers are also the active figures in social life, the theatre-goers, the lecture audience, and even the dancers and card players of their towns. It is true that they are found to sew less, and to do fewer jobs about the house ; but even so their full lives clearly demand some violence to nature, and, in fact, the *questionnaire* has wrested their last secret from them, and they have admitted that they stay up later at night than non-readers do. Every one who sleeps knows what a good entertainment it is, and what a feast of enthralling incidents a dream can be. Sleeping is cheaper and healthier than reading, and it can be assumed that those who can, sleep, while those who cannot, read. Reading, which should be the antechamber to sleep, is too often its substitute. Newspapers, say the investigators, are read increasingly as the decades pass, and come more and more to replace books as the reading of the elderly. The publisher who wishes to alter this state of affairs must produce a book as warm and convenient as a newspaper, and as sheltering across the face.

THE UNEMPLOYED

ADDITIONS TO THE LIVE REGISTER

CONJECTURED EFFECT OF INSURANCE BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to Mr. Herbert Williams's letter published in your columns to-day. I do not wish to enter into any controversy with Mr. Williams, or to make any comment on his statements. As, however, all those who read his letter may not read the Official Reports of Parliamentary Debates, I think it right to call attention to the question put by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland on this subject to-day, and to Miss Bondfield's reply, of which I enclose a copy.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. H. THOMAS.

House of Commons, Feb. 6.

* 14. SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND.—To ask the Minister of Labour whether she will state what addition to the live register it is estimated will be made owing to the present Unemployment Insurance Act in respect of persons who, though previously unemployed, were not on the live register.

MISS BONDFIELD.—It is not possible at present to make a precise estimate of the numbers of persons now unemployed who are likely to be added to the live register when the Unemployment Insurance Bill now before Parliament comes into force.

The White Paper, Cmd. 3453, contains in paragraph 7 an estimate of the approximate number of persons now disqualified who would not be disqualified under the Bill. Of the total given it is probable that a number in the neighbourhood of 80,000 are now on the register, leaving a balance of about 70,000 not now on the register who may be expected to renew their claims. In addition, there are the classes referred to in paragraph 8 of the White Paper, which may bring the total up to 100,000, but this must be to a large extent a matter for conjecture.

"LIBERTY" IN RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The clamorous agitation set up in this country during the late Tsar's reign in the hope of introducing a larger toleration in Russia has, it seems, been forgotten, while the practical sympathy then shown to groups of Russian exiles both here and abroad has been swiftly followed by a succession of unimaginable horrors. The promises of a freer Russia held out by the banned leaders have also been broken and repudiated. The toll of dead is very heavy. Yet those who protested in this country now say with a shrug of the shoulder that the occurrences of to-day are a natural part of the Russian Revolution.

In the days of the Tsar the banner of Liberty was ever flaunted before the eyes of the British public, and the watchword of agitators was "Humanity." These braggarts of freedom deluded themselves and others, while one realizes now that many of them deliberately used "Liberty" and "Humanity" as battle-cries to further their own home politics. Now they are silent because their politics might be endangered by protest.

As a former sympathizer with Russian exiles, I am appalled at the outcome of events, at the years of vengeance that never seem to end, and the absence of a spirit of conciliation.

I am your obedient servant,
February 6. C. HAGBERG WRIGHT.

THE PRICE OF COAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Robert Clive's letter in your issue of January 31 expressing the views of the South Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association somewhat misrepresents my letter of the 28th, but it does make clear that the concern of the gas and electricity supply industries as to the future price of coal is justified. The coalowners do intend to charge higher prices to electricity and gas undertakings because in their view—(*a*) these undertakings have in the past "obtained supplies of fuel at prices very much lower than the cost of production" ; and (*b*) these undertakings "have paid handsome dividends, and the bulk of the collieries have paid no dividends at all."

Even were these general statements accurate, which I must refuse to agree, they would not seem sufficient to justify the establishment of a price monopoly ; they do emphasize the vital necessity for safeguarding the users of gas and electricity against an unfair price discrimination in the interests of the consumption of house coal. The opinion expressed in the concluding paragraph of his letter as to the supply of electricity is unsupported by facts, and would appear to be contrary to the conclusions of Lord Weir's Committee, on which the Central Electricity Board's scheme is based.

Yours faithfully,
W. B. WOODHOUSE, President, Incorporated Association of Electric Power Companies.
58, Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

"QUESTIONNAIRE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wish to call attention to the use of the word *questionnaire* by the B.B.C. Either they should pronounce it as a French word or adopt the perfectly good English word "questionary." At present they speak of "kwestionair," which is neither one thing nor the other.

Yours, &c.,
E. DENISON ROSS.

School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2, Feb. 5.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just listened to the Second General News Bulletin, duly copyrighted, and issued from 2LO by the B.B.C. to the British Isles.

Thousands of people, prevented by various reasons from obtaining an evening newspaper, must have been awaiting with keen interest some kind of report of Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Coliseum to-day. No reference was made to that speech. If an important statement by the Leader of the Opposition is not considered "news" by the B.B.C., I should be glad to learn how the Corporation defines the word and interprets its duty in this regard to the public. I hesitate to believe that the oversight was deliberately dictated by political influence.

Your obedient servant,
F. W. HOBBS.

Shenley, Christchurch Park, Sutton, Surrey, Feb. 5.

AN AMATEUR'S INVENTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed a few words in which to supplement the letter from Mr. W. L. Hichens, chairman of the Governors of Birkbeck College ?

Exigencies of space, I know, alone cut out special reference to the advantage my brother, Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, obtained from attendance at the evening lectures at Birkbeck College. He frequently thereafter discussed the possibilities of dephosphorization with his then teacher and, later till his death, his friend, Mr. George Chaloner.

There were several problems of production my brother thought capable of solution at that time :—1, Dephosphorization ; 2, nitrogen from the air ; and 3, synthetic diamonds. From 1874 onwards my brother had been investigating and experimenting on the dephosphorization problem and had become convinced that his theory was sound when, in 1875, finding experiments in an attic grate liable to catastrophes and reliable results impossible except under conditions only obtainable at iron and steel works, he approached his cousin, Percy Carlyle Gilchrist. Nitrogen production has now been solved by German science. So world knowledge moves onwards.

I am grateful to *The Times* for the publication of details of the contribution to it made by a student of science in the truest sense of the word.

Yours obediently,
LILIAN GILCHRIST THOMPSON.

Hayes Rectory, Kent, Feb. 5.

THE WAR SCARS OF FRANCE

REPAIRS IN THE BATTLE AREA

PRIVILEGED RHEIMS

The prefects of the French Departments affected by the devastation of the War will meet in conference in Paris next week to wind up the work of reconstruction.

(From Our Paris Correspondent)

The reconstruction of the devastated areas of France is about to be declared officially complete. In reality this applies only to the financial aspects of the problem as it affects the organization set up by the Ministry of Public Works and chargeable to its budget estimates. There remains a vast amount of work to be done in restoring the numerous churches, cathedrals, and secular buildings. Some of them belong to the so-called Sociétés Cooperatives (roughly equivalent to parish associations), some are the property of departmental authorities, and many are scheduled as national monuments, for which the Ministry of Fine Arts is directly responsible. Thus the State shoulders a large share of expenditure the whole of which could not possibly have been borne by the Church.

Even now it is not easy to arrive at an exact estimate of what remains to be done. In visiting any part of the old "line," on either side of which lies the area of reconstruction, one is constantly impressed by the uneven rate of progress. The scars of warfare are far from being obliterated. Sometimes they reveal themselves in a glaring newness, but often also in ghastly ruin. Here and there the new, weathered by the kindly hand of Time, is already blending into the soft French landscape. Yet the towns and villages are seldom without gaps. Piled stones and empty wreckage of wall and rafter, lying forlorn among the trim cement cottages, still mark the track of shellfire. Older buildings patched with plaster and newly roofed, the bullet marks on the walls covered with plaster, mutely record the tale of some desperate stand or more desperate assault. Occasionally the village church escaped marvellously and now stands, a monument to the murdered past, among completely new and often incongruous surroundings. Elsewhere bright red-tiled houses and brand-new Mairie are grouped round a gaunt churchyard containing a mere jumble of shattered stonework.

FIRST TO RECOVER

The devastated area (Belgium being outside the scope of this article) stretches from north of Armentières almost to the Swiss frontier. The most southerly place to suffer bombardment was Pfetterhausen, hardly a couple of miles this side of Swiss territory. A stone on the road to Moos marks this end of the line with the laconic inscription : "*Ici fut repoussé l'envahisseur.*" Double point is lent to it by the fact that it is in Alsace. The area of devastation varied greatly in depth, and also in the degree of damage, owing to the variation in the density of population, intensity of the struggle, and local strategical ebb and flow of battle. The industrial north suffered most severely from the point of material cost. The urgent need for restarting production also ordained that it should be the most rapid in recovery.

Newness is the dominant aspect. Red brick of the kind used in Northern France does not tone quickly, and standardized bridges of reinforced concrete take a long time to become assimilated to the landscape. Yet a visitor, who knew this countryside of Artois, Picardy, and Champagne before the breath of war blasted the face of it, might fail to notice any vast change if he stood on a hillside and looked across the valley. Distant farms and villages would seem whiter, their pink roofs a little pinker. The meadows of the watered plain would be unchanged, though whole patches of woodland might have disappeared from the chalky slopes to give place to brown scrub. The straight yellow roadways would intersect the landscape, but the tall lines of poplars would suddenly cease, and closer examination would show that the young saplings, though coming on nicely, would not for years take their part in the scene. The visitor might see here and there heaps of rubbish, and, if he were very familiar with the place, he might notice slight changes in the demarcation of boundaries. At closer quarters he would see farm buildings, new or re-roofed, as often as not splashed with the marks of burst shell or looking as though they had been sprayed by a machine-gun. And the hamlets, if they had not been completely rebuilt, would stand out in the picture a shade more vividly.

If the visitor then dropped down into some martyred town or city that had been in the direct line of shell fire, such as Rheims or Soissons, he would find plenty to remind him that the destruction caused by modern warfare cannot rapidly be effaced. Rheims had seen war in the past, yet retained her grave and dignified Gothic beauty unscathed till the advent of high explosive. Now, after untold suffering, the city has recovered to a remarkable extent. The arcaded square has been completely rebuilt, though it manages to look like a spurious reproduction of some venerated antique. There might have been a magnificent opportunity here. When concrete is evolving its own graceful lines and angles as the expression of art applied in a new medium, the slavish attempt to use it for putting back an inimitable Gothic on the old sites is a challenge. But the architects had no choice ; time was the essence of every contract with the citizens clamouring for the chance to restart their affairs. In some of the side streets, where different considerations have been allowed to prevail, the challenge has been accepted, with excellent results. Some of the new large shops, garages, and even public buildings are eminently successful as the expression of an epoch in building that has to be true to itself.

HELL'S GATE

Soissons, where the devastation was hardly less thorough, has seized the opportunity to widen streets, and has cheerfully abandoned all attempt to reconstruct the atmosphere of medieval charm that once endeared it to historians and painters. But it seems to have been in too much of a hurry, and the effect is shoddy. Hell's Gate it was called, and the destruction of its streets and squares was such that lingering remainders might well have been scrapped for a grand effort in town planning. The slight display of adventurous spirit in these battered towns from Cambrai and Bapaume and Albert through Péronne and Noyon south to Soissons and Rheims, and even Verdun, merely emphasizes this loss of opportunity. Civic pride mainly shows itself in reproducing the Mairie or Hôtel de Ville as nearly as possible in the style of the original, and making the interiors more modern—a little more, but none too much. Curiously enough those who really did seize the moment were the architects of the new railway stations.

But after all it is easy to sit in a car and criticize. France had to find the money, and for so vast a work in a period of grave uncertainty there was none too much available. The restoration of the cathedrals and churches, being less utilitarian, is being taken more slowly. It is likely to gain from that. Year by year the Ministry of Fine Arts has had to fight hard for its Budget credits, but its work goes on. It has

been allowed grants by the successive Governments amounting on an average to about 20,000,000 francs yearly since 1919. During the War, 808 buildings classed as national monuments suffered damage. By January 1, 1929, 455 of these had been restored as far as was possible or expedient. Of the remaining 353, 63 are churches, the restoration of which falls within the province of parochial and other associations or the departments and communes. On only about 30 of these 63 has any work been possible at all, partly owing to the lack of money and the difficulties of raising funds even where they are authorized. Seven are secular buildings, belonging to communes or departments, the money for which has been provided already; five of these are in course of reconstruction, and they include the Premonstratensian Abbey that served as a hospital to the Department of Aisne and the Hôtel de Ville at Arras. The work on both is far advanced, and it is hoped that it will be complete by 1931.

THE FIRST CLASS

The other 293 buildings, chiefly cathedrals, collegiate and other churches, are the charge of the Ministry of Fine Arts. They have been classified according to the amount estimated to be necessary for their restoration. Ninety in the first category will require the expenditure of about 154,000,000 francs, and of this sum 132,000,000 francs are earmarked for 19 of the worst damaged. These include:—

The Cathedral of Rheims and the adjacent buildings, together with the Archbishop's Palace (57,000,000 francs); three other ancient churches in Rheims (15,500,000 francs); the Cathedral of Soissons, the Collegiate Church of Saint Quentin, the Church of Saint Jean-des-Vignes at Soissons and others in the Department of Aisne (22,700,000 francs); the Cathedral of Cambrai and the Church of Saint Géry at Cambrai (9,440,000 francs); the Church at Le Cateau (2,230,000 francs); the Cathedral of Arras and the Palace of Saint Waast (18,000,000 francs); the Cathedral and Archbishop's Palace at Verdun (4,650,000 francs); and Notre Dame de Noyon (2,500,000 francs).

Even thus set forth it is a terrible tale of devastation. But great progress has been made of late. Rheims Cathedral is in a specially privileged position, as it enjoys funds allotted to it from the Rockefeller donation. The 9,200,000 francs thus set aside, about a quarter of which has already been spent, are to be devoted to the completion of the roof, the restoration of the vaults and masonry in choir and transepts, the roofs of the chapels and flying buttresses of the apse, the roofing of the transepts and the reconstruction of the balustrades above the nave, transepts and apse. The nave has been sufficiently restored to be given over to public worship. The south-east column of the crossing, which was in a dangerous condition as the result of a direct hit by a great shell, has been made secure, and the four great arches of the transept have been restored. The walls of the south transept have been repaired, the flying buttresses of the apse consolidated, the pinnacles restored, and work has been begun on the gallery of the apse. In 1931 it is hoped to proceed with the work of roofing the ambulatory and the chapels radiating from it. But when one penetrates into the roofless north transept, where workmen are sawing and chiselling amid a forest of shores and scaffolding, one forms a vague impression of the magnitude of their task.

LIKE BROKEN TEETH

Great progress has also been made at Soissons, the ruined towers of which rise like broken teeth, a grim landmark for miles along the road to Rheims, Villers Cotterets, or Compiègne. In addition to the choir, which has been converted into a temporary nave, one of the transepts has now been opened, together with a section of the ambulatory. But a vast amount remains to be done. As at Rheims, the wealth of sculpture, both inside and out, is being faithfully reproduced. In both a good deal of old glass had been salved, and has been restored to its place.

There remain 67 buildings (mostly churches) where the cost of reparation in each case will be more than 200,000 francs but less than 500,000 francs; and 168 other buildings (also mostly churches) that will cost less than 200,000 francs each to restore. The total amount estimated under these heads is about 32,000,000 francs. The period required for reparation will depend solely upon the amount available to the Ministry of Fine Arts in each budget. In any case it is hoped that quite 230 will have been restored by the end of 1931.

The suggestion has been made that some specimens of the graver effects of the War should be preserved as national monuments. The few attempts to do this have not been very successful. Fragments of crumbling trenches for tourists to gape at are frankly displeasing to soldiers, and opinion in France is, on the whole, in favour of effacing the last scars. The towns and countryside, the cathedrals, churches, and secular buildings of the ravaged departments will for long bear the stigmata of their suffering. Besides, it is thought that there are national monuments enough of a more dignified character in the British and French War memorials and War cemeteries that stand so white and clear against hills and the sky.

MILITARY TATTOOS

THE NEW INSTRUCTIONS

With regard to statements which have appeared that the War Office had withheld permission to hold military tattoos, we are informed that there is no intention of interfering with the big tattoos at Aldershot and Tidworth, or the Annual Command Tattoo in the Eastern and Northern Commands. The new instructions issued about these displays also provide that tattoos may be arranged periodically in other commands and by Territorial Army troops, subject in each case to War Office approval.

Colonel Howard-Bury has addressed a question to the Secretary of State for War, to be answered in the House of Commons next Tuesday, regarding the prohibition of a military tattoo by recruits at the depôt of the Essex Regiment.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LONDON, FEB. 6

The following Degrees were awarded by the Senate on January 29:—

Ph.D. Examination for Internal Students.—Faculty of Science.—Physics.—PEARSE, R. W. B. (Imp. Coll.—Royal Coll. of Science). Chemistry.—OOMMEN, M. P. (Imp. Coll.—Royal Coll. of Science); SAPIRO, E. H. (Univ. Coll.).

Ph.D. Examination for External Students.—Faculty of Theology.—Philosophy of Religion.—HODGE, A. J., B.A. (private study). Faculty of Arts.—Semetics.—FREEDMAN, H. (private study). Faculty of Science.—Chemistry.—BALDWIN, A. W. (Vict. Univ. of Manchester and Univ. Coll.); HAYTHORNTHWAITE, A. (private study); PEARS, Winnifred B. (Lister Inst. of Prev. Med.). Bacteriology.—ALLEN, L. A. (Imp. Coll.—Royal Coll. of Science and Univ. of Reading).

M.Sc. Examination for Internal Students.—Mathematics.—PINHORN, IVY G. (East Lond. Coll.). Physics.—HOARE, F. E. (Imp. Coll.—Royal Coll. of Science); MOM CHAO, R. (Imp. Coll.—Royal Coll. of Science). Chemistry.—CAVELL, H. J. (Birkbeck Coll.). Botany.—CATCHESIDE, D. G. (King's Coll.). Chemical Engineering.—LOVELESS, A. H. (Imp. Coll.—Royal Coll. of Science).

M.Sc. (Engineering) Examination for Internal Students.—SHAIEB, A. K. (Univ. Coll.).

D.Sc. Examination for Internal Students.—Chemistry.—LINSTEAD, R. P. (Imp. Coll.—Royal Coll. of Science.) Zoology.—SPAUL, E. A. (Birkbeck Coll.).—History, Methods, and Principles of Science.—WOODGER, J. H. (Reader in Biology at Middx.) Hosp.).

D.Sc. (Economics) Examination for Internal Students.—ANSTEY, V. (Lond. School of Econ.).

B.Sc. Special Examination for Internal Students.—Mathematics Part I.—Second Class Honours.—KELLAWAY, W. G. (Univ. Coll.).

B.Sc. General Examination for Internal Students.—Second Class Honours.—BROKENBROW, E. W. (King's Coll.).

B.Sc. (Engineering) Examination for Internal Students.—Honours.—First Class.—HOWARD, J. L. (Imp. Coll.—City and Guilds Coll.).

MORLEY COLLEGE PAINTINGS

UNVEILING BY MR. BALDWIN

ART IN DAILY LIFE

Mr. Baldwin, who was accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin, yesterday unveiled mural paintings at the Morley College for Working Men and Women, Westminster Bridge-road. The paintings are the gift to the college of Sir Joseph Duveen, and are the work of Mr. E. Bawden, Mr. C. Mahoney, and Mr. E. W. Ravilious. After the ceremony Mr. Baldwin addressed a large gathering of the students and others in the hall of the college.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM WALLAS, president of the college, said that at Morley College they were developing in all directions the language, literature, and thought of England. There they were beginning, almost for the first time, to decorate not drawing-rooms but the working rooms in which they lived and thought with objects of beauty. It might be that they were beginning something which might lead to an advisory committee on fine art to help the Government.

Mr. BALDWIN said that they owed a great debt there, as the art of this country did in other places, to Sir Joseph Duveen, and they owed a debt to Professor Rothenstein, because he had given up his valuable time to supervize the work which had been done. Professor Rothenstein was responsible for finding the artists, and he had had some hand in their training. From the cursory glance which he had been able to give to their work, the one thing he felt was that the works were conceived in happiness and in joy, and the execution gave real pleasure to the artists. It was only in that spirit that any creative work could be done that was going to give pleasure to other people. He was sure that those who lived in these rooms where the pictures were would derive pleasure from them for a long time to come. In the refectory, for instance, it brought to one's mind those old days when they could think of no better method of amusing people at meals than to read aloud to them. One could not help feeling when one looked at these pictures that the artists, happily still young, were pioneers, and it only needed more wisdom—the rarest thing in this world—to see the people rising up and demanding decorations of this nature in the national schools, in the technical schools, and all through the country. He believed the movement was beginning.

He was very interested to hear that Mrs. Taylor and Miss Jessie King had been commissioned to decorate certain schools in the county of Lanark which were built for the reception of mentally defective children. It was a very beautiful idea that those children, who looked at life and saw it, as through a glass darkly, should, at all events, live during those impressionable years in surroundings of beauty, and if to them it were of benefit, how infinitely more would it be to normal children? He remembered himself how much he sucked in, quite unconsciously, when small, from poring for hours over such books as Froissart's "Chronicles," with copies of the illuminations which were now in the British Museum. He remembered so well, too, when hardly able to read, being familiar with beautiful pictures on the walls. The impressions remained for life, because things of real beauty, seen when young, served as a kind of acid test unconsciously through the rest of life, so that one was never taken in by the tawdry, the second-rate, and the cheap. He had always held that there was an immense amount of latent artistic talent in this country. After all, if they looked back before the days when the Puritans held a dominating sway in this country, England was the home of music. It was noticed by all foreigners. We wrote most divine music. We were a nation of singing birds. We were not now—not where he came from! (Laughter.) And, in the same way, they knew from what they had seen there that day, and in other places, that that talent was there if it could only be encouraged. They wanted people to come out; they wanted a thousand Sir Joseph Duveens in this country to commission our artists and give them work. The artists would come, the work would be done, but they could not live on nothing. The workman was worthy of his hire. They wanted patrons.

"MAGIC CASEMENTS"

Referring to Morley College, Mr. Baldwin alluded to a remark made by the chairman that nobody came there to learn anything useful. "I thank God there is such a place left," Mr. Baldwin said. "It is the things that are of no use that really make up one's life. You may remember that at Cambridge there was a toast that used to be given, 'God bless the higher mathematics, and may they never be of any use to anybody.' (Laughter.) There was in that toast the quintessence of a profound common sense, which distinguished my old University, and I have always taken it to heart. And on the lowest ground how good it is for us to have some outlet—indeed, something that opens a window in one's soul completely remote and alien from one's daily work. Just think of a plumber who could read Horace and read about the Bandusian fountain, and think of a fountain that was never used for flushing sewers. Think what good that would do! It is infinitely difficult for a politician to study anything that is not connected with his profession, yet it is not without use for politicians to read Aristophanes, and discover that there is nothing that can be said in the House of Commons that was not said 2,000 years ago by the Greeks, and probably 5,000 years before that in some city now perished from the face of the earth. Such knowledge and such beauty as you teach in this college is the knowledge and beauty that open 'the magic casements' for us, and every life wants its magic casements. I may be old-fashioned and prejudiced, but I always feel that there are no real magic casements except to those who at some time in their lives have grounded themselves on the humanities, and I use the word in the widest sense, including in it all forms of art. In those people, admirable though they be, bursting with statistics and training in the syllogisms, in whom that groundwork on the humanities is absent, there is always to me—I come from a fruit county, so I use this simile—there is always a certain unripeness, a certain tartness and certain acidity, and the only mellow fruit is that which has been ripened in the wisdom of the ages, in the beauty and romance of art, poetry, and music." (Cheers.)

Among others present were:—

The Mayor and Mayoress of Lambeth, Professor Rothenstein (Principal, Royal College of Art), Major Chettle (chairman of the Morley College Council), Mr. Edward Duveen, Mr. C. Aitken (Director of the Tate Gallery), Mrs. Wonsthorne; Mr. Edward Bawden, Mr. C. Mahoney, and Mr. Eric Ravilious (the artists); Mr. H. Wellington, Sir Henry Miers, Mrs. Anstruther, Sir Geoffrey Fry, Mrs. E. M. Hubback (Principal of Morley College), Mr. G. R. Strauss, M.P., Mr. G. Isaacs, M.P., the Mayor and Mayoress of Southwark, the Mayor and Mayoress of Battersea, Lady Niemeyer (representing Sir Otto Niemeyer, vice-president of Morley College), Mr. and Mrs. Rutherston, Sir Frederick and Lady Black, Miss C. Brenyand, Mrs. B. Wootton, Sir Edward and Lady Hilton Young, Mr. J. D. Gilbert, Mr. A. S. Collingridge, and Sir Fabian and Lady Ware.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN MR. BALDWIN

Lord Ebbisham (Chancellor) presided at a meeting of Grand Council of the Primrose League held at the head offices, 64, Victoria-street, yesterday. There were also present:—

Mr. S. R. Wells, M.P. (vice-chairman), Mr. Gerald Loder, Lord Wyfold of Accrington, the Dowager Lady Roberts, Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., Mr. H. G. Williams, Colonel Sir Arthur Holbrook, Major Sir George Dolby, Sir George Hume, Mr. H. W. Allen, Mrs. Bond Cabbell, Lieutenant-Colonel Callender, Mr. W. H. Collins, Mr. J. E. Davies, Mr. J. Dronsfield, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Du Pre, Mrs. W. J. Firth, Mrs. Leith, Mrs. Ernest Makins, Mr. H. Marriott, Mr. H. H. Marriott, Mrs. L. G. Matthews, Mr. W. J. Murdoch, Lieutenant-Colonel Sholto Ogilvie, Miss Mary Pakington, Mrs. Paulson, Mr. J. P. Peach, Mr. C. E. Pierson, Mr. H. R. Sclier, Mr. G. H. Solsbury, Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. G. Stevens, Councillor Miss Thornton, Mrs. A. S. Warren, Mrs. Williams, Mr. F. Willis, and Sir Reginald Bennett (secretary).

Mr. H. G. WILLIAMS proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting of Grand Council of the Primrose League welcomes with profound satisfaction the splendid declaration of policy made by the Grand Master of the League, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and pledges itself to do all in its power to assist him in securing the safeguarding of the manufacturing industries of this country and the further development of inter-Imperial trade." This was seconded by Mr. S. R. WELLS, M.P., and supported by Mr. A. A. SOMERVILLE, M.P., and LORD EBBISHAM.

It was unanimously decided to invite Lord Ebbisham to serve as Chancellor for another year. A considerable increase in new members was reported.

Nominations for election to the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League should be sent to the Secretary, Ladies' Grand Council, 64, Victoria-street, S.W., on or before February 22.

OBITUARY

SIR CHARLES LONGMORE

Sir Charles Elton Longmore, who died yesterday at his residence at Hertford at the age of 74, was Clerk of the County Council of Hertfordshire, where for many years he had done valuable public work.

Sir Charles was present last week at the meeting of the Herts County Council in London when his old friend, the chairman, Sir Edmund Barnard, died suddenly. This event was a terrible shock to him, and he was taken ill the day after his friend's funeral. He came of an old legal family, and was descended from Sir Richard Raynsford, who was Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1676. Both his father and his grandfather were in practice at Hertford as solicitors, and, like Sir Charles, held several public appointments in the county. Born at Hertford on November 29, 1855, he was educated at Haileybury College, and was articled to Messrs. Gepp and Sons, of Chelmsford, was Clement's Inn prizeman, and was admitted a solicitor in 1879. He did a great deal of valuable work for Government Departments and also for the Law Society. He served on various Royal Commissions and Departmental Committees, and was president of the Law Society in 1914-15. He had also been a member of the Council and of the Discipline Committee.

One of his great interests was centred in the Volunteer and Territorial Forces. He obtained his first commission in 1874, only relinquishing it after 39 years' service. For his military services he was made a C.B. in 1911 and was promoted to K.C.B. on his resignation in 1913. At the outbreak of the War he raised the 2/1st Hertfordshire Regiment, which he subsequently commanded, and, having long passed the age limit, he resigned his commission after the Armistice, becoming honorary colonel of his regiment. In 1880 he married Helen Julia, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sworder, of Hertford, and had three sons and two daughters. All his sons served in the War, and one—namely, Captain C. G. Longmore, R.F.A., lost his life. His eldest son, Major Philip Elton Longmore, served for many years in the Hertfordshire Regiment, and was subsequently appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in the Second Army, while his younger son, Major J. A. Longmore, served in the Coldstream Guards, and is now in the Hertfordshire Regiment. Major Longmore is Town Clerk of Hertford, as were his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather before him. Sir Charles's younger daughter, Joyce, married Lieut.-Colonel L. F. Sneathman, D.S.O., M.C., a solicitor in practice at Hemel Hempstead. The elder daughter, Joan, married Mr. Charles Tasker-Evans, son of Dr. J. T. Tasker-Evans, a former Mayor of Hertford.

The funeral service will be at All Saints', Hertford, to-morrow, at 2.30, and the interment privately at Hertford Cemetery.

MAJOR-GENERAL GREEN

Major-General Sebert Francis St. Davids Green, late R.A.M.C., died on Wednesday at Queen Alexandra's Hospital, Millbank, at the age of 62.

The son of the Rev. A. J. M. Green, of Clevedon, Somerset, he was educated at Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, and Durham University, where he graduated M.D. Joining the Army Medical Service in 1894, he was serving in India when the War broke out, and went to France with the Rawal Pindi British General Hospital in October, 1914. In March, 1915, he was appointed to command that unit, and took it from France to Mesopotamia in December. In July, 1916, he was appointed A.D.M.S. of Amara and A.D.M. of the Base, M.E.F., in May, 1917, being mentioned in dispatches four times and created C.B.E. In September, 1918, he was appointed in command of the Prince of Wales's hospital for officers in Marylebone, and in 1920 he went to the Irish Command as A.D.M.S., 5th Division. From 1921 to 1923 he was D.D.M.S., Scottish Command, and from 1923, when he was promoted to major-general, to 1927 D.D.M.S., Western Command, India. For some months he was officiating D.M.S. in India, and then went on retired pay. From 1924 to 1927 he was hon. physician to the King. He was made C.B. in 1925. General Green's wife, who was a daughter of Major Hely, of Foulks Court, Co. Kilkenny, died in 1927, and he leaves three sons and two daughters.

MR. EDWIN PUGH

Mr. Edwin Pugh, the novelist, died on Wednesday in a London nursing home, at the age of 55. His father was a member of the Covent Garden Orchestra, and his mother was wardrobe mistress there. He was earning his living at the age of 13 in an iron factory, and was later in a solicitor's office.

Among his many stories perhaps the best known are "A Street in Suburbia," his first, published when he was 21, "The Man of Straw," "Tony Drum: A Cockney Boy," "Harry the Cockney," "Punch and Judy," "The Proof of the Pudding," and "The Quick and the Dead." He was also a lover of Dickens, of whom he wrote a study as "The Apostle of the People," and a book on "The Dickens Originals." As a novelist Pugh was primarily a realist, absorbed in the sordid or grotesque types of the London scene, which he relieved with both romance and humour. He was usually excellent in description, but his character-drawing sometimes failed to convince. A volume of essays, "Slings and Arrows," which appeared in 1916, is full of his sympathy with the common people, humanity in the raw, and presents also his view of humour and of realism.

SIR HENRY GOMPERTZ

Sir Henry Hessey Johnston Gompertz, who died at Alassio on February 4, at the age of 62, retired last year from the office of Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States.

From Bedford School he went up to Exeter College, Oxford, as a scholar, and took classical honours. Obtaining a cadetship in the Straits Settlements service in 1890, he became Assistant Registrar-General, Hong-kong, in 1897. He qualified in three dialects of Chinese, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1899. In 1900 he was Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hong-kong, president of the Land Court in 1902, and Acting Attorney-General in 1906. In 1907 he was appointed first magistrate and coroner, and in 1909 a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony. He was editor of the Hong-kong Law Reports from 1907 to 1910 and from 1911 to 1921. In 1925 Mr. Justice Gompertz was appointed Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States, was knighted in 1926, and retired in 1929. He married in 1897 Katharine Rosalie, daughter of the late Rev. L. C. Biggs, formerly Colonial Chaplain of Penang, and had three sons.

MR. ALBERT NEVILLE

Mr. Albert George Francis Gartside Neville died suddenly at Bexhill on Monday, at the age of 64. He had been in indifferent health for some little time, and the recent loss of his brother, with whom he was associated in partnership for many years, and to whom he was much attached, no doubt hastened his end.

The second son of Henry Neville, the well-known actor, he was born on October 13, 1865. He became a member of the London Stock Exchange in 1888, and was the senior partner in Neville and Co., a leading firm of stock-jobbers in the American market. He served on the Committee of the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund, of which he was an active and prominent member for many years. A man of distinction, sound business ability, and of unfailing kindness, he carried with him the courtliness of a former generation, and was beloved in "the House" and by numerous friends without. He inspired affection wherever he went, and his generosity of mind and action was instinctive and unfailing. He was an active and distinguished Freemason, being an officer of Grand Lodge and a Past Master of the Drury Lane, Verity, and Prudence Lodges, and he served for many years on the House Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. He married, in 1886, Elizabeth Helmore; she survives him with a son and daughter (Mrs. Harbord).

MR. D. C. HALDEMAN

Mr. Donald Carmichael Haldeman, formerly well known in the insurance world, died on Wednesday at his residence in London at the age of 76. A native of Windsor, Pennsylvania, the son of an ironmaster of Scottish descent, he came to this country 50 years ago and devoted himself to insurance business. In 1886 he became general manager for the United Kingdom of the Mutual Life Company of New York. He resigned in 1906 and joined the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and subsequently became chairman of Messrs. Tillie and Henderson, hosiery manufacturers. Mr. Haldeman, who had been naturalized in this country, was a Past Master of the Gardeners' Company. In 1901-02 he was president of the American Society in London, and was also a member of the Pilgrims. He was a magistrate for Kent, a breeder of pedigree Guernseys, a good shot, and a golfer. He married Miss Riddle, of Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania, and leaves a son and a daughter.

The death, at the age of 77, is announced in a Reuter telegram from Melbourne of Mr. Clements Langford, one of the foremost architects in Australia. His firm is now engaged in building the spire of St. Paul's Church, the work being undertaken at cost price.

CHURCH ASSEMBLY

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS

ARCHBISHOP'S HOPE OF A SETTLEMENT

The Spring Session of the Church Assembly was continued yesterday at the Church House, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Lang) presided.

The BISHOP of MANCHESTER (Dr. Guy Warman) presented an interim report of the Appointment of Bishops Committee, which was appointed at the Summer Session of the Assembly in 1923, and moved that it be received. A summary of the contents of this report appeared in *The Times* of June 11.

The Bishop said there were those to-day who spoke sometimes as if it were an intolerable thing that the State should have any part in the appointment of a Bishop of the Christian Church, but these forgot the history of the centuries. There ought to be some place in the method of the appointment of Bishops for the expression of the real voice of the Church. At present there was no place for that expression. It was also urged, on behalf of a change in the existing method of appointment, that if they were to move towards the ideal of a united Church they ought so to arrange the position of the Episcopate in their own Church that it might commend itself to those who were without it to-day, but who one day might be willing to receive it. In their suggestions towards the solution of a great question the Committee recommended in their interim report that the electing body should have the right to refuse to elect the person named in the King's Letter Missive without incurring penalty; that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York should not be liable to penalty for refusing to confirm or to consecrate a person elected as Bishop; and that the Prime Minister, before submitting any recommendation to the King in respect of the appointment of a Bishop, should consult an advisory committee (to consist of not less than seven persons, including the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, to be chosen by the Prime Minister himself from the members of the Church Assembly) without in any way derogating from his own ultimate responsibility.

The Assembly unanimously received the report.

CONFERENCES ON EDUCATION

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY presented a short report of the Committee on elementary schools and schemes of reorganization. He recalled that in November the Assembly asked the Archbishops to appoint a small committee to confer with the Government and the associations of local education authorities as to their reorganization policy and its effect on non-provided public elementary schools. That committee, which the Archbishops had appointed, had to deal with only a limited area of the field of education. The whole Assembly would agree that the Church should in every possible way cooperate with the State in this new stage of national education. Such cooperation was of the utmost importance to the Church, which desired to extend its care for the education of all its boys and girls between the ages of 11 and 15—the most formative period of their lives. Such cooperation was equally important for the State, because, if it could be rendered effectively, the State would save enormous sums of money.

The Committee met the President of the Board of Education on December 5, 1929, and discussed with him certain definite proposals aiming at a solution. These covered two main points—the terms and conditions under which public assistance might be given by the local education authorities to non-provided schools towards enlarging and adapting such schools for reorganization in accordance with the schemes of the local authority; and the possibility of following up the religious instruction already received in non-provided schools by children who, after the age of 11, were moving into central schools. The President of the Board of Education considered that the proposals formed a basis on which, in his judgment, negotiations might be pursued. On this basis negotiations of a wider character were now proceeding, and it was not possible at present to submit the proposals for public discussion. The Committee held a conference, at the request of the President of the Board of Education, with representatives of the Joint Education Committee of the Federal Council and the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches on January 14 and 27. The Archbishop assured the Assembly that the proposals in their present form adequately safeguarded the supreme care of the Church for the religious education of her children, and for the position of her own non-provided schools consistently with the conditions of an extended public control which were obviously involved in any request for further public assistance. Their one desire was that the religious teaching should be efficient and really Christian.

The Church of England could not in this matter be justly regarded as on a par with the Free Churches. The representatives of those Churches represented a section of public opinion. The Church of England represented those who were actual partners with the State in the possession of schools which were an essential part of the national system of education. He had not forgotten that in this respect the Roman Catholics shared their position, though to a much more limited extent, and he had been in communication with Cardinal Bourne. The local education authorities and the National Union of Teachers had yet to be approached. He hoped they would be ready to meet the wholly new situation with an open mind, and be unwilling to put difficulties in the way of a settlement so necessary in the matter of national education. He was not without hope that a reasonable understanding and some settlement would be reached.

The report was received, and the Assembly agreed that the Committee should continue its labours.

COOPERATION WITH THE STATE

The BISHOP of LIVERPOOL (Dr. David) then moved that the general principles of the Majority Report of the Archbishops' Commission on Religious Education be approved. He said there was a great amount of common ground between the Majority and Minority Reports, and when once the issue which divided them was out of the way they could work together whole-heartedly and harmoniously in the great work of education. It was very desirable to clear the air and indicate the spirit in which the Church proposed to make its contribution to the work of national education. Those who represented the Majority Report did not defend the Cowper-Temple clause, but were willing for it to continue as a working agreement. He thought they should concentrate their efforts on maintaining the present policy of cooperation and good will.

The BISHOP of GLOUCESTER (Dr. Headlam) moved as an amendment:—

That, while accepting a large part of the report of the Education Commission, and while agreeing that no attempt should be made to impose a mandatory settlement, the Church Assembly is of opinion that no satisfactory solution of the religious education question is possible until education authorities are empowered to give education in accordance with the religion of parents. He said the aim of the Minority Report was to substitute an intelligent and logical system of education for one which was not logical. The very last thing they wished to do was to upset the existing system or to throw it into the melting-pot. There was nothing mandatory in their suggestions.

Mr. ATHELSTAN RILEY (Winchester) said the difference between them was the question of syllabuses versus teachers. The Majority Report insisted upon the importance of syllabuses; the Minority said the whole question was one of the teacher. They stood inflexibly for Christian teachers for Christian children. It was for that purpose that the Church had maintained her schools in the past.

COLONEL MARTIN (Leicester) said they would get nowhere if the Church Assembly committed itself to the dictum that Christianity was impossible unless the teaching of the Church of England was taught in their schools.

CANON G. W. BRIGGS (Leicester), in supporting the Majority Report, said they should act on the principle that they were not dealing with adversaries, but with allies and friends.

Miss FAITHFULL (Gloucester) said the view of the Majority Report was that any tampering with the Cowper-Temple clause would be a dangerous and unnecessary thing.

The DEAN of WESTMINSTER said that although his sympathies had always been with what the Minority wanted and asked for, he would vote for the Majority Report. He hoped the Assembly would do nothing to hinder the signs of advance and of better things to be seen all around.

The BISHOP of RIPON (Dr. Burroughs) thought the wisdom of the Church now was to show in every possible way that they desired to collaborate with the State in building up a new and better religious system of education than the dual system could possibly be.

The BISHOP of LONDON supported the Majority Report.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said they ought to send out from the Assembly the message that by going on with their schools and by cooperating with this new stage in primary education they had the chance to lift the whole tone of Christian teaching in every school in the country.

The Bishop of Liverpool's motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY EXTENSIONS

ESTIMATED COST OF £12,000,000

Special general meetings of proprietors of the Underground Railways of London, held at Westminster yesterday, approved the Bills now before Parliament empowering the companies to carry out improvements and extensions.

LORD ASHFIELD, who presided, pointed out that the companies could not contemplate the carrying out of their improvements and extensions unless they received adequate assistance by way of grant from the Treasury. The major work for which the London Electric Railway Company sought powers was the extension of the Piccadilly section from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters, which would meet a long-felt need. Another important development was that westwards through Hammersmith to Northfields of the Piccadilly line. It was proposed to connect with a disused Southern Railway line at Ravenscourt Park. Escalators and other station improvements were proposed at King's Cross, Hyde Park Corner, Knightsbridge, Dover-street, and Russell-square. It was proposed to remove the Dover-street station to a more convenient situation at the corner of Green Park, near the Ritz Hotel. It was also proposed that Knightsbridge Station should be entirely reconstructed, with surface stations both in Brompton-road and the top of Sloane-street.

One of their problems was the "speeding up" of the whole system. This could not be done while stations were situated closely together, involving frequent stops. The Metropolitan Railway were seeking powers to widen the line from Ravenscourt Park to Northfields. This included the use of the disused Southern Railway line between Ravenscourt Park and Turnham Green, and the provision of two additional tracks from Turnham Green to Northfields. In conjunction with this widening it was proposed to reconstruct the stations at Turnham Green, Chiswick Park, Acton Town, South Ealing, Northfields, Hounslow East, and Hounslow West. The construction of four lines west to Hammersmith would greatly accelerate services to Hounslow, Ealing, and Uxbridge.

On the Central London Railway it was proposed to build a new station at Marble Arch, complete with escalators. The present interchange at British Museum with the Holborn station was unsatisfactory, and it was proposed to construct a new deep-level station. The City and South London Railway were seeking powers to construct a subway connecting the Bank station with the Monument station.

The total estimated cost of the whole scheme of works for which powers were sought in the Bills was approximately £12,000,000, of which extensions would account for £8,000,000. The scheme would involve the raising of £13,500,000. Referring to the Charing Cross Bridge Bill, Lord Ashfield said that some of the alterations would result in improved facilities, and to this extent the companies should bear the cost.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE THAMES

ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS

Work on the Thames improvement scheme below Weybridge is likely to begin almost immediately. Plant and materials are already being assembled, and the beginning of the work depends now on the ease and rapidity with which the necessary land is acquired. The whole scheme will occupy probably three years, but it is likely that the enlarging of Teddington Lock will be begun during the summer.

The scheme has received the sanction of the Ministries concerned, and the loans for financing it are being arranged by the Surrey and Middlesex County Councils. Negotiations for the acquisition of land are in progress, and preliminary works are about to begin. Dredging will be undertaken on a fairly large scale as soon as arrangements for spoil grounds have been made. The weirs at Sunbury and Molesey will have to be enlarged, as well as that at Teddington.

The anxiety which has been shown about bridges on the lower reaches of the river where widening will be necessary is stated to have been premature. It is expected that only three important bridges will be affected, and it is stated that in no case will their appearance suffer. The bridges of which the foundations will probably have to be strengthened are two at Kingston—the road bridge and railway bridge—and the bridge at Walton-on-Thames.

The question of increasing the capacity of the river throughout its length may become a matter of immediate concern if Parliament should pass this Session the Bill which the Government are understood to be contemplating for the establishment of drainage authorities in the various watersheds. It has been assumed that in such circumstances the Thames Conservancy Board would be the authority for the Thames watershed, and Lord Desborough has pointed out that if the drainage of 12 tributaries had to be dealt with in the way that Wey area is now being treated, the capacity of the Thames would have to be greatly increased.

As long ago as 1914 a scheme for the improvement of the whole length of the river which the Conservancy Board controls was prepared, and in the event of the watershed being reorganized under new legislation this scheme would almost certainly form the basis for the works which would have to be carried out. In that event the improvements which are now to be made below Weybridge would form the final link in that scheme and would not require alteration, since they constituted a part of the original plan.

THE BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

The annual dinner of the British Optical Association was held at the Piccadilly Hotel last night. Mr. DAVID COWAN, the president, was in the chair.

DR. MARGARET DOBSON, in proposing the toast of "The Association," said that at its headquarters in Clifford's Inn they had a library which was the finest reference library on optics in England and comprised over 3,000 volumes. She had acted as one of the examiners of the association since 1918 and could testify to the great strides that had been made to facilitate the work and the training of the optician. That good work was done by the sight-testing optician was demonstrated by the fact that to-day the greater part of the work in relation to ophthalmic insurance benefit was carried out by such men to the entire satisfaction of the approved societies.

The PRESIDENT, replying, said that members of the association did not wish to be classed as mere mechanical workmen, nor, on the other hand, did they desire to usurp the functions of the medical fraternity. They formed a distinct class of people who were trying to make the world see better by ocular means, as they were fully convinced that 95 per cent. of optical defects could be remedied by optical aids. Although they had made great strides in recent years, they were still on the threshold of what would eventually become one of the greatest sections in science. He proposed the toast of "Education," and stated that the association, in addition to holding lectures, supplemented other educational bodies financially and encouraged the institution of scholarships which would stimulate interest in the science.

Mr. H. COURLANDER, chairman of the London Refraction Hospital, in reply, spoke of the completeness of the technical equipment and the academic standard of the technical staff in different parts of the country for the education of opticians, and said that some of the finest instruments available to both optical and medical practitioners had originated from the staff of the Northampton Institute. It was not generally known that the L.C.C. were at present subsidizing classes for the technical education of opticians, so that no man, however poor, might feel that there was a lack of facilities available. The London Refraction Hospital met the requirements of a very poor section of the populace in one of London's most overcrowded neighbourhoods, and provided clinical experience for those opticians who before its foundation had absolutely no means of obtaining it. They had had over 900 students from all parts of the world, while within the past year 7,000 patients had received attention. One of the largest eye hospitals in London boasted the possession of a particular instrument for the correction of a squint. It was a matter of interest that both the instrument and accompanying technique were developed by the staff of the London Refraction Hospital three years ago. That showed not only the willingness of the medical profession to adopt an instrument devised by another profession, but also the extraordinary extent to which opticians themselves had progressed during the past few years.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR; COLD

Meteorological Office, Feb. 6

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An anticyclone extending southwards from east of Iceland is moving slowly eastwards and a depression lies over the eastern Atlantic. Weather will be rather cold but mainly fair apart from local showers, which will be confined mainly to Northern and Eastern districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north or north-east, moderate; mainly fair apart from showers, perhaps of sleet, in eastern part; cold, with frost at night.

ENGLAND, E., N.E., SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., N.E., ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind north-easterly, moderate, variable sky; probably wintry showers; cold, with frost at night.

MIDLANDS, ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., WALES.—Wind north-easterly, moderate; mainly fair; cold, with frost at night.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W., MID.—Wind north-easterly or easterly, moderate; mainly fair apart from local wintry showers; rather cold, with frost at night.

IRELAND.—Wind north-easterly or easterly, moderate, perhaps becoming south-easterly later; fair; cold, with frost at night.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Mainly fair and cold in Great Britain, but perhaps unsettled in Ireland.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Generally fair and cold; frost at night.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate or fresh north-easterly winds; mainly fair apart from showers locally; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate north-easterly or easterly winds; mainly fair; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds north-easterly, 5 to 15 m.p.h. at the surface, and 20 to 30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly cloudy, with local showers of rain, sleet, or snow. Visibility improving to 2 to 4 miles, but

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Special invitation by old-established British House to test the invention FREE

An invention recently perfected in America and approved and adopted by the American Otological Society (Ear Specialists), can now be seen and tested in this country. It is a Radio Microphone adapted for deaf people so that some of the worst cases are now enabled to regain their hearing. The instrument is minute in form, so small that it is all but invisible when worn, yet it can transmit the slightest sound to the wearer. This invention has been secured by a British concern who are giving tests this week at 77, Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

GRASSE—French Riviera

PARC PALACE Leading Hotel, now open. 150 Rooms with Bath Rooms. Commanding the finest panorama in the most wonderful park of the Riviera. RESTAURANT.

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HOTEL WAGRAM 208, rue de Rivoli. Facing the Tuileries Gardens. 200 Rooms. 150 Bath Rooms.

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Court Circular

145, PICCADILLY, FEB. 6

The Duke of York, on behalf of The King, this morning received Rear-Admiral George Swabey, upon relinquishing his appointment of Commodore, New Zealand Station, and Paymaster Rear-Admiral H. E. Eldon Mamsty, upon his appointment as Paymaster Director-General at the Admiralty.

His Royal Highness subsequently received Colonel G. R. Codrington and Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Hay (Leicestershire Yeomanry).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 6

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Captain Howard Kerr, opened the Working Lads' Club at Hyde, Cheshire, this morning and took Luncheon with the Mayor and Corporation of Hyde.

His Royal Highness subsequently visited Manchester and was present at a Meeting of The Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, which was held in the Town Hall.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bute will leave 26, Queen Anne's-gate next week for abroad.

The Marchioness of Blandford returned to Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, yesterday, after a brief visit to London.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford have left 1, Grosvenor-crescent for Weston Park, Shifnal.

The Earl and Countess of Midleton have left 34, Portland-place for the Riviera.

Countess Grey has left 33, Eaton-place for Howick House, Northumberland, where she will remain for a few days.

Countess Buxton's and Lady Rayleigh's dance will take place on Monday, March 17, at 29, Grosvenor-square.

Lady Joan Peake returned to 8, Gloucester-square yesterday from Leeds.

Lady Lilian Boyd left 59, Sussex-gardens on Wednesday for Hove.

Lord Sandys left 5, Portland-place yesterday for Worcestershire, and will return to London next week.

Lord and Lady Greville have taken Lady Gwendolen Cecil's house, 43, Bryanston-square, until April.

Lord and Lady Swaythling will leave London to-day for Brussels. They expect to be away for about a week.

Lady Plunket has left the nursing home for her house, 38, Upper Brook-street.

The Hon. Henry and Mrs. Coventry have returned to 8, Grosvenor-square from Tendring Hall, Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk.

Major and Lady Betty Trafford have arrived at 66, Cadogan-square, which they have taken from Lord Dunsany until Easter.

Colonel and Mrs. C. D. Miller will leave London to-morrow for a three weeks' Mediterranean cruise in the Megantic. No letters will be forwarded.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling have left Batemans, Burwash, for a visit to the West Indies.

Mr. Frank O. Salisbury will arrive to-day in the Olympic from New York, and will return to 62, Avenue-road.

Mrs. Malcolm Spicer left yesterday for Paris and the Riviera, and will not be back again in England until after Easter.

The Duke and Duchess of York have given their patronage to a concert which Miss Gracie Fields and Mrs. Oscar Osborn are arranging, in aid of the orphan children and the sick and needy of the variety profession, at the Winter Garden Theatre, on Sunday, February 23. Among the artists who are giving their services are Miss Violet Loraine, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Mr. Ivor Novello, Miss Peggy O'Neil, Mr. Charles Austin, and Miss Dora Maughan.

The Marchioness of Hartington is arranging a children's party at her house on March 1, from 4-6.30, in aid of the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

The Countess of Birkenhead and Lady Northcote will hold a reception at the General Lying-in Hospital on Tuesday, February 18, to welcome Dame Janet Campbell on her return from Australia.

Lord and Lady Lloyd will receive the guests at the Lion ball, which the British Empire Union is arranging at the May Fair Hotel on Wednesday, February 26.

Bishop Palmer, late Bishop of Bombay will lecture to the East India Association at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday, February 18, at 4.30 p.m., on "Recent Movements in the Churches in India." Viscount Chelmsford will preside.

Sir H. Percy Shepherd and his co-trustees have made a grant of £1,000 to the funds of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, from the estate of the late Mr. William Shepherd.

A Highland ball will be held in the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Wednesday, February 26, in aid of Addenbrooke's Building Fund.

A bridge and poker tournament, organized by St. George's Hospital, was held yesterday afternoon at Grosvenor House, Park-lane. About 700 people attended.

DINNERS

THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

The Italian Ambassador entertained at dinner at 20, Grosvenor-square, last night, the following guests:—

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Polish Ambassador, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Signora Grandi, Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Baron and Baroness Acton, Lady Rodd, the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stonor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Craigie, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glasgow, M. de Sonnenberg, Commendatore Buti, Commendatore Ghigi, Signor Crolla, and Signor and Signora De Facci Negrati.

THE INNER TEMPLE

The Treasurer (Viscount Sumner) and the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple entertained at dinner yesterday the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn. The following guests were present:—

Mr. N. Micklem, K.C. (Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn), Lord Wrenbury, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., Lord Warrington of Clyfe, Mr. Justice Eve, Lord Justice Lawrence, Lord Danesfort, K.C., Mr. C. E. E. Jenkins, K.C., Lord Justice Romer, Sir Felix Cassel, K.C., Lord Russell of Killowen, Mr. R. E. Whitehead, K.C., Mr. Justice Clauson, Sir Henry Colefax, K.C., Sir James Greig, K.C., Mr. Justice Maugham, Lord Tomlin, Mr. E. L. Vaughan Williams, K.C., Mr. C. Atkinson, K.C., Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C., Sir Binod Mitter, Mr. J. F. W. Galbraith, K.C., Mr. Justice Luxmoore, Mr. R. Adams, Judge Kennedy, K.C., Mr. J. W. Manning, K.C., Mr. H. S. Preston, K.C., Sir Gerald Hurst, K.C., Mr. W. J. Jeeves, K.C., Mr. W. E. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., His Honour Hugh Sturges, K.C., Mr. T. C. Williams, Judge Bompas Reeve, K.C., Mr. C. S. Crossman, Mr. W. M. Hunt, Mr. T. Eastham, K.C., Mr. J. H. Stamp, Mr. A. L. Ellis, Mr. Justice Bennett, Mr. G. T. Simonds, K.C., Mr. H. B. Vaisey, K.C., and the Under-Treasurer.

The following Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple were present:—

Mr. A. M. B. Bremner, the Earl of Desart, Sir Francis Taylor, K.C., Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Mr. Justice Avory, Sir John Simon, K.C., Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Sir William Hasiell, K.C., Mr. Howard Wright, Judge Gordon, Mr. A. M. Langdon, K.C., Mr. Justice Talbot, Sir Archibald Bodkin, his Honour A. W. Bainbow, K.C., Mr. Justice Hill, Sir Leslie F. Scott, K.C., Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., Mr. Justice Acton, Mr. Justice Bateson, Mr. F. M. Schiller, K.C., Mr. Justice Charles, Mr. J. Holt, K.C., Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C., Sir Benjamin Cohen, K.C., Mr. R. M. Montgomery, K.C., Mr. Justice MacKinnon, Mr. Justice Wright, Lord Macmillan, Lord Justice Slesser, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C., Mr. R. M. Bayford, K.C., Mr. E. W. Wingate Saul, K.C., Mr. E. M. Konstam, K.C., Mr. C. M. Pitman, K.C., Mr. C. E. Dimlop, K.C., Mr. H. St. J. D. Raikes, K.C., Mr. A. T. Bucknill, the Hon. Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C., Mr. F. G. Thomas, K.C., Mr. Wilfrid Lewis, Mr. M. L. Beebee, Mr. H. G. Robertson, and the Sub-Treasurer.

MRS. WEDGWOOD BENN

Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn entertained the following guests at dinner on Wednesday:—M. and Mme. Grandi, Admiral Sirianni, M. Massigli, M. Aubert, and Sir Ernest and Lady Benn.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

COMMANDANT MORTEMARD DE BOISSE LA MÉCOURT AND MISS J. S. AGNEW

The marriage arranged between Charles-pierre Mortemard de Boisse la Mécourt, Officer de la Légion d'Honneur, and Janet Seaton, daughter of the late Sir Patrick Agnew, K.B.E., and of Lady Agnew, Northmoor-road, Oxford, will take place in Marseilles on February 25.

MAJOR B. S. ATKINS AND MISS MOORE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, in France, between Major B. S. Atkins, 7th Rajput Regiment, late Commandant, The Mina Corps, younger son of the late Sydney G. Atkins, of Coston Hall, Norfolk, and Mrs. Atkins, of 50, Kirkley-cliff, Lowestoft, and Isabelle, only child of the late Frank Moore and Mrs. Moore, of Belmont, Marlborough-park, Belfast.

MR. H. B. HOWELL AND MISS V. HARRIES

The engagement is announced between Handley Brooke Howell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Howell, of Bovey Tracey, Devon, and Vera, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Harries, of Pen-y-Lan, Llechryd, Cardigan.

MR. H. N. BRADBROOKE AND MISS CHAPMAN

The engagement is announced between Hugh Nash Bradbrooke, M.A., B.M.B.Ch., M.R.C.P., East St. Helen's, Abingdon, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bradbrooke, lately of Bletchley, and Sylvia Maud Chapman, Eversleigh House, Abingdon, only daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Chapman, of Drayton Vicarage, Berkshire.

MR. W. C. T. ROBEY AND MISS W. N. N. DE PASS

The engagement is announced between William Christopher Townsend, of Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, eldest son of the late Horace Townsend Robey and Mrs. Townsend Robey, of Sydney, and Winifred Nina Naomi, third daughter of the late Horatio de Pass and Mrs. Horatio de Pass, of 20, Grimston-gardens, Folkestone.

MR. C. G. WINDSOR AND MISS E. BERK

The engagement is announced between Charles Geoffrey, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. Windsor, of Royston, and Erica, youngest daughter of Mrs. Frances Berk, of Boxmoor, Herts.

MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. BROOKE AND MISS E. H. S. FRIPP

The marriage took place very quietly at Christ Church, Victoria-road, Kensington, yesterday, of Lieutenant-Colonel Nevile Brooke, of The Pines, Tivoli-road, Cheltenham, and Miss Ethelwynne Hylda Steuart Fripp, of Farleigh, Flax Bourton, Somerset. The Rev. H. J. Matthews officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Daniel S. Fripp, wore a gown of ivory satin, the tight-fitting bodice finished with a row of diamanté buttons on either side of the waist. The skirt had an uneven hemline with points which dipped to the ankles, and her long ninon veil had white embroidered motifs at the ends. She carried a bouquet of pale pink and deep red carnations and lilies of the valley. There were no bridesmaids, and Squadron-Leader C. F. Gordon was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the Rembrandt Hotel, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. Fripp, Miss Fripp, Miss E. H. Fripp, Mrs. Daniel Fripp, Miss Stewart Fripp, Miss Muriel Fripp, Colonel and Mrs. Kitson Clark, Colonel and Mrs. Orpen Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Lennox Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mead, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Mayers, Mr. A. N. Stephenson, Major and Mrs. Dane, Mrs. Percy Goodwyn, Miss M. Goodwyn, Mrs. M. E. Braid, Mrs. and Miss Neville, Mr. F. Rose, Mrs. T. Jenkin, Mrs. Douglas King, Miss Neufville Taylor, the Misses Ostler, Mrs. MacLean, Miss R. Lys, Miss Moubray Lys, Miss M. Nicol, and Miss V. Borrodaile.

The honeymoon is being spent on the Italian Riviera, and the bride wore a wine-coloured travelling dress, under a moleskin coat, and a wine-coloured hat.

MR. S. LL. LLOYD AND MISS M. L. PARKER

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. Sampson Llewellyn Lloyd, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Lloyd, of Budbrooke House, Warwick, and Miss Margaret Lettice Parker, younger daughter of the late Mr. Charles Sandbach Parker, of Fairlie House, Fairlie, Ayrshire, and Mrs. Percy Lowe, of 45, Cadogan-place, S.W. The Bishop of Durham officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. T. Adams.

The bride, who was given away by her step-father, Mr. Percy Lowe, wore a medieval gown of ivory satin, with the bodice and deep gauntlet cuffs heavily embroidered with pearls. Her veil was of old family lace, and her long, full train was of tulle with a wide hem of tulle frills. There was one page, Master Andrew Feiling, who wore long red velvet trousers with a beige satin shirt, and one little girl attendant, Miss Marigold Lowe, who wore an ankle-length picture frock of red velvet, with a wreath of red roses in her hair. There were also eight grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Doreen Parker (sister of the bride), Miss Monica Wyldbore Smith, Miss Anne Parker, Miss Molly Burns, Miss Rosemary Sandars, Miss Peggy Chandos-Pole-Gell, Miss Patricia Villiers-Stuart, and Miss Rosemary Pilkington. They wore picture dresses of pale gold lamé veiled with tulle. They had wreaths of dark red roses in their hair, and carried bouquets of red roses tied with tulle and gold tissue. Mr. Ralph Jarvis was best man, and Mrs. Percy Lowe afterwards held a reception at 57A, Cadogan-square. Among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Lloyd, Miss Eva Sandbach, Mr. A. Pilkington, Colonel and Mrs. Parker, Miss Meade-Waldo, Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lloyd, Miss M. D. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Lloyd, Miss Dorothea Lloyd, Mrs. Malcolm Pilkington, Miss Pilkington, Mr. J. H. Pilkington, Miss Beatrice Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Lloyd, Mr. John Henry Lloyd, Mr. Meade-Waldo, Mr. and Mrs. Alwin Parker, Miss Dulcie Parker, Miss Gladys Lloyd, Miss C. Parker, Miss R. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lloyd, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Willis, the Hon. Lucy Verney-Cave, the Hon. Adrian Verney-Cave, the Hon. Sheila Pilkington, Captain Ernest Parker, the Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, Mr. N. Birch, Mrs. Frederick St. John Gore, Mr. Royce Tomkin, Mr. M. Gold, Mr. C. J. A. Sandars, Mrs. William Welsh, Mrs. Willoughby Pemberton, Miss Pemberton, Miss Lindisfarne Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Felling, Mrs. Hamilton Wedderburn, Miss Hamilton Wedderburn, Mrs. Reginald Parker, Captain and Mrs. John Adams, Mrs. Stopford Adams.

Sir Edmund and Lady Wyldbore Smith, Lady Duncan, Mr. Evan Gibbs, Mrs. Drysdale, Captain Parker Smith, Mrs. Donald Kennard, Mrs. Guy Chichester, the Hon. T. D. Mitford, Mrs. Heber Percy, Miss Olive Chichester, Mr. and Mrs. Rendell Street, Mr. and Lady Alexandra Emmet, Mrs. Richard Raphael, Mrs. James Lonsdale, Mr. and Mrs. E. Adams, Mrs. Aubrey Hooley, Lady Flavia Giffard, Lady Birchall, the Hon. Eve Chetwode, Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. Jebb, Mrs. Milne Holme, Captain Chichester, Major and Mrs. Harvis, Mrs. John Floyd, Colonel and Mrs. Gibbon, the Hon. John Leslie, Miss Gore Booth, Miss Dawn Gold, Miss M. Barnett, Mr. Holden Bruce, Mrs. Nigel Campbell, Colonel and Mrs. Royce Tomkin, Lady Johnson, Mrs. Constance Sandbach, Miss Coral Pinckard, Miss Eardley Wilmot, Lady Leeds, Baroness Profumo, the Hon. Mrs. Arnold Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bell, Dr. the Hon. Mrs. Kennard, the Misses Torrens, Miss J. Gold, Lady Keir, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pilkington, Mr. C. V. Pilkington, Lady Mary Meade, Mr. Skeffington Smythe, Mrs. Ogilvie-Grant, the Hon. Peter Tufton, Charlotte Lady Inverclyde, Mr. John Ruggles-Brise, the Hon. Mrs. Vesey, the Hon. Helen Astley, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, Miss Alston, Mrs. Holden, Miss Ruggles-Brise, Lady Perrott, Miss Helena Perrott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Treherne, Mrs. Peter Worrall, Lady (George) Hamilton, Mrs. Robert Bruce, Mr. Archibald Tennant.

The Hon. Mrs. Sandars, Mr. Inigo Thomas, Mr. Patrick Hamilton Baynes, Mrs. Macworth Praed, Mr. Adie, Miss Hart Davies, Mrs. Raymond Lort-Phillips, Miss Baxley, Miss Cecilia Elwes, the Misses Simonds, Mr. R. Fort, Mr. Oliver Barnett, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Royds, Miss Drummond, Miss Helen Legge, Mrs. Kenneth Foster, Miss Spalding, Mrs. Gibbon, Mrs. H. Bazalgay, Miss F. Micklem, Mrs. Reiss, Mrs. Brooksbank, Lady Liddell, the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Maule Ramsay, Mrs. J. H. Bewsor, Mrs. Fort, Mrs. Mandyte, Mrs. Pitman, Mrs. Verrerer, Mr. and Mrs. Bannerman, Mrs. Waddington, Miss Lawson, Mr. H. S. Charrington, Mrs. Hensley Henson, Mrs. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott, Mr. Henry Howard, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. George Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Janson, Mr. and Mrs. St. Quintin, Mrs. McDougal, Mrs. John Buchanan, Miss H. Littleton, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Minto Wilson, Miss R. Wilson, Miss Elliott, Miss Elizabeth Vesey, Miss A. Nevill, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Horton, Mrs. Townshend Boscawen, Mrs. C. Bazgallay, Mr. Colin Campbell, Mrs. M. Streatfeild, Mr. and Mrs. D. Boyle, Mrs. Clive Wilson, Mr. John Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hoskyn, Mr. L. Bazgallay, Mrs. du Boulay, Mr. N. W. Waddington, the Misses Butler, Mrs. Harold Henriques, Miss Cecil, Miss Maclaren, and Miss Tritton.

The honeymoon is being spent at Biarritz, and the bride wore a travelling dress of red crêpe de Chine, under a fur coat, and a small brown hat.

MR. R. F. RANSOM AND MISS HARRIS

The marriage took place yesterday, at Berkhamsted St. Peter, between Mr. Richard Francis Ransom, of Newlands, Hitchin, and Miss Nance Harris, only daughter of the late Wilfrid Harris and of Mrs. Wilfrid Harris, of Byways, Berkhamsted. The Rev. W. C. Stainsby officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. Routh.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

THE DOWAGER LADY ARBUTHNOTT

The funeral of the Dowager Viscountess Arbuthnott took place yesterday at Arbuthnott Church, Fordoun. Canon E. W. Millar officiated, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Barron.

The chief mourners were Viscount Arbuthnott (son), Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. David Carnegie, Mr. J. Cheape, Captain Keith Arbuthnott, Mr. Hugh Arbuthnott, Colonel T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, the Hon. N. Arbuthnott, and the Hon. Mrs. Robin Arbuthnott. Others present included:—

The Earl and Countess of Southesk, Baron and Baroness Bentinck, Mr. Thomas Bentinck, Mr. A. B. Nicolson, Captain Neish, Mr. W. Kennedy Erskine, Miss Kennedy Erskine, Captain M. C. Forsyth Grant, Captain G. B. Macpherson Grant, Mr. D. S. Porteous, Mr. Cecil Porteous, Mr. Wm. Low, Major Ronald, Mr. R. Beveridge, Mr. Arthur Burnett, Mr. W. J. Knox, Sir Torquil Munro, Mr. Cornish Brown, Mr. J. R. Dean, and Mrs. Adam Oliver.

Our St. Raphael correspondent writes on February 1 that the funeral service for the Dowager Viscountess Arbuthnott, at the English Church, was attended by, among many others, Viscount and Viscountess Arbuthnott, Lord and Lady Ashcombe, Major-General Sir Henry Hawkes, Dr. and Mrs. Edmundson, Colonel Ronald Brooke, and Lady Stucley.

AIMÉE LADY CLAYTON

A memorial service for Aimée Lady Clayton was held in Marlow Parish Church yesterday, and was conducted by the Rev. O. F. Spearing (the vicar), assisted by Canon Graves, the Rev. H. Willis, and the Rev. W. B. Norris. Among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Mackenzie, Miss Maud Mackenzie, Mrs. Davidson of Tulloch, Miss Dorothy Mackenzie, Miss Kathleen Mackenzie, Miss Rhodes, Major W. R. D. Mackenzie, Colonel R. Rhodes, Colonel Gilbert Henry, Captain and Mrs. Edward Henry, Colonel and Mrs. Morrison Bell, Lady Clayton-East, Mrs. Harold Clayton, Mrs. Arthur Clayton, Mrs. G. Davidson, Mrs. Belmire, Captain Hervey, Viscountess Ashbrook, the Marquess d'Hautpoul, Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, Mr. and Lady Dorothy Palmer, Lady Barton, Lady Vansittart-Neale, the Rev. H. and Mrs. Baskerville, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Capel Young, Mrs. Malville Davidson, Captain and Mrs. Symons Jeune, Colonel J. R. Wetherell, Colonel Leonard Noble, Major and Mrs. Victor Rhodes, Major Henry Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Val Hood, Miss Harding Stuart, Miss Herbert, and Miss Webster.

SIR C. DOMVILLE

The funeral of Sir Cecil Domville took place at Golders Green Crematorium yesterday, the Rev. Herbert Trundle officiating. The chief mourners were Mr. Guy Domville (brother) and Mr. Lionel Evans. Others present included:—

Major-General Sir William Donovan, Colonel and Mrs. King, Miss Cushney, Mr. W. F. Dick, Mr. E. L. Pidditch, Mr. C. J. Higgins, Mr. C. R. Graham, Mr. E. W. Tetley, and Mr. D. M. Mackinlay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. DAVIDSON

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Percival Davidson, late R.A.M.C., took place at Aldershot yesterday. The service, conducted by the Rev. F. W. Guinness, assisted by the Rev. L. St. C. G. Williams, was held in St. George's Garrison Church, and was attended by a large detachment from the depôt and companies of the Royal Army Medical Corps and representatives of many other units of the command. The chief mourners were Dr. A. Badenoch and Mr. T. T. Graham Smith (brothers-in-law). Others present included:—

Lieutenant-General H. B. Fawcus, Director-General, Army Medical Services, and Major-General W. R. Blackwell, Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Services (from the War Office), Major-General J. M. Gallie and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Campbell (from Headquarters, Aldershot Command), Colonel J. S. Bostock (Royal Army Medical College), Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Bateman (R.A.M.C. Depôt), Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Aylen (Cambridge Hospital), Colonel J. A. Seymour (Army Dental Corps), Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Winder, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. R. Reed, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Wyatt, Lieutenant-Colonel O. Ievers, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Turner, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Dudding. The firing party was formed by the 2nd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, and the band, buglers, and bearers were all provided by the R.A.M.C.

HUNT BALL

THE FITZWILLIAM

The Fitzwilliam Hunt ball, which had lapsed for 20 years, was revived last evening, when a large company was present at Apethorpe Hall, Peterborough, lent by Sir Leonard and Lady Violet Brassey.

Mr. G. C. W. Fitzwilliam, the Joint-Master, was chairman, and Lady Violet Brassey vice-chairman of the committee for the ball, who were Lady Winifred Cecil, Mrs. Evans, Miss Sheila Brotherhood, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Ferguson, Miss Susan Ferguson, Colonel Henry Wickham, Mrs. Edmund Beck, Colonel G. O. Borwick, Mr. B. Measures, with Lady Helena Fitzwilliam and Mr. B. T. Brassey (hon. secretaries), and Mr. H. le P. Grimwade (hon. treasurer). Dancing took place in the Long Gallery, and Conri Tait's band played. Among the guests, some of whom brought parties, were:—

Earl Fitzwilliam, Joint-Master, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fitzwilliam, Sir W. Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. George Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie Cooper, Mr. H. Hardy, the Hon. Angela Pearson, Miss Garrard, Captain Bald, Eveline Countess of Essex, Viscount Malden, Miss Powys Maurice, Miss Burrell, Mr. P. Paget, Mr. A. Abel-Smith, Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, Captain and Mrs. Andrew Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Lady Margaret Bingham, Lady Helena Fitzwilliam, Mr. Wignall, the Earl of Erne, Mr. Hamilton-Russell.

Colonel and Lady Ethel Wickham, Miss Wickham, Colonel and Mrs. Malcolm Romer, Miss Juliet Gurney, Captain Rupert Tanner, Mr. Noel Gates, Mr. and Mrs. N. Goddard Jackson, Mr. A. F. Goddard Jackson, Mr. J. Abel Smith, Mr. C. Chichester, Captain D. Vachell, Mr. T. Fairhurst, Miss B. Goddard Jackson, Mrs. Fairhurst, Miss Wallace, Miss Shipley Ellis, Miss Wilson, Mr. P. Shipley Ellis, Captain and Mrs. Denis Sanders, Miss Daphne James, Miss Renton, Dr. Marison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, Mrs. Laurence Earle, Mr. Dennis Capron, Mr. Roderick Capron, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Whittome, Sir Ernest and Lady Shepperson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Paten, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Newton, Mr. and Mrs. H. St. J. Brading Paten, Miss Sharman, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morton, Colonel and Mrs. C. W. D. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Deacon, Captain and Mrs. A. J. Carnt, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Barford, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Edward Barford, Major and Mrs. H. H. Staton, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. P. Staton, Mr. Noel Staton, Mr. M. Riddington, Miss M. Cook, Miss M. Crick, Miss Mrs. Crick, Mr. and Mrs. B. Measures, Miss Measures, Mrs. S. J. R. Stammers, Mrs. S. J. Lloyd, Miss M. Lloyd, Mrs. W. A. E. Collins, the Hon. Mrs. Corbett, Miss S. Collins, Miss M. Elletson, Mr. I. G. Collins, Mr. S. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. E. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, the Hon. Mrs. d'Anvers Willis, Miss d'Anvers Willis, Miss W. d'Anvers Willis, Mr. C. d'Anvers Willis, the Hon. Lucy Verney-Cave, the Hon. Adrian Verney-Cave, the Hon. Sheila Cary, Mr. R. Gooch, Mr. Peter Leese, Captain John Lascelles, Lord and Lady Burghley, Lady Winifred Cecil, Lord Martin Cecil, Mrs. G. Brooke, Miss Nancy Brooke, the Hon. Ralph Balhurst, Miss Rosemary Peel, Mr. Peter Peel.

Sir Leonard and Lady Violet Brassey, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. C. H. Brassey, Mr. R. T. Brassey, Mr. P. E. Brassey, Mrs. Charles Leveson-Gower, Miss I. Beckwith, Miss R. Cookson, Mr. J. Beckwith, Mrs. George Brudenell, the Earl and Countess of Cardigan, Mr. and Mrs. John Lord, the Hon. Dorothy Cokayne, Miss Annie Throckmorton, Mr. J. S. Schlizzi, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mr. R. O. Shuttleworth, Mr. A. Leanox Boyd, the Hon. Enid Lawson Johnston, Miss Anne Adam, Miss Joan Halsey, Mr. L. Radice, Mr. Istt, Group Captain and Mrs. J. E. A. Baldwin, Miss Beryl Harvey, Miss Nancy Allington, Flight-Lieutenant M. Wilyln, Mr. Allan Heth, Captain and Mrs. Denis Sanders, Miss James, Dr. Morrison, Miss Retton, Mrs. C. M. Blagden, Mrs. R. Blakeney, Mr. and Mrs. H. le P. Grimwade, Mr. and Mrs. George Versetta, Miss Joyce Whittome, Mrs. Crichton-Maitland, Miss Jean Crichton-Maitland, Miss Monica Stracey-Clitherow, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Marriott, Brigadier-General H. Kearsley, Miss Freda Kearsley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Perce Wilson, Mr. Peter Martineau, Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Millais, Miss Iris Bennett, Brigadier-General and Mrs. W. Strong, Miss Strong, Major R. G. Proby, the Hon. Mrs. C. Anderson-Pelham, Miss M. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hall, Miss Nicholson, Mr. Stedman, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. O. Borwick, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Beck, Captain G. E. Bellville, M.F.H., and Mrs. Bellville, Dr. and Mrs. Staveley-Parker, Miss Monica Burrows, Mr. Patrick Bernard, Mr. R. Braithwaite, Miss Barbara Dean, Miss Phyllis Dean, Miss A. Barnes-Charlton, Mr. E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-Harper, the Rev. H. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brotherhood, Miss Brotherhood, Miss Elizabeth Brotherhood, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Nicholson, Miss Delia Crossley, Miss Arbuthnot, Lieutenant-Commander Arbuthnot, and Mr. Geoffrey Bevan.

Countess Fitzwilliam was unable to be present, having sailed for the West Indies with Viscount Milton.

Mr. G. C. W. Fitzwilliam, joint Master, and Mr. Tom Fitzwilliam were unable to be present owing to illness.

HAREWOOD HOUSE

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood will not take up residence at Harewood House until late next autumn. The work of altering the rooms according to specially drawn designs is proceeding rapidly. Princess Mary has paid frequent visits to the house, and it is her express wish that some of the old decorations shall not be touched, including those in the state rooms, the ceilings of which have been painted by famous artists, and care is being taken to protect these during the renovation period. Sir Herbert Baker, the architect, is supervising the work. The alterations include the arrangement of additional suites of rooms, the provision of several more bathrooms, and various enlargements.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

At a general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects held last Monday, the following members were elected:—

HON. FELLOW.—Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A.
HON. ASSOCIATE.—Colonel E. A. Blount, P.S.I.
FELLOWS.—H. D. Archer; P. V. Burnett; C. J. Eprile; G. E. Fitzgerald; C. F. W. Haseldine; J. R. Adamson; H. R. Bird; C. C. Ogden; W. Scott; G. F. Lake.
ASSOCIATES.—O. A. Bayne; S. G. Chaplin; G. P. Heath; G. L. C. Highet; W. Hirst; H. M. Peskett; A. B. Whittingham.

CASTEL GANDOLFO

THE POPE'S SUMMER RETREAT

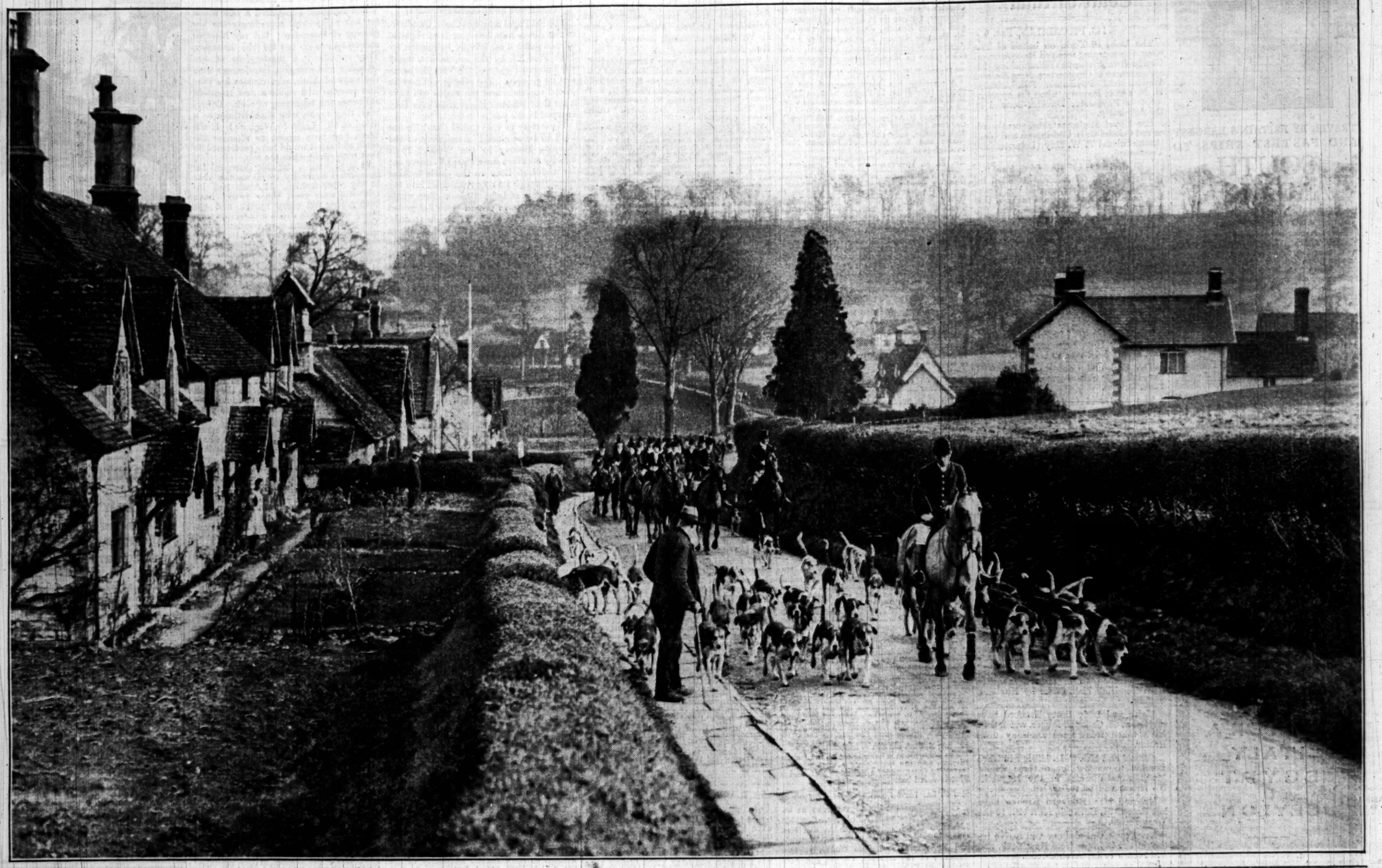
(FROM OUR ROME CORRESPONDENT)

The old Papal estate of Castel Gandolfo, in the Alban hills, has now been rounded off and made a far lovelier habitation for Pope Pius XI. by the acquisition, under the Lateran Treaty, of the Villa Barberini and its grounds. The estates will now be joined together, and the Popes will have a far finer summer resort than ever they enjoyed in the past.

Heretofore to visit Castel Gandolfo has been to be reminded irresistibly of the Sleeping Beauty in the Wood. It is exactly 60 years since Pius IX. drove out for the last time to the castle looking down through its many windows into the deep waters of Lago Albano. Two whole generations have passed since his gilded coach, with its escort of Noble Guards, gendarmes, Swiss Guards, and members of the household, rumbled across the parched plain of the Agro Romano, and was welcomed with illuminations and flowers by the kneeling villagers. The long years have not disturbed it in its slumber.

Time has stood still in this old home of the Gandolfi, of the Savelli, and of the Barberini. Here within these walls there is no trace of the rise and fall of the German Empire, of the creation of modern Italy, of the new map of Europe, of all the mighty strides made by modern science and civilization. Modern comfort there is none

HUNTING IN WILTSHIRE: A MEET AT COMPTON BASSETT



PASSING THROUGH THE VILLAGE.—The Duke of Beaufort's Hunt met at Compton Bassett, near Calne, Wiltshire, yesterday. Our photograph, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times*, shows riders and hounds passing through the picturesque and straggling village, which as yet remains free from unsightly petrol stations and hoardings.

Best thig for a code ... ... a Mustard Bath

FURNITURE.

SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL—FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES, AND WORKS OF ART. Removed for convenience of Sale from numerous West End Mansions, Villa at Nice, and various sources, including many items from the following important Collections:—The PRINCESS PALEY (Prince Paley), LADY PINK (dec'd.), Mary Anna, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (dec'd.), third EARL of DURHAM, K.G. (dec'd.).

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboy and chairs to match, corner washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, &c. A quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, beauty woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 25s. each. Small size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3gns. Larger size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns. Well made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 3gns.; LARGE SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture, in styles of Chippendale, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Adam, the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 10 guineas, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 300 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the figure now asked to clear. Quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs at 5s.

500 COMPLETE BED ROOMS, including 36 SOLID OAK CLUB BED-ROOM SUITES, with full-panel Bedsteads and Mattresses, offered at £5 10s. set. Suites in Walnut, Mahogany, Lacquer, Satinwood, Enamel in English and Continental Styles, up to 250gns., many originally costing over double.

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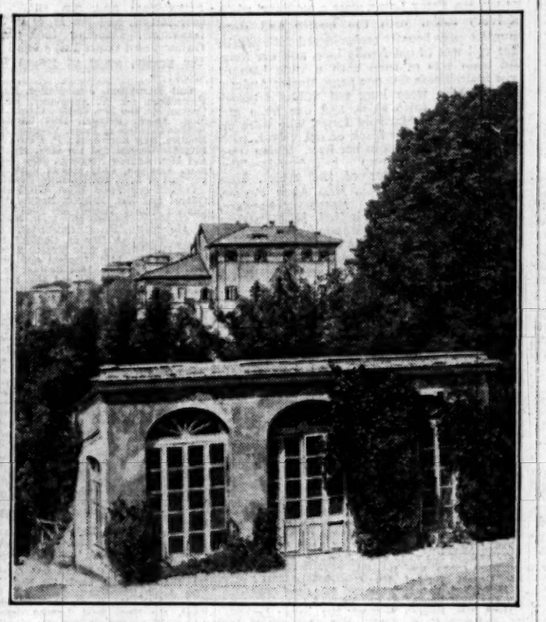
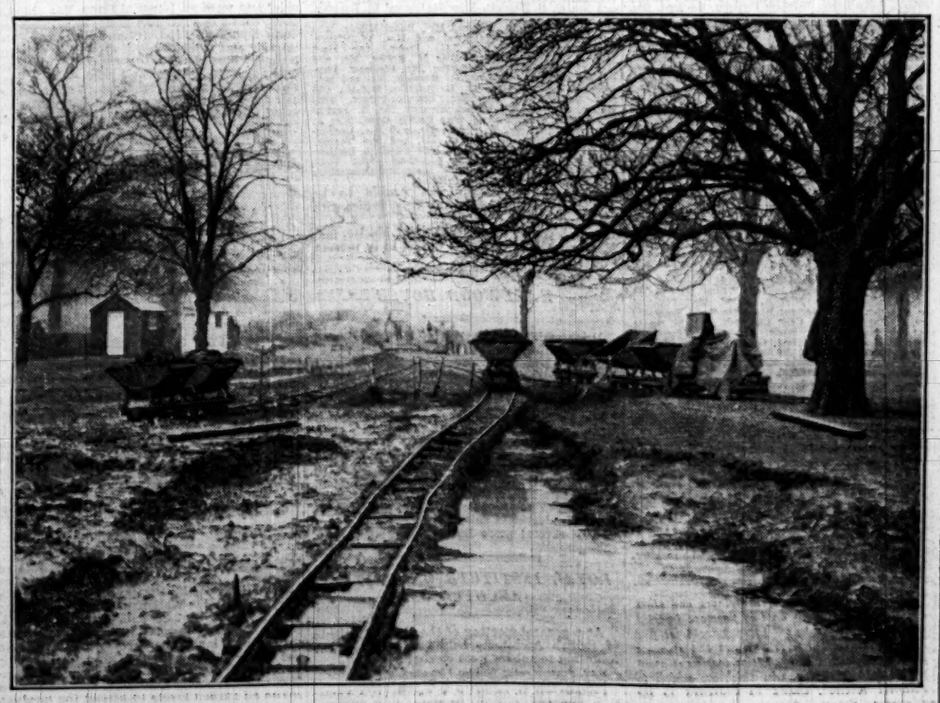
ALSATIAN DOG SHOW.—A study at yesterday's show in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, organized by the Alsatian League and Club of Great Britain.



THE POPE'S SUMMER SEAT.—The Villa Barberini, the Pope's summer retreat in the Alban hills, which under the Lateran Treaty has been joined to the old Papal estate of Castel Gandolfo. It was formally ceded to the Holy See on Wednesday.



VANDALISM IN THE PARKS.—A scene in Regent's Park, where the Office of Works are digging up a shady lawn and cutting down trees in order to make a "paddle-pool."

The Food-value of Beef

Largely because its proteins so nearly resemble those of the human body, Beef performs, in a superlative degree, the functions of building up body tissue, and providing energy and warmth.

That is why the Oxo habit contributes so materially to the health of the British nation.

Oxo — Beef in concentrated form

Oxo contains those valuable Beef proteins and extractives so essential to sound nutrition, and therefore universally beneficial. Taken regularly, Oxo goes far to overcome faulty nutrition, and to maintain that state of *resistant* health and vigour, which protects us against physical and nervous lassitude, and other ills of modern life.

Beef-Proteins which restore Loss of Living Tissue

Food-substances which stimulate Nutrition

The Great Dietetic Properties of —

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It's Meat & Drink to you

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The principal items in the London programme this evening are a performance of Mr. John Masefield's play, *The Tragedy of Pompey the Great*, which has been adapted for broadcasting by Miss Dulcima Glasby; and a violoncello recital by Mme. Suggia, who will play the Unaccompanied Suite in C major by Bach. At 7.30 p.m. Mr. John Ansell will conduct a programme of Leslie Stuart's music, to be broadcast from 5GB.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, February 7, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.), and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 11.5 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—The Townswoman's Day, 3—Fruit and its Place in Diet, by Miss J. J. Williams. **11-12 (5XX only)** :—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. **12** :—Johan Hock (violoncello); Beatrice Hewitt (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Music, played by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. **1-2** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—For the Schools—Rural Survey—8, Traces of Early Inhabitants in England, by Miss C. A. Simpson. **2.55** :—Interlude. **3** :—Peoples of the World and their Homes—3, Afghanistan, by Mr. Clifford Collinson. **3.20** :—Interlude. **3.25** :—Hints on Athletics and Games—School Football, by Mr. S. F. Gill. **3.40** :—Interlude. **3.45** :—Concert to Schools under the direction of Sir Walford Davies. **4.30** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15 :—Children—Celebrating the Anniversary of the Birth of Charles Dickens. **6**:—Eat More Fish, by Miss Gladys Mann. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Debussy's Pianoforte Music, played by Lafflitte. **7-7.20**:—Careers for Boys and Girls—3, Aviation, by Major O. Villiers. **7.25** :—After-War Social Tendencies—3, National Prejudices and International Needs, by Dr. C. Delisle Burns.

7.45 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet. **8** :—The Tragedy of Pompey the Great, by John Masefield, adapted for broadcasting by Dulcima Glasby, the play produced by Peter Creswell. **9.45** :—Weather; News: Local News; Shipping Forecast, Stock Exchange Summary, and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **10.5** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **10.25** :—A Violoncello Recital by Suggia. **10.50** :—A Surprise Item. **11.5** :—Band, from Grosvenor House. **12 midnight-12.20 a.m. (2LO only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

DAVENTRY Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra conducted by Frank Cantell; Evelyn Stevenson (soprano). **1.15** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2-3** :—Organ Music played by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St Botolph's, Bishopsgate; Violette Brown (soprano). **5.15** :—Children: Rat-a-tat-tat, by Barbara Williams; Jacko and a Piano; The History of the Play—Settling Down, by Helen M. Enoch; Sara Sarony (entertainer). **6** :—An organ and Violin Recital, by Gilbert Mills (organ) and Frank Cantell (violin), relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Elizabeth Mellor (soprano). **7.30** :—A Leslie Stuart Programme produced by Philip Ridgeway, with May Leslie Stuart, Olive Groves, Hubert Eisdell, John Rorke, the Wireless Chorus (Chorus Master, Stanford Robinson); the Wireless Orchestra conducted by John Ansell. **8.30** :—Modern Sculpture, 3—Personal Style, Gaudier and Dodson, by Mr. Stanley Casson. **9** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See Glasgow. **4** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** : See London. **10** :—See Glasgow. **10.5-11.5** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12** :—The Radio Quartet. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—See London. **4.30** :—Dance Music. **5** :—Stop Press. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Miss Florence Irwin: Dinners for Small Incomes—2. **6.15** :—See London. **8** :—A Concert in aid of the Musicians' Union Benevolent Fund (Belfast Branch): the Symphony Orchestra conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Elsie Suddaby (soprano); Antoni Sala (violoncello), relayed from the Ulster Hall, Belfast. **9** :—Forrest Reid: One of his own Stories, The Accomplice, from a Studio. **9.15** :—Orchestral Concert continued. **9.45-11.5** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—Local News. **10.5-11.5** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. A. G. Prys Jones: Anglo-Cymric Poets—English Poetry and Wales. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—West Regional News. **10.5-11.5** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), kw.

1.30 :—Time; Weather; Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Concert: F. C. J. Swanton (piano): Edie O'Dwyer (soprano); the station Orchestra. The Punch Bowl (ran the Punch and Judy Ballet (Norman O'Neill). **8.45** :—The Community Players in a Wireless Play. **9.15** :—Concert. **10.30** :—Time; News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See Glasgow. **4** :—See Glasgow. **4.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—See Glasgow. **10.5-11.5** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—For the Schools—Travellers' Tales of Other Lands, 4, Mr. Ian C. Hannah—Japan, 2, from Edinburgh. **2.50** :—Music. **2.55** :—My Day's Work—4, Miss Christine Orr, As a Novelist, from Edinburgh. **3.15** :—A Concert for Schools, arranged by Henry M. Havergal: W. Watt Jupp (violin), A. W. Dace (pianoforte), from Edinburgh. **4** :—Dance Music. **4.30** :—The Debut: Jack Fletcher (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.5-11.5** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **4.30** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Miss Huntington, Fighting the Dirt in the Industrial North—5, Repairing the Railways. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—North Regional News. **10.5-11.5** :—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.15-11.5** :—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—See Cardiff. **10.5-11.5** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc.) and 1,040kc.), (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—See Manchester. **10.5-11.5** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 1kw.—4 :—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. **6.5** :—Talk for Women. **6.30** :—News and Trio Music. **8.30** :—Elementary French Lesson. **9** :—Chimes; Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Concert relayed from the Conservatoire, Toulouse: News and Barcelona Exhibition Notes in the interval.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—5.30 :—German Language Lesson. **7** :—Quartet Concert. **8.30** :—News and Time. **8.45** :—Chess Notes. **9** :—Gramophone Dance Records.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.30 :—See Leipzig. **4.30** :—Talk. **4.55** :—Twenty Minutes' Reflection. **5.15** :—Talk. **5.40** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.5** :—Technical Talk. **6.30** :—Talk for Doctors. **7** :—Programme from Hamburg followed by News and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6 :—Talk. **6.30** :—Topical Programme. **7** :—Dinorah—Opera Selection (Meyerbeer). **8** :—Improvised Tales—Variety Programme, followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes and Concert. Overture, Orpheus in the Underworld (Offenbach); Waltz, Lesities Wien (Meisel); Selection from Hotel Stadt Lemberg (Gilbert); Mazurka, Frasquitas (Joe Strauss); Tenor Solos: Auf der Wohl trink mit mir (Eeller-Jurmann); (b) Mit einem Tango fängt's an (Eeller-Jurmann); (c) Erst trinken wir noch eins (Rosen); Suite, Wedding Scenes (Smetana); March, O' Carolina (Wenzel).

BERNE (405m.), 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Report for Tourists by the Swiss Automobile Club. **6.45** :—Talk. **7.15** :—Le drame curieux—Opera (Wolf-Ferrari), relayed from the Municipal Theatre, Lucerne, in the interval at **9** :—News.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6 :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.2 :—Violin Recital. Fantasie Caprice (Vieuxtemps); Serenade (Schubert-Wilhelmj); Duet Rosekin (Schmidt-Reinecke); Tango (Albeniz-Kreisler); Czardas (Hubay). **7** :—Weather Report. **7.2** :—Talk on Silesian Agriculture. **7.20** :—Relay from the sports Arena in the Jahrhunderthalle: The Entry of the Matadors—A Babel in connexion with the Arrangements for the Six Days' Racing. **8** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9** :—News. **9.25** :—Short-hand Speed Dictation. **11** :—Midnight in the Sports Arena of the Jahrhunderthalle—Commentary on the Six Days' Racing. **11.30** :—Concert.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.6kw.—6 :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Trio Concert of Chamber Music. **6** :—Talk in French. **6.15** :—Talk. **6.45** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Jinital Parle. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert—In the Fairy Realm (Koschat): Suite Brève (Dubois); Selection from L'Afrisne du Merlin (Brun-au); An den Bach (Schubert); Selections (Goddard)—a) Conte Pastoral; (b) Serenade Fantaisie; selections from Le Roi d'Ys (Lalo); Andante (D'Ambrosio); Badinage (Jongen); Waltz, Dreams of Youth (Muller). In the intervals, at **8.30** :—Talk. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—6.10 :—Orchestral Concert of Old Dances. **8** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert, followed by Tziganc Music from the Café Kreka.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—4.50 :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talks. **7.15** :—Concert from the Concert Hall in Axelborg.—Part I.—French and Spanish Music—Marche héroïque (Saint-Saëns); Songs (a) Elegie (Massenet); (b) Si vous l'aviez compris (Denza); (c) Serenade espagnole (Roland); Aranjuchas Valses-Danses for Strings (Chavarri); Songs (a) Aria from Herodiade (Massenet); (b) Aria from Hamlet (Thomas); Danzas Fantasticas (Turina); Part II.—Italian Music—Prelude to Sophocles' Oedipus Rex (Pizetti); Songs (a) Aria from Ernani (Verdi); (b) Cavatina from The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment (Donizetti). **9.15** :—News. **9.30** :—Dance Music. **11** :—(In the interval) Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (31.5m.), 1kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Answers to Correspondents on Technical Questions. **6.35** :—Time and Chimes. **7.5** :—Relay of a Talk on Music. **7.15** :—Concert relayed from Warsaw (1,411m.). After the Concert, at **9.30** :—News from Warsaw and Relay of Foreign Stations. **11** :—Chimes from Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—6.5 :—See Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call hn (in Metz) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (246m.).—3.15 :—Dance Music. **4** :—Reading of Fairy Tales. **4.55** :—Variety Concert. **5.40** :—See Königswusterhausen. **6.5** :—Dialogue. **6.30** :—Talk. **6.50** :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. **7** :—Carnival Concert, relayed from the Musikhalle—Overture, Carnival (Dvorak); Songs (a) Habanera, from Carmen (Bizet); (b) Jewel Song, from Faust (Gounod); Rhapsody in Blue for Pianoforte and Jazz Orchestra (Gershwin); Carneval for Orchestra, op. 26a (Rotero); Carnival-Song Suite for four Soloists and Pianoforte (Ammermann); Carnival (Blockx); Dance from Maskarade (Nielsen); Carnaval des artistes norvegiens (Svendsen); Overture, Karneval in Rom (Strauss). **9** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **9.20** :—Relay of Foreign Stations. **10** :—Concert from the Ostermann Restaurant.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time and Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.55** :—Music. **1.45** :—Talk for Schools. **2.25** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Talk. **4.10** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Talk. **5.10** :—Concert. **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.41** :—Concert. **6.10** :—Gramophone Records. **6.25** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.55** :—Talk. **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Programme relayed from Breda, Male Voice Choir and Orchestral Selections—The Fifth Symphony (Schubert). **8.40** :—Orchestral Concert—Fantasia on the Works of Flotow (Urbach); Waltz, Die Schönbrunner (Lanner); Lorelei Paraphrase (Nesvadba); Revue Stars (Kockert); Overture, Venus on Earth (Lincke); Spanish Waltz, La Serenata (Metra). In the interval at **9.40** :—Weather and News. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (295m.), 2kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—10.10 a.m. :—Programme for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Programme for Sick Children. **11.10** :—Religious Programme. **12.40** :—Trio Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **3.40** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Vocal, Soloist, Choral, and Instrumental Concert. **6.20** :—Talk. **6.40** :—Lesson in Writing. **7.10** :—News and Police Notes. **7.30** :—Talk. **8.5** :—Concert. **8.35** :—Talk. **9.15** :—Concert. **9.45** :—Recitations. **10.5** :—Concert.

LAHTI (1,500m.), 60kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—4 :—Symphony Concert from Viipuri—Joutsenet (Raitio); Aria from La Traviata (Verdi); Waltz from Mireille (Gounod); Symphonie pathétique (Tchaikovsky). **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—4.30 :—Concert. **5.15** :—Talk. **5.50** :—Topical Talk. **6** :—Report on Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—English Conversation. **6.40** :—Talk. **7** :—Concert of Dances and Arias, followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert from the Café Corso, Dortmund.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30:—Concert of Old and New Chamber Music with Guitar. **4.30** :—Literary Review. **4.55** :—Economic Report. **5.5** :—Talk in Esperanto. **5.20** :—Weather and Time. **5.30** :—Labour Intelligence. **5.40** :—See Königswusterhausen. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.35** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Donna Diana (Reznicek); selection from La Tosca (Puccini); Waltz, Goldregen (Waldteufel); Selections from The Czardas Princess (Kalman); the Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt). **7.30** :—Reading. **8** :—Symphony Concert—Overture to a Comedy by Shakespeare (Schumann); Pianoforte Concerto No. 2 in suite form (Weissmann); Sinfonietta giocosa, op. 39 (Ebel). **9.15** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Dance Music and Light Variety Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA37 (424m.), 3kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. **8.25** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Studio Concert. **12** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (801m.), 7kw.—7 :—Government Report and Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Symphony Concert—Overture, A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); Suite, English Dances (Cowen); Quartet (Wagner); In the Steppes of Central Asia (Borodine); Selection from The Thieving Magpie (Rossini). **10.30** :—News. **10.40** :—Orchestral Concert.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—3.30 :—Concert by the Wireless Trio, with Recital of Popular Songs. **5.15** :—Educational Talk. **5.45** :—Talk. **6** :—Review of Political Affairs. **6.35** :—Concert. **7.35** :—Talk, followed by Concert.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.4kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes; News, Government Report, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.2** :—La Wally, Opera in Four Acts (Catalani); Sports Notes in the interval. **9.50** :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (570m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (448m.).—6.15 :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—English Language Lesson. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Symphony Concert from the Logen Hall.—Overture, Coriolanus (Beethoven); Variations on a Theme of Haydn's (Brahms); Concerto No. 1 in E Flat Major for Piano (Liszt); Die Moldau (Smetana); Overture, The Meistersingers (Wagner). **8.30** :—Weather and News. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.5** :—Talk.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (32.5m.). **9.26** :—Time Signal (2,650m.). **5.45** :—Le Journal Parlé. **7.10** :—Meteorological Report. **7.20** :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News; and at **1.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Concert.—Orchestral Selection, La Perra Mora (Collet); Movements Nos. 2 and 3 from the Concerto for 'Cello (Boccherini); Orchestral Selection, Rêve d'une Nuit de Bal (Translateur); Pianoforte Solos: (a) Prelude in B Flat Minor (Delcusa), (b) Rondo Brillant (Weber); Orchestral Selection, Mazurka (Debussy); Sonata for Violin (Guilhaud); Orchestral Selection from Les Erynides (Massenet-Mouton). **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Gramophone Selections. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.20** :—Gramophone Selections. **7.30** :—Advanced English Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and Amusement Guide. **8** :—Talk, Wagner, with Gramophone Illustrations. **8.30** :—Closing Prices of the American Markets and Sports Notes. **8.45** :—Berlioz, Play (Charles Merc), by M. Georges Colin and his Company, with the assistance of the Orchestra. In the interval at **9.15** :—Press Review and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6 :—Relay of an Opera by Forster, from the National Theatre. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Concert from the Café Praha. **9.35** :—News, Theatre Review, Programme Announcements and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15 :—Giornale parlato, News, Exchange, Sports Notes, Weather, and Press Review. **8.5** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Symphony Concert.—Symphonie fantastique (Berlioz); Il Radio Travaso; Pianoforte Solos, (a) Andantino e Allegro Rondi, (b) Invitation to the Waltz (Weber); Selection for Tenor and Orchestra, Una notte a Taormina (Mule); Symphonic Poem in Four Parts: Feste romane (Respighi). Theatre and Cinema Notes. Interlude from the Third Act of Siegfried (Wagner); Simplici Dance from La vida breve (de Falla). News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (430m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.), 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6.10 :—Talk. **6.30** :—Talk on Hygiene. **7** :—Choral Concert of Norwegian Music, relayed from the Royal Opera House. **7.30** :—Weather. **8.35** :—News. **9** :—Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time Signal. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Recital of Songs and Arias—Aria from Madame Butterfly (Puccini); Aria from La Boheme (Puccini); Two Songs—(Jos. Marx)—(a) Marienlied; (b) Waldfriedsamkeit; Three Songs (R. Strauss)—(a) Heimkehr, (b) Freundliche Vision, (c) Standchen. **7** :—Orchestral Concert of Modern Compositions for Workers, relayed from the Liederhall. **8.45** :—The Promise, wireless play after the political story by Bruno Frank (Ernst Stockinger). **10** :—News from Frankfurt, followed by Sports Notes and Programme Announcements from Stuttgart. **10.20** :—Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.25** :—Talk on French History. **6.35** :—Light Music. **6.50** :—Exchange Quotations. **7** :—Accordion Recital. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Song Recital. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **8.28** :—Concert—Songs from Mireille (Gounod), Manon (Massenet), Fortunio (Messager), Ricciotto (Verdi), La Basoche (Messager), and Romeo and Juliet (Gounod). **9** :—Concert from the Capitol Theatre. In the interval at **10.15** :—North African News.

TURIN—Call I TO (291m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Light Music. **6.55** :—German Language Lesson. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Variety Items. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Programme from Milan. **10** :—Orchestral Concert. In the interval at **10.30** :—News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.8m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (248.9m.).—6 :—Talk. **6.30** :—Italian Language Lesson. **7** :—Time and Weather. **7.5** :—Concert. **8.30** :—Concert of Austrian Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (275m.), 2kw.—7.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 8.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1830. Price 7d.

Mr. Bithray, optician, of the north gate Royal Exchange, states the extreme of cold in London, by his register thermometer, for the last week, to be as follows, the freezing point being 32 Fahrenheit:—

Jan.	31	15 below the freezing point.
Feb.	1	14 ditto.
—	2	17 ditto.
—	3	16 ditto.
—	4	15 ditto.
—	5	18 ditto.
—	6	23 ditto.

* * * *

I came to-day from Walthamstow to Tottenham, in a mourning coach with four horses: the charge at Hughes's-ferry was 4s., and at Pratt's-mill 5s. These are both private tolls, and the owners, I suppose, have the right, but such instances of extortion ought to be made public; the distance from one gate to the other is not more than about 300 yards. The usual charge for a carriage with one pair of horses is 6d. at each gate.—*From a letter to the Editor.*

3 per Cent. Cons., 92 to ½.

CONFERENCE ON GRASSLAND PROBLEMS

DR. CROWTHER, the principal, presided at the conference on grassland problems, held at the Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Edgmond, Shropshire. The chairman said that in the past they at the College had confined themselves to arable land problems, more particularly those concerning sugar beet. That was only one portion of the great problem of British agriculture. Whatever system was adopted, a great deal of the grassland was not producing so much as it might. It deserved considerably more attention than it received. Conditions seemed to be driving farmers more and more towards grass. That might not be a good thing for the country, but he feared the stage was being reached when farmers had to consider their own interests first. Addresses on the making of grassland, by Mr. W. B. MERCER, principal of grassland, by the Cheshire School of Agriculture; on the maintenance of grassland, by PROFESSOR J. A. HANLEY, principal of the Royal Agricultural College, and on the utilization of grassland, by Mr. R. BOUTFLOWER, director of dairy husbandry at the Harper-Adams Agricultural College, were also given.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

MR. R. TILDEN-SMITH'S ESTATE

Mr. RICHARD TILDEN-SMITH, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, W., and formerly of Adelaide House, King William-street, E.C., a director of the Guarantee and Underwriting Trust, and of the National Metal and Chemical Bank, principal proprietor of the Tilmanstone Collieries, Dover, died on December 18, aged 64, leaving a fortune of £409,190, with net personalty £330,433. He left:—

To his secretary, George Thomas Hannaford, a sum necessary to pay the school and college bills and extras and for clothes for his three children, Basil Anthony, Joan Dorothy, and Mary Marjorie until they attain the age of 26 years, and on the death of Mr. Hannaford a monthly sum equal to his monthly salary to his widow.

The executors may, at their absolute discretion, pay any charitable subscriptions and donations to any charitable institutions for the relief of poor children or cripples, or provision for nursing for sick poor or necessitous persons who are to have been engaged as trained nurses.

Mr. ROBERT RULE, of Benachie, Crieff, formerly senior partner of Messrs. Rule and Greenlees, manufacturers of shirting, muslins, &c., Glasgow, with branches in London, Bradford, and America, at one time deputy-chairman of the Glasgow Savings Bank, died on October 19, leaving personal estate in England, Scotland, and abroad of the value of £412,001.

Mr. JOHN WOULFE FLANAGAN, of Tedworth-square, Chelsea, S.W., one of the oldest members of the editorial staff of *The Times*, a member of the English and Irish Bars, and a former High Sheriff of Roscommon, who died on November 16, son of the late Rt. Hon. Stephen Woulfe Flanagan, Judge of the Irish Landed Estates Court, left £33,078, with net personalty £32,748.

The REV. GEORGE WARD, of Eresby Hall, Spilsby, Lincoln, who died on August 19, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £64,041, with net personalty £48,264. He left:—

The advowson and right of presentation to the Rectory of Mavis Enderby and Raithby to the Dean of Lincoln, the Churchwardens of Mavis Enderby and the occupier of the mansion called Raithby Hall.

£100 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Additional Curates Society, the Lincoln and Lincolnshire Home (for fallen women), and the Clergy Widow and Orphan Society, and £50 each to the Church of England Homes for Waifs and Strays and the Church Army.

On the death of his wife freehold property at Mavis Enderby to the Rector and Churchwardens there in trust for repairs and insurance of the church, chancel, and windows; two cottages and premises at Raithby to the trustees of Raithby School as residences for the teacher and cleaner; the freehold farm at Wood Enderby to the Lincoln Diocesan Trustees for augmenting the income of the incumbent of Wood Enderby; a freehold residence in Market-place, Horncastle, to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Horncastle for the purpose of a Church House, and £150 towards the upkeep thereof; and Hamerton House and grounds to the Urban District Council of Horncastle for council offices or public museum, and £100 towards the maintenance and upkeep thereof.

MAJOR AYMER POWLETT LANE, of Buckingham-gate, S.W., died on November 19, aged 69, leaving £49,206, with net personalty £48,927. He gives:—

An annuity of £104 to Frederick Parry, if still in his service.

Miss SIBYL GRAY, of Cheyne-court, Chelsea, S.W., died on December 29, leaving estate of the gross value of £20,433, with net personalty £20,250. She gives:—

£500 each to the Additional Curates Society and to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £50 and £400 for the purchase of an annuity to her housekeeper, Eva Groombridge; and a year's wages to each of the servants who have been in her employ for two years.

Miss GERTRUDE AUGUSTA JERVIS, of Dove Bank, Uttoxeter, Staffs, who died on December 17, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £14,389, with net personalty £13,469. She left:—

£1,000 in trust for her companion, Jessie Butler, for life, with remainder to the residuary estate.

The residue of the property to the Church Missionary Society.

Mr. ARTHUR AUGUSTACE LILLEY, of Harrow-road, Brislington, Bristol, and formerly of The Oak Inn, Selly Oak, Worcester, who kept wicket for Warwickshire and England, representing his country on 28 occasions, died on November 17, leaving £4,287, with net personalty £3,624.

Mrs. MABEL ELISABETH GRAY, of Daisy Bank, Leyland, Lancs, who died on December 4, widow of the Rev. A. E. P. Gray, left £8,964, with net personalty £8,854. She left:—

£100 a year to her servant, Jane Elizabeth Brooks, "in recognition of her many years' faithful service."

Miss MABY MARGERY THOMAS, of Leewood, Millbrook-road, Dinas Powis, Glam, who died on November 15, sister of Sir T. P. Thomas, of Merevale, Dinas Powis, left £2,673, with net personalty £2,564. She left:—

Certain furniture and £52 per annum to her housekeeper, Margaretta Jane Hill, if in her service at her death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BRODIE, Miss Isabel, of Avenue-mansions, Hampstead, N.W. (net personalty £8,116)	£8,365
CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. Jenny, of Stanwix, Langside-road, Newlands, Glasgow (personal estate in Great Britain £6,681) (total estate)	8,297
DUNCAN-TEAPE, Colonel Harold James Teape, late 4th London Regiment (47), of Southwood, Orpham-road, Croydon, and Queen Victoria-street, E.C., surveyor (net personalty £11,514)	20,174
FFRENCH, Colonel Herbert Daniel, J.P. (72), late 4th Suffolk Regiment, of Ottenham House, Bognor, Sussex (net personalty £4,106)	5,239
GRAVES, Mr. Henry George (65), of Cardington-road, Bedford, Controller of Patents and Designs in India, 1904-19 (net personalty £6,865)	7,662
HAWKES, Miss Elizabeth Martha, of Parkhurst, Halkes-street, Wellingborough (net personalty £5,083)	5,695
KENWICK, Miss Margaret Johnstone, of Ellissondo, Carayn, St. Etienne de Baigorry, France, and care of Bank of England, Law Courts Branch, Fleet-street, London, E.C. (in this country) (net personalty £17,616)	18,153
LLEWELLYN, Mr. John Merriman (66), of Summerlea, Weddesburn-road, Great Malvern, farmer (net personalty £4,596)	6,108
MARTIN, Alderman John Bennet, J.P. (66), of Hillside, Helston, Cornwall, chemist (net personalty £4,123)	5,610
MIDDLEDITCH, Mr. Henry (77), of Bardwell, Suffolk, formerly for 33 years a grocer at Bardwell, Suffolk (net personalty £4,322)	8,189
MILLAR, Miss Gertrude Ogilvy, of Ilchester-mansions, Abingdon-road, Kensington, W. (net personalty £4,134)	4,244
MORGAN, Mrs. Emma Marian, of Windwhistle, Wellington-terrace, Clevedon, Somerset (net personalty £9,374)	10,292
NEASY, Mr. Thomas, of Sir Michael-street, Greenock (personal estate)	14,359
NORMAN, Major Percy Gordon, M.C. (43), of Orgreave House, Alrewas, Staffs, chairman and managing director of Tube and Bell, Ltd., engineers, of Beacon-street, Lichfield, and of the Lichfield Foundry, Ltd. (net personalty £7,255)	8,900
STRUTT, Mr. James Arthur, of Gatton, St. Paul's-road, Cleeton-on-Sea, retired wholesale fruit and potato merchant (net personalty £14,309)	21,917
THOMSON, Mr. James, of Muirdale-terrace, Blackhall, Edinburgh, a partner in the firm of McCrie Waugh and Co., wallpaper merchants, George-street, Edinburgh (personal estate)	10,214
VICKERS, Mr. Valentine Belfitt, of Grange Cottage, Eccleseall, Sheffield, founder and principal of the firm of V. B. Vickers and Co., nickel silver manufacturers (net personalty £28,119)	37,177
WILSON, Mr. James (68), of Whiteside, Kirkgunzeon, Kirkcudbright, farmer, of James Wilson and Son, formerly in business in Manchester (personal estate)	18,631

Among the legacies under the will of Sir Robert Balfour, Bt., of Prince's-gate, South Kensington, W., was one of £1,000 to his wife, to be divided among, or applied for the benefit of, such of his indoor and outdoor servants other than any at Langham Hall as should be in his

Books of the Week

THE WHIG TRADITION

LADY FRANCES BALFOUR'S MEMOIRS

NE OBLIVISCARIS: DINNA FORGET. By LADY FRANCES BALFOUR. Two volumes. (Hodder and Stoughton. 42s. net.)

Lady Frances Balfour, in the very characteristic preface to her memoirs, professes to believe that the modern reader, his taste contaminated by the keyhole school of reminiscence, will find her memoirs dull, since they are "lacking in the scandalous and not betraying every code of honour." It is true that these pages, though full of candid criticism are free from scandal, but few will find them dull. Lady Frances has had her interests in the high concerns of Church and State, but she has given us not stodgy commentaries on the obvious, but the reflections and recollections of a keen mind which has had exceptional opportunities of observation.

By birth a Campbell, daughter of that eighth Duke of Argyll who was Gladstone's rival in eloquence, Lady Frances was early imbued with the public spirit of the Whigs. Her aunt, the Duchess of Sutherland, was the friend of Garibaldi and of Charles Sumner, and the essential folly of Toryism and the criminality of what was to be called Jingoism were ideas thoroughly instilled by father and by aunt. To these inheritors of the Whig tradition Disraeli was a dangerous adventurer, to the Duke the "old Humbug," and it was with a kind of horror that at a Royal drawing-room the Duke's daughters saw the Earl of Beaconsfield. "We all had a great horror of 'Dizzy.' His mask-like face, with its ashen hue and red eyelids, was not prepossessing, apart from his policy, which was not that of the Whigs." It was, therefore, an adventure to marry into the Tory Lowland family of Balfour, indifferent to the passionate theological preoccupations of the Campbells and far from the true Whig faith. It was her brother-in-law, then Mr. Arthur Balfour, who was moved or provoked to say to Lady Frances, "The Whigs are a peculiar people," to which she replied in the very spirit of the sect, "Zealous of good works."

The testing time of the peculiar people was at hand, for the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone was more and more straining the loyalty of the faithful. The Duke of Argyll was one of the first to go and by 1886 was followed by most of the other magnates who had worshipped at the shrine of Mr. Fox and the other party saints. In addition to his Irish heresies, Mr. Gladstone had given countenance to the proposals of disestablishment in Scotland, and so Lady Frances found herself following a Scottish Tory, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, in defence of the threatened Kirk—though Scottish Tories were little better than Turks in Campbell eyes. The cause of the Church was dearest to Lady Frances's heart, and as she had defied "the collossall arrogance of Anglicans" by trying to be married in Westminster Abbey by the minister of Rosneath, Dr. Story, she now opposed the disestablishment party and saw in Mr. Gladstone's support of them another sign of the ineradicable fault in his upbringing; he was a Scottish Episcopalian, a sect which the Campbells had fought for centuries and which had taken the blood of two chiefs of the clan.

The rapid rise of her brother-in-law in the Tory ranks brought Lady Frances in close touch with the inner circle of politics, and Unionist zeal kept her sympathies with the Salisbury Government and with the redoubtable Chief Secretary for Ireland, though it is characteristic that Parnell, after the split, won warm admiration from a spirit as resolute as his own. But once a Whig always a Whig, and the Tariff campaign divided the Balfour household. The true faith of free trade could not be abandoned at the call of a Birmingham iconoclast. "Behind the name of Whig or Liberal were all the associations of race, and a great tradition. . . . I should feel it as dishonourable to abandon my party name as I should to become a pagan or a papist, or a polyglot Anglo-Catholic, or call myself English instead of Scot." The defeat of her brother-in-law was not only the triumph of free trade but of a Campbell; and, great as is her admiration for Lord Balfour, Lady Frances does not extend it to his term of office as Prime Minister. "C.-B." in her opinion, was not only victor but deserved to be. Next to the Church of Scotland in Lady Frances's heart was Women's Suffrage, and as she has lived to see the Union undo the Disruption of the Church, so she has seen women win all she had striven for—and the fruits of victory reaped by such old opponents as the Duchess of Atholl—a situation on which Lady Frances comments with candid acidity.

It has not been possible to do more than hint at the abundance of good reading in these two volumes. There is not a dull page; there is much that is new and fresh in the pictures of politics; there is everywhere the mark of a strong and original character. Sometimes it is displayed in vigorous comment on contemporaries; or on institutions, as when the purple of Bishop Wilberforce's dress won her youthful admiration. "It was the first time I had ever seen such a vesture, and I have loved the purple of a Bishop (though I think it much too good a colour for most of them) ever since." It is hardly to be expected that Tories, Anglicans, or the city (as apart from the University of Glasgow) will like the very outspoken way in which they are reproved, but even the victims will enjoy and admire the pictures of Highland life at Inveraray and Lowland life at Whittinghame and welcome the vivid memories of a candid enemy.

NEW NOVEL

IN DOWN IN THE VALLEY (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d. net) Mr. H. W. Freeman once more takes us farming in Suffolk. The valley is that from which the village of Lindmer rises up to its square-towered church, where there is racy Suffolk talk in Mr. Chinery's bar at the "Olive Leaf," and where Everard Mulliner, the still young and bachelor owner of a grocery business in Bury, sets up a week-end cottage and comes nearer and nearer to the land. The memorable parts of this story are those that reflect the author's intense delight in the lore and practice of farming. The hero is taken under the kindly wing of Farmer Kindred, of Vale Farm, and taught the operations of ploughing, reaping, loading, draining, and so forth, each process inspiring Mr. Freeman to some admirable passages of prose. We feel glad in the end that Everard is going to farm seriously in partnership with Kindred and marry buxom Ruthie Gathercole. Mr. Freeman has not been so successful in his treatment of Laura Quainton, the other female element in an extremely simple plot. The human beings in this book take all their goodness from the earth, and will recommend themselves to many readers.

THE SIX LAMBETH CONFERENCES

HISTORY AND OBJECTS

THE SIX LAMBETH CONFERENCES, 1867-1920. Compiled under the direction of the MOST REVEREND LORD DAVIDSON OF LAMBETH. (S.P.C.K. 12s. 6d. net.)

The fact that this volume has been compiled under the direction of Lord Davidson of Lambeth reminds us of his specially intimate acquaintance with the history of the Lambeth Conferences. As resident chaplain to Archbishop Tait he was responsible for many of the arrangements of the second conference in 1878. In the conference of 1888, when he was Dean of Windsor, he acted as one of its assistant secretaries. At its next meeting in 1898 he was Bishop of Winchester and took an important part in its proceedings. At the last two conferences in 1908 and 1920 he was Archbishop of Canterbury and presided on both occasions. In his short preface the Archbishop remarks that though he will not be a member of this year's conference he realizes that it is likely to be even more important than any of its predecessors.

When Archbishop Longley issued his letter of invitation to the Bishops to the first Lambeth Conference in 1867 he was careful to point out that such a meeting would not be competent to make declarations or lay down definitions on points of doctrine, and in his opening address to the assembled Bishops he declared that it was never contemplated that they should assume the functions of a general synod of all the Churches in communion with the Church of England and take upon themselves to enact canons that should be binding upon those whom the Bishops represented. "We merely propose to discuss matters of practical interest, and pronounce what we deem expedient in resolutions which may serve as safe guides to future action."

It is evident that at first the Lambeth Conference was regarded with something more than caution, and some Bishops declined to attend its deliberations. Experience showed that their fears were groundless, and since 1867 each conference has been welcomed by everybody. One advantage of such a book as this is that it enables the reader to learn what has been done by the conference in the past and, what perhaps is as important, what the hopes and ideals of the Bishops have been at each decennial gathering.

It has become evident that the subject of most general interest to be brought before the approaching conference is found in the proposals for union between the Churches of Southern India. A scheme has been outlined by the Churches immediately concerned, and this is to be submitted to the Bishops at Lambeth for their consideration and judgment. It must not be forgotten that that scheme must also be submitted to the central authorities of all the Churches affected by it, and that these include Wesleyans, Congregationalists and Lutherans, and members of the Reformed Church. No doubt the decision of the Bishops at Lambeth will have a special importance, but it is easy to err through misconceiving the character of any pronouncement they may determine to make. The best way to arrive at a true conception of the purpose for which they will meet at Lambeth during the coming summer is to study the record in this volume.

AN ATTACK ON WAR NOVELS

THE LIE ABOUT THE WAR. By DOUGLAS JERROLD. (Faber and Faber. 1s. net.)

Mr. Jerrold's study is concerned not with the origins or propaganda of the late War, but with recent War novels, and his title is a counterblast to the habit of claiming for such novels that they give at long last "the truth about the War." Volume after volume has appeared lately dealing with the War as the experience of individuals and exhibiting it as a more or less unredeemed record of futility and horrors. Mr. Jerrold has a good deal of exact and pointed criticism to put forward as to the lack of proportion—"the staggering statistical falsity"—of these accounts. He catalogues their central episodes and shows how wrong an impression is produced when the searchlight moves quickly from one moment of crisis to another, paying no heed to the long intervening stretches of normal active service. But discussion of the actual reliability of these books as pictures of the late War is the smaller part of his purpose. Their great defect is not their concentration upon individual suffering but their failure to relate that suffering to the issues at stake. The notion that the War was no more than a pointless shambles is easily drawn from accounts of it that are written all the time from the point of view of an individual, because the individual is not the unit in war, and his movements are only significant because they are part of a larger whole.

It reflects little credit on the public, argues Mr. Jerrold, that it has shown itself conspicuously indifferent to the books which have described what really happened in terms of armies and campaigns, on the only scale on which the vast drama with its momentous consequences for the world can be appreciated.

"The movements which made history, which broke in succession the power of the Tsar, the Turkish Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the German military bureaucracy, were the movements, the hammer-blows, of armies and army groups. In relation to those movements the agonies, the ardours, and the endurances of individuals assume a tragic and heroic dignity."

Yet every form of conflict is treated in the modern War novel, except the conflict between armies, which was the meaning of all the rest, and was known to be so by the combatants. The last contention of Mr. Jerrold's vigorous and cogent essay is that no cause prospers in the end on falsehood, and that the cause of peace is badly served when attempts are made to create a legend of the futility of the late War. Reason and not emotion must decide the great questions of war and peace, and peace cannot be built on the fear of suffering, and on nothing else, as long as higher considerations than safety can move men.

SOME NEW BOOKS

STUDIES IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY DIPLOMACY. By Sir Richard Lodge. (Murray. 12s. n.)

BRITAIN AND THE BALTIC. By E. W. Polson Newman. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. n.)

AMERICA AND ENGLAND? By Nicholas Roosevelt. (Cape. 7s. 6d. n.)

A SHORT HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. By George Malcolm Thomson. (Kegan Paul. 10s. 6d. n.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRITISH NAVAL HISTORY. By G. E. Manwaring. (Routledge. 25s. n.)

FILIBUSTERS AND BUCCANEERS. By Alfred Sternbeck. Translated by Elizabeth Hill and Doris Mudie. (Methuen. 12s. 6d. n.)

GREAT THAMES MYSTERIES. By Elliott O'Donnell. (Selwyn and Blount. 18s. n.)

TRAMPING THROUGH IRELAND. By John Gibbons. (Methuen. 3s. 6d. n.)

DONN BYRNE. By Thurston Macauley. (Sampson Low. 7s. 6d. n.)

THE SPLENDOUR THAT WAS IND. By K. T. Shah. (Kegan Paul. 50s. n.)

ALPINE FLOWERS. By Dr. Gustav Hegi. Translated by Winifred M. Deans. (Blackie. 7s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

STRENGTH OF THE SPIRIT. By Leonora Eyles. (Constable. 7s. 6d. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

SHORTER NOTICES

HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL

Dr. Evelino Martin has edited a manuscript of historical attraction and some importance. This he has entitled JOURNAL OF A SLAVE-DEALER (Routledge, 7s. 6d. net). Its author describes his work as "A view of some very remarkable axcedents in the life of Nics. Owen on the coast of Africa and America from the year 1746 to the year 1757." Nicholas Owen, who in his 12 years of voyaging across the Atlantic had always an open eye of wonderment for the strange chances and perils of a seafaring life, seemed never to regard slave-dealing as among the strangenesses. He was enlarging his fortune "by honest means," and only once in his jounral does he hint that an opinion might be held that there was a difference in buying slaves and in buying cattle: "Some people may think a scruple of congience in the above trade, but its very seldom minded by our European merchants."

Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, a cousin of the late Theodore Roosevelt and well known as an economist and political writer in the United States, is the author of AMERICA AND ENGLAND? (Cape, 7s. 6d. net), in which he examines the relative positions of the two nations in the world. If the United States better appreciated her strength, he argues, she might more easily understand England's burdens. If England more clearly recognized the close kinship between the United States and the Dominions she would find it easier to work out a form of partnership which would be based not on rivalry but on the pursuit of common interests to mutual advantage.

In TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF FREEMASONRY (Kenning and Son, 10s. 6d.) Mr. William Sanderson reconstructs the history of one of the oldest lodges in England—namely, the Britannic Lodge No. 33, which came into being in 1730, at a moment when a good many others, only a few years older, were also being founded. Besides much matter personal to the lodge, the membership of which in the last century numbered several of the sons of George III., Mr. Sanderson epitomizes the history of 17th and early 18th century Freemasonry and brings out its descent from the mediæval craft of which it remains a "speculative" branch. A number of photographs are included in the volume, which contains a complete list of the members so far as they can be ascertained.

In THE STHENICS: THE CHORD INVISIBLE (Macmillan, 3s. 6d. net) Sir James K. Fowler contends that every civilized community contains a certain number of men who are, "as regards the various manifestations of their nervous system, more highly sensitized than others." These are the "Sthenics," a group by no means easy to recognize, and not to be confused with the "neurotics," the "highly strung," or the "bundles of nerves." Among the characteristics of the sthenic are exceptional vitality, catholic interests, fertile imagination, and poor judgment, but the type considered as a whole does not yield any common factors in heredity, mentality, ability, or temperament. Socially the sthenic is usually brilliant; he is essentially a solitary worker, and apt to be inconsiderate in his attitude towards subordinates; physically he is often distinguished by hypersensitiveness of the skin, irritability of the mucous membranes, and liability to suffer from nervous spasms. By examining the characters of eminent men in comparison with this formula Sir James arrives at certain interesting conclusions. The problem of Napoleon's supposed epileptic fits now ceases to be a problem, for Napoleon was a sthenic, and therefore peculiarly subject to exaggerated nervous reactions. Among the many eminent sthenics of recent years—making a selection upon mental instead of physical grounds—he includes Lord Curzon and Sir Edward Marshall-Hall as perhaps the most typical.

Volume IV. of MORE CULLODEN PAPERS (Inverness: Carruthers, 15s. net) examines the documents of the period February, 1744, to February, 1746. This is the exciting time of the Forty-five in the Highlands, and the volume ends almost on the eve of the Battle of Culloden. Rumours and allegations that were flying about Scotland in those embittered days have persisted in history and have gained the force of tradition. These documents throw new light on many people and episodes: MacLeod of MacLeod and Mackintosh of Mackintosh appear, for instance, in an unfamiliar aspect.

Messrs. Longmans have published Dr. A. E. J. Rawlinson's THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE CHURCH OF CHRIST (5s. and 3s. 6d. net). The book contains four lectures delivered last spring in Sion College, and in them the author attempts to answer the question "What does the Church of England stand for?" He first considers the nature of the Church Universal, his conclusion being that the true inheritor of the Christendom of the past is not anything less than the whole complex and confused body of modern Christendom as we know to-day. It is allowed that in a real sense the Church of England was Protestantized at the Reformation, though the lecturer insists that it still remained a genuine organ of the Church Universal. In attempting to estimate its present condition and its prospects for the future he provides a clear and well-balanced discussion of Anglicanism and shows how it is distinct from Roman, Eastern, Lutheran, and Calvinist types of Christianity. The great evil in the Church of this country to-day is the spirit of party, but it is declared that "the future of the Anglican Church, despite all defects, sins, and follies, is potentially glorious, and her vocation superb."

Mr. Thomas Leckie Jarman has published his essay on WILLIAM MARSHAL, FIRST EARL OF PEMBROKE AND REGENT OF ENGLAND, 1216-1219 (Oxford: Blackwell, 4s. 6d. net), which was awarded the Stanhope Prize at Oxford last year. This is a sound piece of historical writing, which draws on the published sources and gives a connected account of one of the most attractive, loyal, and wise men of his age. Trusted by Henry II., Richard, and even the suspicious and treacherous John, William Marshal was charged by the dying John with the care of his infant son, and for the three years he had yet to live he ruled England in the interests of Henry III. with prudence and statesmanship. Mr. Jarman attempts an estimate of his hero's character—"the great Marshal was typical of the 12th century at its best," and has a valuable appendix on the office of Marshal, as well as a family tree.

The impressions of Syria and Turkey formed in passing by a shrewd observer are described in TURKEY AND SYRIA REBORN: A RECORD OF TWO YEARS' TRAVEL, by Harold Armstrong, with 21 illustrations (John Lane, 15s. net). The author is intensely critical of the French handling of Syria, but it does not seem to be so much the policy or policies that he blames as the *personnel* employed to carry them out. He is particularly critical of the minor French officials and of the use of African troops. The Turkish section of the book is more interesting and less superficial. One is left with a sense of the great possibilities before the new Turkey and of the tremendous prestige which Mustapha Kemal's name has acquired in the East.

Not many orchids festoon THE ODYSSEY OF AN ORCHID-HUNTER, by F. D. Burdett (Jenkins, 18s. net). Mr. Burdett is an assiduous collector, he will gather his nosegays in the wildest places, but in his 40 years of travel in the islands of the Pacific Ocean and China Seas he seems to have been as interested in people and places as in blossoms. And this is not surprising when the people include Igorote head-hunters, pirates, Moro warriors, and Negrito pygmies with poisoned arrows. They distract attention from the other wonders of Nature. Mr. Burdett has many surprising stories to tell of adventures and native customs. He suggests a curious reason why the boats of the Malayan Islanders are so superior to the ordinary Philippino dug-outs; a whale-boat was washed ashore, possibly during Dampier's voyages in the Babuyan group of islands, and its lines were faithfully copied and elaborated.

Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., in TARIFF WALLS: A EUROPEAN CRUSADE (Murray, 7s. 6d. net) produces a picturesque but rather awesome map of Europe by means of which he dramatizes the tariff situation. By a demonstration on this map he shows the dangers of tariff barriers. "If these barriers were lowered," he argues, "this country would do more business with European countries, export more; and there would be more jobs going for our working men and working women here at home. It is good policy, therefore, to attack the barriers, or tariff walls, as I have called them."

Sir Oliver Lodge has written a pamphlet entitled THE REALITY OF THE SPIRITUAL WORLD for the Affirmation Series, edited by Dr. Percy Dearmer (Benn, 1s. net). After an introduction on religion and science the author describes the growing demonstration of human survival and of the existence of a spiritual world, and proceeds to discuss the nature of the spiritistic hypothesis, its growing approximation to an orthodox source, and its bearing on our outlook on the universe and our conception of the conditions of future existence. A final chapter is designed to show how this view brings comfort to the bereaved and sorrowful.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Iceland.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira‡‡, Mauritius‡‡, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c.‡‡, Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban, &c.)*§.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco*†, Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco)†, Canada (all parts), Canary Islands (all parts)†, Newfoundland.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canary Islands (Las Palmas), Canary Islands (Teneriffe*†, China (Shanghai and N. China), Jamaica, Japan, Madeira, Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Gambia), United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).
6 A.M.—Air Mail to EGYPT, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, India and Afghanistan§§.
7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).
9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, Guiana (British), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent), and St. Lucia).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Brazil (Para and Mannos), Canada (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah), Newfoundland, Peru (Iquitos), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal, and Sudan and French Guinea).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:—	
Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Feb. 7 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Mendoza)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
B. Star (Sultan Star)	Feb. 13 7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	Feb. 13 8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails†	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Feb. 7 6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia): Du. pkt.† (Zeelandia)	Feb. 7 6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia): Fr. pkt.*† (Groix)	Feb. 7 5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Mendoza)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth (Denis)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia): Fr. pkt.† (Groix)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
(Ceara, Maranhao): Booth (Alban)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth† (Alban)	Feb. 11 5.30 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth† (Denis)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	Feb. 13 8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.): Booth† (Alban)	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): L. & H. (Plutarch)	Feb. 14 8 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Direct (Melita)	Feb. 7 6 p.m.
(all parts): Direct (Albertic)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Alaunia)	Feb. 14 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Melita)	Feb. 7 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Albertic)	Feb. 8 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Alaunia)	Feb. 13 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Feb. 7 6 p.m.
(Las Palmas): B. Funnel (Ulysses)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
(all parts): E.D. (Dagomba)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 8 7.30 a.m.
(all parts): E. & F. (Teide)	Feb. 10 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Calchas)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China): Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Changuinola)	Feb. 10 7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA: E. & F. (Cavina)	Feb. 8 9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Slamat)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails	Feb. 8 6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Feb. 12 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Feb. 13 9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Via M'video (Duilio)	Feb. 17 6 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.): E. & F. (Cavina)	Feb. 8 9 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.): Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 10 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
ICELAND: Direct (Bruarfoss)	Feb. 7 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA, AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails§§	Feb. 8 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah): Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
E. & F. (Changuinola)	Feb. 10 7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Air R. Garros)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle‡‡ (Edinburgh Castle)	Feb. 7 11.30a.m
E.D. (Dagomba)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Durban‡‡ (Edinburgh Castle)	Feb. 7 11.30a.m
Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via Canada (Melita)	Feb. 7 6 p.m.
Via Canada (Albertic)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Melita)	Feb. 7 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Albertic)	Feb. 8 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Panama (Rangitiki)	Feb. 14 7.30 a.m.
Via Panama* (Tasmania)	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos): Booth (Denis)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
Booth† (Alban)	Feb. 11 5.30 p.m.
Booth† (Denis)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
Booth† (Alban)	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*§	Feb. 7 11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &C.: U.-Castle‡‡ (Edinburgh Castle)	Feb. 7 11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Calchas)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C.: P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: Cunard (Lancastria)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
W. Star (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Feb. 12 Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Feb. 13 2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Harrison (Wanderer)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 10 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo; Bel. pkt. (Thysville)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan, Fr. Guinea: E.D. (Dagomba)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Olbia)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan; Fr. pkt. (Medie II.)	Feb. 10 6 p.m.
Gambia: E.D. (Dagomba)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons: E.D. (Afao)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 16 7.30 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): E. & F. (Cavina)	Feb. 8 9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 10 6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

†Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq	3½d. „
„ Persia, Persian Gulf, and India	5d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.

‖ Letters and post-cards only.

¶ Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡‡ Letters for Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c., by the Edinburgh Castle may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on February 7, from 10.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours of posting at the General Post Office.—**TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (*via* U.S.A.), Canada, China (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* Canada), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Latvia, Mauritius (*via* France), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Poland, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, United States, West Indies (Leeward Islands). **11 A.M.**—Fiji (*via* Canada), Honduras Republic (Atlantic Side), Newfoundland. **1.15 P.M.**—Costa Rica, Portugal. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica), Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands (*via* Jamaica).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Canada, Japan, China, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. President Roosevelt. Dutch East Indies, by ss. Sibaltak. **TO-MORROW.**—Egypt, Sudan, India, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Siam, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. Ranchi.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

AIRTHRIA (Donaldson), from Halifax; Greenock, 3 p.m.
BERLIN (N.D.L.), from New York; Southampton, 10 p.m.
CATHAY (P. & O.), from Sydney; Tilbury Dock, 4 a.m.
LEICESTERSHIRE (Bibby), from Rangoon; London, p.m.
MANGALA (B.I.), from Calcutta; Plymouth, noon.
OLYMPIC (W. Star), from New York; Southampton, 1 p.m.
P. C. HOOFT (N.R.M.), from Batavia; Southampton, 8 a.m.
RAJPUTANA (P. & O.), from Yokohama; Gravesend, 7 a.m.
SUTTON HALL (Ellerman), from South Africa; Birkenhead.

TO-MORROW

GREGALIA (Donaldson), from Pacific Coast; Gravesend, 8 a.m.
JERVIS BAY (A. & C.L.), from Australia; Southampton.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa; Southampton, noon.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

AIDA .. .. Fm. Africa, arr. L'pool 5th.
BERBERY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. S. Leone 5th.
BLESTA .. .. For U.K., left Accra 4th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. Fm. N.Y., arr. S. Leone 3rd.
PRABSU .. .. For Cont., left Forcados 4th.

BEN LINE

BENLAWERS .. For Japan, left Singapore 5th.
BENLEDI .. .. For Japan, arr. Hong-kong 5th.

BIBBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Said 6th.
SOMERSETSHIRE .. Fm. Sthmtn., left Pt. Sudan 5th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AGAMEMNON .. Fm. Japan, arr. Cebu 3rd.
AGAPENOR .. .. For N.Y., left Singapore 3rd.
ANTILOCHUS .. For L'pool, left Singapore 4th.
DEMODOCUS .. For Ldn., left Singapore 4th.
HECTOR .. .. For Ldn., left Tsingtau 4th.
NELEUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 5th.
PROTESILAUS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 4th.
STENTOR .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 5th.
TEIRESIAS .. ..

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

THE BANK RATE REDUCTION

AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHIPMENT

The Bank of England yesterday reduced its minimum rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent. Thus the rate returns to the level at which it stood exactly a year ago before it was advanced to 5½ per cent. That movement, it will be remembered, followed a heavy loss of gold, the Bank's stock of which had been reduced by over £26,000,000 since the preceding September. That loss made it clear that London's rate was out of touch with world rates; indeed, many bankers had previously decided to conduct their operations on the assumption that the raising of the official minimum was inevitable, for the rate of 4½ per cent., which had been maintained since April, 1927, had greatly stimulated borrowing in London and moved the exchanges against this country. Although the money market yesterday had not expected the Bank Court to take action this week it had for some weeks fully discounted the movement, the open market rate having fallen more than 1 per cent. below the official rate, making it ineffective. Thus yesterday's movement had been so fully discounted that rates in the discount market, paradoxically, actually rose instead of falling. It is inconsistent with a well-ordered money market for a wide margin to persist between the open competitive rate and the pegged official rate, and it was obvious that one of two things would happen fairly soon, either that the official rate would be brought into a closer relationship with the open rate, or the open rate, by the withdrawal of credits from the market by the Bank, would be brought nearer to the Bank rate. As the monetary situation had not been so comfortable for more than a year, and as rates abroad showed a general tendency to fall, it was natural to expect the official rate to be reduced.

Case for the Reduction

While yesterday's reduction is the fourth since October last, the action of the Bank Court is fully justified. A 4½ per cent. rate is more in touch to-day with monetary realities and prospects than it was at the end of 1928 and the beginning of 1929. In the first place, the great Wall-street "boom," which then had disorganized, and was destined to disorganize still more, the world's monetary markets by drawing funds to America, has collapsed, and the stringency which prevailed has been relaxed, with the result that bank rates throughout the world have been lowered recently. In the past week alone the Bank of France has reduced its rate from 3½ to 3 per cent., the Reichsbank from 6½ to 6 per cent., and last night the Federal Reserve Bank of New York lowered its rate from 4½ to 4 per cent. A year ago the Reparation problem was in the melting-pot, but it has recently been solved on lines exceeding all expectations. There is a conspicuous absence of speculation in nearly all markets, and there are no signs of inflation. On the contrary, there has been a marked fall in the general level of gold prices, the temporarily evil effects of which are being felt particularly in countries producing food and raw materials, compelling them to make readjustments that are not easy to effect. It would have been less embarrassing if the fall had been more gradual, especially as the decline in wholesale prices nowadays takes an incredibly long time to reach the consumer. If the consumer obtained the advantage of lower prices more quickly, recovery would be more rapid. Capital and bank money being two totally different commodities, originating in different ways, it must not be assumed that a low rate for Bank money necessarily means a low rate for capital funds. The cost of the latter depends upon the rate at which funds are being saved by investors and the demand for these funds.

Australian Gold for London

The statement by the Prime Minister and Treasurer of the Australian Commonwealth Government, a summary of which is given in another column, is the most important official statement yet made on the present financial position. As the heavy fall in the prices of Australian securities has lately shown, there has been some anxiety in this country as to the outcome of the financial crisis through which Australia is passing. For some time many observers had feared that such a position would sooner or later develop, since the income of Australia had not kept pace with the growth of her liabilities, while costs of production had risen unduly, leading to higher tariffs. Mr. Scullin and Mr. Theodore make a declaration as positive as it can be in the circumstances that there will be no failure to meet the obligations of the country as promptly in the future as in the past. At present there is no intention—nor is it expected that there will be any need—to have recourse to external markets in meeting the large amounts of loans maturing in the Commonwealth this year. This statement, together with the assurance that the Government will extend any assistance in its power to benefit the exchange position, is fortified in a very practical way, for it is announced that arrangements have been made for the immediate export to London of a considerable sum of gold. Nothing could be more reassuring than this evidence that the Government is prepared not only to talk rightly but to act rightly. Practical measures of this kind will achieve definite results. Financial circles in London will not only be pleased with this announcement but they will naturally have more hope that the Government will be equally successful in tackling the serious and difficult problem of reducing, so far as lies in its power, the costs of production.

Brighton Loan Result

Underwriters of the Brighton Corporation loan of £1,100,000 in Five per Cent. stock were fortunate to be left with only 48½ per cent. of the amount, for the price asked for the stock, 99½, was undoubtedly too high. This was due to competition among issuing houses to secure the loan. Healthy competition brings advantages, but excessive competition which causes a loan to be issued at a price that is not entirely fair to the investing public is unhealthy, for it means that only the unsophisticated investor is apt to apply for a dear loan through failure to realize that the price asked for it is too high. If a number of issues were arranged at excessive prices the new issue market would very quickly become congested, which would either prevent other borrowers from coming to the market or compel them to accept a lower price than was really justified.

Chartered's Increased Dividend

Optimistic forecasts of the British South Africa Company's dividend to be declared for the year to September 30 last have been fulfilled, the directors yesterday announcing a payment of 1s. 3d. a share, plus a bonus of 9d. a share. The dividend has been at the same rate since 1923, but for the three years to September 30, 1928, the bonus amounted to only 3d. a share; the total distribution has thus been raised from 10 to 13½ per cent. The report for the 12 months to September 30, 1928, was of a decidedly encouraging character, both as regards the outlook for royalty revenues and results from the company's estates and railway interests. From the dividend announcement it may be judged that the coming report will reveal further improvement in the company's revenues. The Beira Railway Company is to pay a dividend of 1s. 9d. a share for the year ended September 30. This is the second dividend to be paid by the company, the first having been 1s. 6d. for 1927-28. Evidently the position of the line is steadily improving. Considerable protection works were due for completion in the past year, and these should have assisted the company to handle the growing traffic, the gross earnings for 1928-29 having shown an increase of £33,446, or 4 per cent., in spite of interruptions to traffic caused by floods early in 1929.

France, Fenwick's Recovery

The directors of France, Fenwick, and Co., which holds an important place in the coal (and shipping trade, and also possesses interests in colliery companies, have declared an increased dividend. The final dividend for 1929 is 4 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year; this compares with 5 per cent. for each of the preceding two years, and is the best return on the company's shares since 1924. The increased payment is a not surprising sequel to the improvement that took place last year in the coal industry. The passing of the dividend on its Deferred shares by Borax Consolidated, announced yesterday, will hardly surprise shareholders, in view of the warning conveyed by the board last October. For years past the company has had to face increasingly severe competition from other producers in the United States, which has led to serious reductions in prices of borax and boracic acid. It was reported recently that the production of a new borate mineral involved prospects of a recovery in the company's fortunes, and shareholders will be anxious to learn from the forthcoming report and meeting how far developments in this connexion have progressed.

Possible Moratorium for Turkey

From the news first sent by our Constantinople Correspondent on January 31, and repeated by him yesterday after the receipt of messages from Paris casting doubts upon the matter, it would appear only too true that Turkey is contemplating a return to a state of default on her foreign debt. Our Correspondent repeats to-day the statement that the Government would appear to have decided to ask for a moratorium of five years, though he points out that payments for the current financial year have already been made. In view of the fact that it was less than a year ago that the debt service on the modified terms embodied in the last agreement was resumed, Turkey cannot be credited with having made any long struggle to fulfil her bargain with the bondholders. That agreement was reached, only after years of negotiation, in February, 1928, and owing to the continued procrastination of the Turkish authorities another 15 months or thereabouts elapsed before it took effect in the shape of interest payments. The scheme as finally drafted demanded heavy sacrifices of the bondholders, and in view of the protracted consideration which she gave to the terms it was naturally assumed by representatives of the bondholders that Turkey had no doubt of her ability to implement her contract. Whether the Angora Government will reconsider its decision is a matter for the future, but it is certain that if another default be permitted Turkey's prospects of re-entering the market for new capital—which is badly needed for the full economic restoration of the country—will fade still farther into the background.

Power Securities Report

A slight falling off in revenue is disclosed by the accounts of the Power Securities Corporation for 1929. Gross receipts declined from £123,069 to £112,327, but as there was a reduction of £6,153 in expenses, &c., the net earnings fell by only £5,815 to £79,424. The capital consists of £1,000,000, equally divided into Preference and Ordinary shares, and after paying the Preference dividend the remaining profit shows a return of 10.2 per cent. on the £500,000 of Ordinary capital, a satisfactory result. For the third year the dividend on the Ordinary is 7 per cent., £20,000 being again added to reserve, though on this occasion nothing is placed to dividend equalization account, to which £10,000 was transferred a year ago. In the form prescribed by the Companies Act the balance-sheet now shows that the corporation's interests in subsidiary companies amount to £467,529, its investments to £550,082, and its loans and participations to £106,255. The cash holding is large, being £209,791; floating liabilities, including an advance of £75,000 from a subsidiary company and the Ordinary dividend, amount to £158,000.

Lower Rates for Life Assurance

Reductions in rates of premium for whole life and endowment assurances are announced by the Legal and General Assurance Society, together with increases in surrender and paid-up policy values. For the last 10 years the society has concentrated on assurances in which every feature is guaranteed from the outset, and the large volume of business transacted by it each year proves that there is a demand for this type of life policy. The society has now lowered the rates for assurances of less than £500 and made bigger reductions in the rates for policies of £500 and up to £1,000 and still larger reductions in the terms for assurances of more than that amount. The following examples show the sums assured under whole life assurances and also under endowment assurances (maturing at 65), which could be secured for the payment of an annual premium of £10 beginning at the ages shown.

Age not exceeding	Whole Life: New rates	Whole Life: Old rates	Endowment at age 65: New rates	Endowment at age 65: Old rates
	£	£	£	£
25	701	652	582	550
30	604	566	485	441
35	516	466	391	363
40	424	394	300	289
45	351	327	227	222
50	285	267	164	160

The rates have also been reduced for short term assurances. Thus the new premium for an assurance of £100 for one year on the life of a man aged 30 is 14s. 4d., as compared with the old rate of 18s. 4d., the new rate for a three-year assurance is 15s. 8d. a year, as compared with 19s., and the new rate for a five-year assurance becomes 17s., as against £1 0s. 4d., and the corresponding terms for other representative ages have been similarly improved. The reductions in the rates have been made practicable by the improvement in mortality. The Legal and General is one of the offices which offers a periodical medical overhaul at regular intervals, without charge to the policy holders, on the ground that incipient troubles may then be detected and measures be taken with a view to the prolongation of life.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A FIRM TONE

FURTHER RALLY IN AUSTRALIANS

The reduction in the Bank rate had a good effect on the Stock Markets yesterday, and while owing to the continued quietness of business prices did not move to any marked extent, the majority of changes were in favour of holders. A decided further recovery took place in Australian loans, some stocks rising 2 to 3 points. The Miscellaneous market made a moderate improvement. The Anglo-American group was in favour, but reacted from the highest points after the opening of Wall-street. There was support for Cables and Wireless stocks, and prices proved sensitive. Poor traffic returns and the weakness of exchange were responsible for a fall in Argentine Railway stocks. Turkish bonds were flat on the reported intention of the Turkish Government to seek a moratorium.

The new Five per Cent. Conversion loan rose 3-16 to ¼, closing quotations being 100 7-16 for the "A" and 101¼ for the "B." The Five per Cent. War Loan advanced ¼ to 101 7-16. Funding "Fours" gained ⅛ to 87, and rises of ⅛ to 3-16 were shown in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (75¾), Four per Cent. Consols (83¾), Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (54¼), and Local Loans (62¼). India sterling loans remained steady. A general further recovery took place in the Australian group. Commonwealth Five per Cent. (1945-75) was quoted two points higher at 88, and this movement was typical of that in leading Australian State loans. In the HOME RAILWAY market Southern Deferred and Preferred were in demand, rising to 30½ and 73½ respectively. Other Ordinary stocks were firm without showing much change. The prior charge group showed a rising tendency, under the influence of the reduction in Bank rate.

In the FOREIGN market French railway bonds hardened still further, the Nord, Midi and Orleans issues rising to 106 and P.L.M. to 104. Other European bonds to meet with inquiry included City of Berlin Six per Cents., Westphalia Seven per Cents. (100½), and Italian Consortium bonds. Turkish Unified were weak at 17, a fall of 1¾, on the news that the Turkish Government would request a moratorium in respect of foreign debts for five years. Brazilian loans were firm, but the Argentine group was heavy in sympathy with the exchange, Port of the Capital Five per Cents. falling ⅛ to 91. Chinese loans again received some support. The Imperial Railways loan was higher at 69, while the old Tientsin-Pukow bonds (26) and Honan bonds (21) were marked up. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were weak on the fall in the Argentine exchange, the leading stocks showing a fall of about 1 per cent. Leopoldina fell to 50.

In the OIL market Anglo-Persian and Burmah remained firm, closing at 4¼ and 4 5-32 respectively, while Royal Dutch, Shell, and the Trinidad shares were among others to close better. United British of Trinidad rose to 6s. 10½d.

RUBBER was higher at above 7½d. per lb., and, while business remained small, the share market was a little brighter. Rubber Trust were bid for at 35s. 9d., Anglo-Dutch at 32s. 3d., and Grand Central at 18s. 3d. TEA shares were slightly better. Travancore rallied to 2 3-16, while Jorehaut hardened to 2 13-16.

CABLES AND WIRELESS HIGHER

The tone in the INDUSTRIAL market showed improvement, but the effect upon prices generally was limited. Courtaulds closed 1-16 higher at 2½, having been above that level, while Bleachers rose to 21s. 3d., Fine Spinners to 27s., and Coats to 65s. The tobacco group was firmer, and also the Swedish group, Kreuger and Toll "B" shares rising to above 30. There was a rally in Cables and Wireless stocks, the "A" touching 64½ and closing at 64 (a rise of 3); the "B" stock rose 1 to 21, and the Preference was a point higher at 96. Iron and steel shares remained heavy, Vickers falling to 8s. Powell Duffryn fell to 10s. and Staveley Coal to 20s. 9d. Babcock and Wilcox, however, were better at 60s., and Bengal rallied to 10s. 3d. N.C. Metals fell to 5. Brewery shares had a firmer appearance, Guinness rising to 104s. 3d. American shares opened better in most cases, and International Nickel advanced from $41 to $41⅛ bid in the morning; the shares eased later, and, with New York a seller, they fell in the street to about $40⅞. Brazilian Traction were quoted ex dividend and bonus, the latter being valued at $4; the shares closed at $39⅛ (a rise of $⅛). Columbia Graphophone rose to 6¼ and eased to 6¼, while Gramophone eased to 4 11-32 after being 4 13-32. Hydro-Electric Securities were higher at $43¼. Bank shares continued firm in tone, and a further rally took place in Australian shares. Bank of Australasia rose ½ to 11½, Union of Australia ½ to 10½, and English, Scottish, and Australian ½ to 6½. Discount shares were also better, National Discount "B" rising 5-16 to 9 9-16. Cunard rallied to 22s.

The feature in the MINING market was the further advance in Rhodesian Congo Border, which in a narrow market reached 14½ at one time; the shares reacted to 13¾ and were changing hands at 14 after hours, at which they showed a rise of about 1½. N'Changa rose sharply to 3¾ bid and closed at 3 3-16—a rise of ½. Chartered hardened to within a trifle of 42s., the dividend and bonus, which accorded with expectations, encouraging hopes of a good report. Rhodesia-Katanga shares rose to 1¾. Numerous SOUTH AFRICAN shares were quoted ex dividend, the general tone being firm. Brakpan, at 2½ ex dividend, were better, and Anglo-American and Sub Nigel were others to close higher. Tin shares showed little change. Rio Tinto rose to 47, but in the absence of French support reacted to 46½. Ashanti were better at 26s. 9d. ex dividend. Indian shares rallied, Oregum rising to 6s. 3d. The Broken Hill group had a firmer appearance.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—Features in a generally firm opening were Consolidated Mining and Smelting and International Nickel, with buying stimulated by the early firmness at New York. Later selling appeared in public utility and paper stocks, and with the exception of Consolidated Mining and Smelting, which closed 17 points higher, the market closed easy. The Howard Smith Paper Mills Company has declared the regular dividend on the Preferred stock, and the Cockshutt Plow Company also announced its regular distribution.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Feb. 6	Feb. 5	—	Feb. 6	Feb. 5
Abitibi ..	26¼	26½	Cons. Mining ..	241	229
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	No bid	23½	Dom. Bridge ..	78	78
Asbestos ..	2½	2½	Dom. Textile ..	77	77
Do., Pref. ..	9	9	Fam. Players ..	51	50⅞
B.C. Packers ..	8¼	No bid	Fraser Cos. ..	16½	16¼
Braz. Tract. ..	38½	38⅛	Hollinger ..	5	No bid
B.C. Pwr., A ..	38	38	Int. Nickel ..	39½	40⅜
Do., B ..	18⅜	19¼	Massey, H. ..	39⅞	40
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1⅛	1½	Montreal L'gt Nat. Brew. ..	133	133⅜
Do., 1st Pref	26¼	26¼	Nat. Steel Car	72	69⅜
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	4¼	4⅞	Port Alfred Pulp. Pref.	No bid	84
Brompton ..	25½	26¼	Power Corp. ..	77½	78
Calgary ..	155	155	Price Bros. ..	80	78
Can. Car ..	27	27½	Quebec Pwr. ..	65¼	66½
Do., Prefd. ..	30	30⅜	Shawinigan ..	79	79¼
C. Cement ..	16	16	St. Canada Power ..	33	33
Do., Pref. ..	93½	93	Steel Co. of Canada ..	47¼	48
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	Wpeg Elec. ..	48½	48½
C. Indus. Alcohol, A ..	9¼	10⅝	Bk. Montreal	310	310
Do., B ..	8¼	No bid	Can. Bank Com.	265	No bid
C. Power ..	11½	11⅝	Royal Bank	310	310
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid			
Do., Prefd.	71	71			
Cockshutt ..	21½	21¼			

*Ex dividend.

RUBBER STATISTICS

The official telegram from Singapore to the Malayan Information Agency gives the total ocean shipments of rubber from Singapore-Penang-Malacca and Port Swettenham for January as 52,535 tons, which includes 3,246 tons previously included in December return, and excludes 435 carried over at the end of December. The actual imports by land and sea during January were 3,211 tons of dry and 8,562 tons of wet rubber. These totals exclude 669 tons dry and 898 tons wet carried over at the end of December. The domestic export of British Malaya is estimated to amount to 43,081 tons. Owing to a change in the system of compiling returns no comparative figures for previous months are given.

Definitive certificates and/or fractional certificates for the stock dividend of 1 per cent. declared on the Ordinary shares of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company will be forwarded from Toronto to shareholders on or about March 1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR MARKET

GENERAL MOTORS EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—An irregular tendency developed on the Stock Exchange to-day and the volume of trading was less uniform, sales being returned at 3,709,000 shares.

Expectations that the New York re-discount rate will be lowered to-day following the reduction in the English Bank rate imparted firmness at the opening. Later irregularity developed with pressure against special stocks, such as Simmons Company, International Telephone and Telegraph, and Gillette Safety Razor, the last-named being affected by indications of growing competition and the possibilities of other companies making large inroads in the company's business. Declines became general later in the morning, chiefly as a result of realizing, following cautionary advices from brokerage houses to the effect that the prospective reduction in the New York Bank rate has been discounted.

Firmness revived in the early afternoon on the resumption of bull support and bear covering. Fox Film advanced on a drive against the short interest, public utility issues came into favour again and buying of copper stocks was stimulated by the belief that easier money conditions abroad will result in a more active export demand for the metal. The rise attracted liberal realizing towards the end of the session and most stocks declined readily under pressure from professional traders who were working for a reaction on technical conditions. The close was easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 6	Feb. 5
			$	$
MONTREAL on— London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.91¼	4.91
NEW YORK on— London, sight	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86 15/16
60 days, sight	£1	—	4.82⅛	4.82¼
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86 5/16	4.86
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 5/16	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92¼	3.92¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.09	40.07½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.71	26.71
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.74
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89½	23.88½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93½	13.93½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.30½	19.30
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	13.07	13.14
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49¼	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅜	1.76⅜
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires ..	1 peso	42.54	37.60	38.60
Rio, cables	1 mil	32.45	14.35	17.40

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Feb. 6	Feb. 5	—	Closing Prices Feb. 6	Feb. 5
Atchison ..	255¼	239	Int.C.Amer	30	29½
Atl. Coast	167	167	Kansas C.S.	78	76½
B. & O. ..	117¼	118	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	78	79½	Mo. S.P.	52	51
Brooklyn M. T'sit	67½	68¼	Miss. Pac.	89	89
Can. Pac.	201	200	Do., Pref.	135	135
Cent. N.J.	300	305	N.Mex.I. Pf.	5	5
Chrs. & O.	224½	224	N.Y. Cent.	183	183
Ch. G.W. ..	15	15	N'lk. & W.	245	243
Do., Pref.	38⅛	39¼	N. Pacific	88	87¼
Ch. N.W. ..	86	86½	Pennsylv'a	80¼	81⅛
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24	25⅝	Reading ..	137½	136
Ch.Rock'ls.	117½	119	St.L. & S.F.	111¾	112½
Del.& Hud.	173	171¾	St.L.&S.W.	65½	66
Del., Lack	145	140	S. Pacific ..	122	122⅝
Erie ..	60	60	Southern ..	133½	133½
Do., 1stPf.	65½	61⅝	Do., Pref.	98	98
G.N., Pref.	98⅜	97	U. Pacific	220	222
Ill. Cent.	129	128¾	Do., Pref.	85	82
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30⅛	30½	Wabash ..	57	58½
			Do., Pf. A	85	83

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	124¼	127	Int. Match	74⅜	73⅝
Allied Chem	278	278	Int. Nickel	39⅝	39¼
Am. Agric. Chs, Pref.	30	30	Int. Paper	28¼	28½
Am. & F. Pwr. ..	95	98⅜	Int. Tele.	66	67⅝
Am. Can.	132	133¼	Kennecott	60⅜	60⅛
Am. Loco.	100	100	Kresge S.S.	33	33⅛
Am. Rolling Mills	90	91	K'ger, S'ly	29⅞	29⅜
Am. Smelt.	76¼	77½	Liggett & M.	105¾	105
Am. Sug. R.	65	66½	Loose-Wile	62	62¼
Am. Tel. ..	229¼	231¼	Mack Trks.	80⅛	82⅜
Am. Tob.	225	224	Montg'y W.	45½	46⅛
Am. Wool'n	12	10½	Nash Motrs	53¾	54⅜
Anaconda	78⅛	78⅜	Nat. Biscl.	208	210
Armour D.	79½	79	Nat. Cash R.	80⅛	81
Atl. Refg.	35¾	35¼	Nat. Dairy	48⅜	48
Au'tic Ref.	38⅜	39	N. Amer.	102¾	104⅝
Baldwin ..	34½	33¼	Packard ..	16⅝	16⅞
Barnsdall A	22⅜	23⅛	Pan.A. Pet.	54	53
Beth. Steel	100⅜	101⅞	Pub. Ser. N.J.	89½	91¼
C.de'Pasco	63	62¾	Pullman ..	84½	84¾
Chile Copp.	56½	57	Radio Corp.	37⅛	39
Chrysler ..	40⅞	40⅛	R'm'g'n Rd	34¾	35⅛
Col. Fuel	48¼	49	Ryl. Dutch	52⅜	52¾
Colum. Gas	88	90¾	Sears R'b'k	96½	98¼
Col. Graph.	29⅞	29½	Shell Trans	45¾	45⅝
Cons. Gas	112⅞	114¼	Shell Un. ..	22⅞	23
Cont. Can	57⅞	58½	Skin S. Stl.	40	40
Cont. Oil	22	22⅜	Std. Brands	28¼	28½
Corn Prod.	97	98⅛	Std. Gas ..	116¼	120¾
Crucible ..	87	86	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	60¼	60
Davison Ch.	34⅜	35¼	Do., N.J.	63¼	63⅞
Drug, Inc.	81	82	Do., N.Y.	32¾	32⅞
Du Pont ..	127½	129	Studebaker	46⅛	46⅞
Eastman K.	190⅝	192	Texas Corp	53½	54
Elec. P. & L.	60⅛	61⅛	Tex. G. Sul.	62¾	62⅛
Electric Storage	73¼	73½	Tidewater	11⅞	12
Fox Film	37⅜	35⅛	Un. Carbide	99¼	90¾
Gen. Elec.	77	77⅛	Un. Fruit	101	101
Gen. Foods	50⅞	51½	United Gas	38⅛	38⅜
Gen. Motors	43⅞	44¾	U.S. Ind'r	8⅞	9⅛
Gillette ..	92¾	97⅜	U.S. Rbr.	24¾	25½
Goodrich ..	46	48⅛	U.S. Steel	183	184½
Goodyear	71	73⅞	Do., Pref.	141½	141½
Hou. Oil T'x	67½	68	W.Un. Tel.	212	214
Hud. M'trs.	58½	60	Wlse. Mtg.	164⅜	166
Ind. Rayon	105	106	Woolworth	67	67⅛
Int. Comb.	—	—	Worth'n Pump ..	83½	85½
Int. Harv'r	88	90	Youngst'n Sheet ..	122½	121

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	15	15	Mid. West Utilities	30⅞	29⅝
Assoc. Gas	46⅛	46	Peinroad	14⅞	14¾
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27½	27⅝	Silica Gel.	25½	25
Celanese ..	30⅛	30⅜	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52⅝	52¾
Elec. Bond	95¾	98	Swift Int.	32¾	33
Gulf Oil ..	157	158	VacuumOil	94	93⅞
Int. Pet. ..	19½	19¾			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½% ..	99 22	99 12	Fin. 6% 1945 ..	94½	93
Do. 4¼%	101 6 32	100 28 32	Fren. 7½% 1941 ..	123⅜	122
Do. (4th) 4¼% ..	101 9 32	101	Do. 7.49	115¼	115
U.K. 5½% 1937 ..	103¼	103⅜	Ger. 7.49	107	107
Do., 4% 1960-90	83½	83½	Greek 7% 1964 ..	98¼	98¼
Arg. 6% 1959 ..	95¾	96⅜	Hamb'g. 6% 1946 ..	95	95
Aust. 5% 1957 ..	88	87¾	Hungary, 7½% 44	101	101
A'stra. 7% 1943 ..	103¼	103¼	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	98½	98½
Belg. 6% 1955 ..	102⅞	102⅞	Jap. 6½% 1954	103	103⅛
Do., 7% 1955 ..	110¾	110¾	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	104¼	104¼
Bordeaux 6% '34	103½	103¾	Norway 6% 1952 ..	102⅛	102½
Brazil, 7½ 1952 ..	99	99	P.L.M. 6% 1958 ..	104	103¾
Braz. 7.'67	78	78	Do. 7% 1958 ..	106	106⅛
Canada, 5% 1931 ..	100⅜	100¼	Poland 7% 1947 ..	83½	83¼
Chile 7.'42	100⅛	100	Do. 8% 1950 ..	95	94¾
Do. 6.'60	88¼	88½	Rio do Sul. 8% '46	94	94
Czech. 8% 1951	110½	110½	Saõ P. 8% 1942 ..	104	104
Denm'k 6% 1942 ..	104	104	Seine, 7% 1942 ..	92	91½
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102¼	102¼	Swed. 5½% 1954 ..	107¼	106⅝
Do. 5½% 1955	102⅝	102⅝	Tokyo City, 5½% '61	105¼	103¼
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105	105		89	88⅝

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Feb. 6	Feb. 5
Atchison, Pref.	103⅜	103¼
Lehigh Valley	74	72
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	53⅜	54⅛
New York, Ontario and Western ..	14¼	14½
Reading, 1st Prefd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	120	118
National Lead	182½	174

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § New stock.

The Money Market was easy with 4½ per cent. the ruling and highest and 4 per cent. the lowest and last rate for call loans. Commercial paper was quoted 4¼ to 5¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted ⅛ lower at 3⅞ to 3¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 4 per cent. to 3¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange advanced 5/16c. to 4.86⅛c. for cable transfers.

Silver was unchanged at 43½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold movements this week comprise imports of $1,656,000 and exports of $158,000. Earmarked stocks of gold have increased $2,000,000.

The General Motors Corporation in its report for the year ended December shows a decrease of $28,186,000 in net income. The company has declared a quarterly dividend of 75c.

The directors of the Advance-Rumley Company have voted to terminate merger negotiations with the Allis-Chalmers Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad proposes to in-

(Continued at foot of next column)

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm and 1½c. to ¼c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 133½c.; No. 2 amber durum, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, 132½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 135½c. MAIZE steady at ¼c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 100½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady at ¼c. decline. White clipped, 53½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm at 2c. advance. No. 2 Western, 96c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR firm, with spring clears and Kansas straights 15c. up at $5.70 and $6.00 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unchanged at $6.35 and $5.20. Rye flour quoted $5.75 to $6.25.

LARD was firm, prime Western steam 15c. up at $11.35, and Middle West, spot, 10c. higher at $11.20 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed easy at declines ranging from 23 to 18 points. March, 8.41c.; May, 7.91c.; July, 7.65c.; Sept., 7.52c.; Dec., 7.37c.; Jan., 7.37c. Sales, 19,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed easy and 20 to 25 points down. Sales, 13,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 13.01; May, 12.10; July, 11.50; Sept., 11.10; Dec., 10.80. Cash coffee was steady. Rio No. 7, 10½c. to 10¾c.; Santos No. 4, 14½c. to 15¼c.

According to the New York Coffee Exchange the world's visible supply of coffee on February 1 totalled 5,119,000 bags, which compares with 5,079,000 bags on January 1 and 5,038,000 bags on February 1, 1929.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady, 2 points up to 2 points down. March, 9.40; May, 9.75; July, 9.98; Sept., 10.20; Dec., 9.90. Sales, 10,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed firm at 3 to 4 points advance. March, 1.79c.; May, 1.90c.; July, 1.99c.; Sept., 2.06c.; Dec., 2.13c.; Jan., 2.13c. Sales, 11,000 tons.

Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.83c. per lb. To-day's business comprised 29,000 bags of Porto Rico, Feb. shipment, at 3.64c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON, on the spot, closed 40 points lower at 15.75c. The futures market opened with values 15 to 21 points lower, and continued to fall under heavy general liquidation, weak foreign advices, "bearish" dry-goods trade reports, and a lack of support. Selling pressure continued to the close, which was easy at 37 to 45 points net loss. New Orleans spot middling declined 48 points to 15.27c., and the futures market finished steady, though 41 to 48 points below previous final values.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
February	15.56	15.56	15.96	15.96
March	15.67	15.85	16.05	16.05
April	15.78	15.78	16.17	16.17
May .. ..

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS FIRMER

ARGENTINE EXCHANGE WEAKNESS

In view of recent disappointments, the reduction in Bank rate to 4½ per cent. was not generally expected in the Money Market yesterday, but it was none the less welcomed. Thanks to the prevailing stringency of money—the Bank Return showed that the bankers' deposits had fallen to an exceptionally low level—the fall in the official minimum was actually accompanied by a slight hardening in market rates, lending brokers usually quoting 3 15-16 per cent. and 3¾ per cent. as their buying and selling rates respectively for three months fine bank bills. Further, while in the morning clearing banks were reported to have bought March bills at 4 per cent., the stringency became so pronounced later that offers by a special quarter to purchase March maturities at 4¼ per cent. appeared to meet with considerable response. Had it not been for such purchases heavy applications for loans would probably have been made to the Bank of England, which lent a small amount for a week at 5 per cent. In the open market over 5 per cent. was occasionally paid for fresh accommodation for the night, the charge generally ranging from 4¾ to 5 per cent. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 4 per cent. The German exchange again moved against sterling, but both the Paris and New York rates were more favourable to London.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2¾ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)			Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)		
Day to day	For short periods.	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
3½—5	4—4½	3¹⁵/₁₆—4	3¹⁵/₁₆—4	4	4

Discount (Treasury Bills).				(Fine Trade Bills).
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
⅝ % 3¹⁵/₁₆	⅝ % 4	¾ % 4⅛	¾ % 4¼	¾ % 5

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

	Jan. 30	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
RESERVE—		
Gold, coin and bullion	42,921,007	+ 90,336
Silver and copper coin	235,509	+ 2,095
Current postal accounts	394,850	+ 113,058
Available at sights abroad	6,085,711	— 111,068
Advances on gold coin	50	Unchanged
Commercial bills discounted	5,890,960	— 1,824,843
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,779,871	+ 53,383
Advances on securities	2,578,059	+ 110,565
Negotiable bills of the Sinking Fund Dept.	5,452,545	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetised silver coin for melting	Nil	Unchanged
Various assets	3,285,547	+ 1,739,139
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	70,338,986	+ 1,064,569
Treasury current account	6,770,014	— 945,247
Sinking fund account	3,402,129	— 30,542
Current and deposit account	7,130,424	— 1,176,068
Other sight liabilities	381,984	+ 69,816
Various liabilities	1,350,673	+ 31,761
Total liabilities	88,023,536	+ 362,827

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 48.76 per cent. (previous week, 48.81).—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved downwards during the earlier hours, but later rose sharply, and finished at $4.867½, compared with $4.86²³/₃₂ on Wednesday. A further advance occurred in the Paris rate, which closed at 124.04f., but the German exchange again moved against sterling, being 1pf. lower at 20.36pf. Fresh weakness was displayed by Spanish currency, the Madrid rate being finally 37.27½p., compared with 36.81½p. Further appreciation occurred in Belgian currency. Among the South American rates the feature was the heavy fall in the Buenos Aires rate, which finished at only 42¹/₁₆d. At the beginning of last week the rate stood at over 45d. Of the Far Eastern exchanges the Hong-kong rate was lower at 1s. 7¹/₃₂d., but the Shanghai rate rose to 1s. 11²⁹/₃₂d. The Kobe rate was more favourable to the yen, closing at 2s. 0¹⁷/₃₂d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'g'e	Feb. 6	Feb. 5
New York	\$ to £	4.863	4.86¼-86⅛	4.86³²/₃₂-15/₁₆
Montreal	\$ to £	4.863	4.90⅞-91¼	4.90⅞-91¼
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.99-124.06	123.97-124.02
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.89¾-90¾	34.90-91¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.36-92.39	92.37-92.39
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19¼-25.20	25.18½-25.20
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅜-375¼	375-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.40-193.70	193.30-193.50
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.90-37.45	36.73-36.95
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	Nominal	108⅞-109¼	108⅝-108⅞
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11⅛-12¼	12.11⅛-12¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.37	20.36-20.37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.53-34.58	34.53-34.57
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.81-27.85	27.80-27.86
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164¼-164½	164¼-164¾
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.35-43.40	43.35-43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.24-25.29	25.24-25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-820
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,025-1,050	1,025-1,050
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	276-276¼	276-276½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48-49	48-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-675	668-675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.17-18.24	18.17-18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20¼-21¼	18.20¼-21¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12-12½	18.12-12½
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18¾-19¼	18.18¾-19¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97.2	97¹⁵/₁₆-97¹⁵/₁₆	97¹⁵/₁₆-97¹⁵/₁₆
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	1/32²⁹/₃₂-1/33⅛	1/32²⁹/₃₂-1/33⅛
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1/32²⁹/₃₂-1/33⅛	1/32²⁹/₃₂-1/33⅛
Madras	Per rup.	1sd.	1/32²⁹/₃₂-1/33⅛	1/32²⁹/₃₂-1/33⅛
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/61½-1/7⅛	1/61½-1/7⅛
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0¼-2/0⅝	2/0¼-2/0⅝
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11¼-2/0⅛	1/11¼-2/0
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/32²⁹/₃₂-2/33⅛	2/32²⁹/₃₂-2/33⅛
Manila	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅝-13⅛	12.12⅝-12⅞
Manilla	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5/890d.	5/9²⁵/₃₂-5/9⅝	5/9²⁵/₃₂-5/9⅝
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42-42¼	43⅜-43½
Montevideo	\$ to £	40	39.78	24.78
Mexico	Per dol.	50.0	42¾-43⅛	44-44½
Lima	£ to £	Par	22⅝ prem.-2 22⅝ prem.	
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.00-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

§ Based on local stabilisation at 32.90-3.03 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	4 months' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 10 0	95 18	0 95 7	6 94 16	3
New Zealand	96 10 0	95 18	0 95 7	6 94 16	3
South Africa	98 15 0	98 2	6 97 10	0 96 17	6

SELLING RATES

Country	—	Cable Transfers	Demand	
	Par	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight	
On:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	—	98 0 0	97 12 0	
New Zealand	—	98 0 0	97 12 6	
South Africa	—	99 15 0	99 12 6	
Rhodesia	—	99 16 3	99 13 9	

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	—	Par	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.70	24.69
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.55	25.52
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.00	10.10
Bolivia	Pence to Bolviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced that £100,000 in SOVEREIGNS had been set aside, that £7,487 in sovereigns had been purchased, and that £6,837 had been sold in BAR GOLD. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net efflux of £99,350, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Feb. 6—		Feb. 6—	
Bar gold	7,487	Sovs. set aside	100,000
		Bar gold	6,837
Net efflux	99,350		
Total	£106,837	Total	£106,837

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,638,550; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to February 5 there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £4,529,958.

In the bullion market about £33,000 of West African gold was available. The bulk was sold to German buyers, the price being 84s. 10½d. per oz., a decline of ½d.

Silver recovered further, the cash price rising ½d. to 20½d. per oz., and the forward quotation ³/₁₆d. to 19¹²/₁₆d.

THE BANK RETURN

The most important movement in the weekly Bank of England statement, made up to February 5, is a reduction of £13,213,000 in the bankers' deposits. This is presumably due mainly to the payment of the final instalment on the new Conversion loan, the Government deposits showing an increase of £8,701,000. Government securities have fallen by £4,406,000, the other security items showing minor movements. Thanks mainly to the smaller deposit liabilities, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities has risen from 52¼ to 54 15-16 per cent. The total of the reserve is now £62,521,685, an increase of £111,489. An expansion of £672,149 took place in the note circulation, while, as may be seen below, there was an addition of £783,938 in the stock of coin and bullion:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	£		£
Notes issued:		Govt. debt	11,015,100
In circulation	348,690,421	Other Govt. securities	233,601,194
In banking department	62,093,444	Other securities	10,924,481
		Silver coin	4,459,225
		Amount of fiduciary issue	260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	150,783,865
	£410,783,865		£410,783,865

BANKING DEPARTMENT

	£		£
Capital	14,553,000	Govt. securities	49,894,613
Rest	3,607,008	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	23,294,173	Discounts and advances	5,602,597
Other deposits:		Securities	13,914,631
Bankers	54,250,174	Notes	62,093,444
Other accounts	36,226,901	Gold and silver coin	428,241
Seven-day and other bills	2,370		
	£131,933,626		£131,933,626

* Including Exchequer, savings banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and dividend accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or dec. on last week	Inc or dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,607,008	+ 19,180	+ 8,696
Public deposits	23,294,173	+ 8,701,314	+ 14,942,835
Other deposits:			
Bankers	54,250,174	— 13,213,128	— 14,250,687
Other accounts	36,226,901	+ 239,598	+ 776,721
Govt. securities	49,894,613	— 4,406,002	— 5,492,242
Other securities:			
Discounts and advances	5,602,597	— 102,674	— 2,111,400
Securities	13,914,631	— 61,816	— 1,613,369
Reserve	62,521,685	+ 111,489	+ 10,123,474
Note circulation	348,690,421	+ 672,449	+ 8,828,814
Coin and bullion	410,783,938	+ 783,938	+ 1,294,660
Proportion	54½%	2½	+ 8½

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The return of the London Bankers' Clearing House for the week ended February 5 shows a total of £910,872,000—a decline of £60,412,000, compared with the corresponding week a year ago. For 1930 to date the aggregate total is £4,509,015,000, or £509,945,000 less than for the period to February 6 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Jan. 30	£120,337,000	£5,612,000	£9,018,000	£134,967,000
„ 31	186,333,000	5,624,000	9,314,000	200,271,000
Feb. 1	108,918,000	6,061,000	8,621,000	123,600,000
„ 3	126,580,000	8,968,000	9,313,000	144,861,000
„ 4	128,888,000	9,388,000	13,235,000	151,471,000
„ 5	129,806,000	6,738,000	18,558,000	155,102,000
Week	£800,862,000	£42,371,000	£67,859,000	£910,872,000
1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Jan. 31	£212,351,000	£5,662,000	£8,824,000	£226,837,000
Feb. 1	178,731,000	6,326,000	9,168,000	194,225,000
„ 2	94,186,000	6,742,000	9,902,000	110,830,000
„ 4	148,995,000	9,787,000	11,508,000	170,290,000
„ 5	114,547,000	7,058,000	16,975,000	138,580,000
„ 6	112,088,000	6,153,000	12,471,000	130,722,000
Week	£860,908,000	£41,728,000	£68,848,000	£971,284,000

INSURANCE AT LIVERPOOL

PRESENTATION TO MR. HUGH LEWIS

The officials and staffs of the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Central, and the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Companies, and associated offices overseas gave a dinner in the Exchange Hotel, Liverpool, last night, when Mr. Hugh Lewis, until recently general manager, was presented with his portrait, which has been painted by Mr. George Harcourt, R.A.

The company, who were received by Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyer Simpson, numbered more than 300, and in addition to the guests of the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lewis, those present included Mr. W. R. Glazebrook (chairman, "Liverpool and London and Globe" and "Royal"), Mr. A. Kentish Barnes (deputy-chairman), Mr. Robert M'Connell (general manager) and Mrs. M'Connell, Sir Alfred Lewis (chief general manager, National Provincial Bank), Captain and Mrs. Gwilym Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew, Miss Ruth Lewis, the Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University and Mrs. Hetherington, Mr. George Harcourt, R.A., and Miss Harcourt, Mr. Archibald Hair, and Mrs. Reddrop.

Before presenting the portrait Mr. J. Dyer Simpson referred to some of the outstanding achievements in Mr. Lewis's career, recalling that it had started with the Liverpool and London and Globe. In outlining the years that followed he paid tribute to the work of Mr. Lewis in the founding and organizing of the Central Insurance Company, of which he was general manager, and in the later fusion of its interests with those of the Liverpool and London and Globe. After speaking of Mr. Lewis's able administration as London manager, Mr. Simpson referred to Mr. Lewis's régime as general manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe from 1921 to 1929—eight eventful years. His work for the company in the United States, where he was well known and where he had rendered signal service to his companies and to the business of insurance, was appreciated alike by the company's directors, by his colleagues, and by managers of leading American offices and the Press. Reference was also made to the leading part which Mr. Lewis had played as chairman of a committee of British general managers at the time of the Japanese earthquake, and of the successful outcome of the labours of that committee. In conclusion, Mr. Simpson spoke of Mr. Lewis's personality, "a rare combination of sound knowledge, mature experience, and seemingly endless vitality, suffused with high imaginative qualities." The portrait was then unveiled by Mr. F. G. Bussell, chief surveyor of the company. A memento of the occasion was also presented to Mrs. Lewis.

In the course of his speech expressing sincere thanks, Mr. Hugh Lewis said that it was a unique gathering representative of 10 different companies, British and foreign, which had met to do honour to him, a mark of friendship which neither he nor his family was ever likely to forget. If he had won some measure of reputation in the world of insurance, he was beholden in a very large degree to the men he had gathered around him. The idea that men at the top had everything to do in shaping the careers of those under their command, while the seniors were immune from the influence of the "undermen," was fallacious. The young men, with their buoyancy and optimism, could be a real asset to their leaders, who, while men of great ability, yet from age or from over-caution, and perhaps overweighed with much experience, might lack that spirit of adventure and experiment which was a vital thing, and which they could help to arouse. He was glad that the staff were as pleased as he was that his official connexion with the companies would continue through the board. There was one great satisfaction he took with him in his retirement from active management—pride in the staff. When he became general manager he resolutely set his mind on creating an executive second to none in the insurance world. That aim, he was convinced, was achieved. It was a matter of the utmost gratification to him to know that they were so ably officered in all their activities, both at headquarters and in the branches. In the quest for first-class talent he was further determined, if he could, to discover and train within the company or its associated companies, if possible, one or more fitted in due time to shoulder the highest managerial responsibilities. He congratulated Mr. Dyer Simpson on his present high position of an assistant general manager, under Mr. M'Connell, of both the Royal and the Liverpool and London and Globe.

Mr. Robert M'Connell, the general manager, referred in happy terms to his association with Mr. Lewis, particularly while in London, and to the kindly reception he had received from him on his arrival in Liverpool.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Feb. 6.—The market opened steady at an advance of ½ to ¼, and closed irregular ⅛ higher to ¼ lower. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—March, 41 (previous, 40⅞); May, 38¾ (39); Sept., 37¼ (37½); Dec., 37 (37). Yesterday's sales totalled 2,000 bags.

COMPANY RESULTS

CHARTERED DIVIDEND

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Brit. Sth. Africa Co.	Div. 8½	8½	Mar. 7	8½	8½
	Bonus 5	1½	Mar. 7	5	1½
Beira Rly.	1.9d. per share	1.6per share	—	1.9per share	1.6 per share
France (Wm. Fenwick)	Final 4	3	Mar. 1	6	5
Gen. Hydraulic Pwr.	Final 4½	4½	—	7	7
Kuala K'impar Tin	Int. 3d. p. share	6d. p. share	Feb. 28	—	—
Rochdale Canal	Int. 1	8ame	—	—	—
Shawinigan W. & Pwr.	Qtrly. 8½ p. share	8½ p. sh.	Apri. 10	—	8ame
Trade Indemnity	6	Same	—	6	Same

† £5,908 is to be carried forward (against £7,420. This footnote was incorrectly made to refer to the Merchants Trust in the table in yesterday's issue.

Bluemel Bros.—Final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share plus 6d. bonus per share, making with the interim dividend of 6d. per share a total of 2s. 6d. per share for the year ended September 30.

Borax Consolidated.—The directors are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend on the Deferred Ordinary shares for the year ended September 30, 1929. For 1927-28 a total of 7½ per cent. was paid on the Deferred Ordinary shares, 2½ per cent. as interim payment and 5 per cent. as final.

MOSS' EMPIRES

The directors of Moss' Empires announce that the gross profit for 1929 amounted to £200,122 (against £206,971 for 1928). They recommend the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. for the latter half of the year on the Ordinary shares, together with a bonus of 5 per cent., making a total distribution of 15 per cent. for the year (the same as for each of the three preceding years). A balance of £61,430 is carried forward (against £66,334). Out of the profits for 1928 £30,000 was transferred to reserve.

ASSAM CONSOLIDATED TEA

An interim report issued by the Assam Consolidated Tea Estates states that the amount of tea manufactured for season 1929 was 41,586 maunds, equivalent to 3,326,880lb., as compared with 3,170,080lb. in 1928. The sales made, amounting to 1,867,972lb., are as follows:—London.—To January 27, 1930, 1,065,492lb. at 1s. 1.05d. per lb. Calcutta.—To January 23, 1930, 822,480lb. at 7.67 annas per lb. The half-yearly dividends on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares have been duly paid on May 31 and November 30. In view of the continuance of lower prices on the tea market, the directors have decided to declare no interim dividend on the Ordinary shares in respect of the year 1929. No interim dividend was paid for 1928; the final payment for that year was 5 per cent.

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION

The net profit of the Power Securities Corporation for 1929 amounted to £79,424 (against £85,239 for 1928). For the third successive year the dividend on the Ordinary shares is 7 per cent., and the reserve account again receives £20,000, while the carry-forward is increased from £14,869 to £18,294. No allocation is this time made to dividend equalization account (against £10,000). A valuation of the investments as at December 31, taking market value as that date for the quoted investments, shows an aggregate value in excess of their value at which they stand in the accounts. The directors are of opinion that the unquoted investments (including loans and participations) have a value not less than the figure at which they stand in the accounts. The balance-sheet shows investments at £650,082, loans and participations at £106,255, investments in shares of subsidiary companies at £377,529, and advance to subsidiary company at £90,000. Cash stands at £209,790. Meeting, February 14.

BANCO DE CHILE

The accounts of the Banco de Chile for the half-year ended December 31 last show a net profit of $8,705,438 (against $8,216,715 for the second half of 1928), to which is added a balance of $7,610,855 brought forward, giving an available total of $16,316,293. The dividend for the half-year is $8.50 per share (against $8 per share), absorbing $8,500,000, and $7,816,294 (against $7,372,396) is carried forward. The balance-sheet shows public obligations at sight or 30 days' notice at $204,253,710 (against $223,372,997), of which current accounts amount to $176,375,629 (against $190,096,226) and deposits to $15,113,100 (against $14,515,855). Public obligations at over 30 days are shown at $227,307,463 (against $204,933,034), of which term deposits amount to $197,770,041 (against $180,652,832). On the assets side, cash, including foreign currency and balances with foreign banks, is shown at $94,616,334 (against $89,618,203), loans and advances at $565,779,374 (against $510,428,337), and investments at $82,063,374 (against $99,351,379). The total of the balance-sheet is $765,511,661 (against $710,844,434).

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Smithfield Meat (official report).—Supplies amounted to 1,997 tons, made up of 518 tons British and Irish produce and 1,479 tons of imported. Imports formed 74.1 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

Beef (per 8lb.) (National Mark).—Scotch, short sides, select, 7s. 4d.; prime, 7s. to 7s. 2d.; long sides, select, 6s. 10d.; prime, 6s. 8d.; English, long sides, select, 6s. 4d.; prime, 6s. to 6s. 2d.; good, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; Irish, long sides (Birkenhead killed), select, 6s. 2d.; prime, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; good, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. Unmarked:—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; long sides, 6s. 8d. to 10d.; English, long sides, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; English hinds, forerib, and flank (kosher). 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Irish, ditto (Birkenhead killed), 5s. 10d. to 6s. 4d.; Argentine, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; forequrs., chilled, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; Uruguayan, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; forequrs., chilled, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; Brazilian, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; forequrs., chilled, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.

Mutton (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 7s. to 8s.; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 9s. 4d.; English, 7s. to 7s. 8d.; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 9s. 4d.; New Zealand, wethers, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; ewes, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; Australian, ewes, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; Argentine, wethers, 4s. 8d. to 5s.

Pork (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 9s. to 9s. 8d.; (10st. to 15st.), 8s. 4d. to 9s.; (15st. to 20st.), 7s. 8d. to 8s.; Irish (crate), 8s. to 9s. 4d.; New Zealand, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.; States, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; sows, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d.

Lamb (per 8lb.).—Scotch Hill, 7s. 8d. to 9s.; English, 11s. 4d. to 12s. 8d.; New Zealand, 7s. 4d. to 8s.; Australian, 6s. to 6s. 10d.; Argentine, 5s. 4d. to 6s.

Veal (per 8lb.).—English, flat, 7s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; specials, 9s. 4d. to 10s. 4d.; bobbies, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

Poultry, Game, &c.—Surrey chickens, per lb., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; country, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; lean, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; French, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; white, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Russian, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; English hens, old, 9d. to 11d.; country ducklings, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English geese, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; rabbits, wild, 6d. to 8d.; turkeys, Russian, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; pheasants, best, each, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; Scotch hares, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; English leverets, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; hares, 2s. to 2s. 3d.

Eggs (per 120).—English, packed to National Mark special, 22s. 3d. to 22s. 9d.; standard, 21s. to 21s. 3d.; pullet, standard, 18s. to 18s. 3d.; ordinary packing, grade 1, 20s. 6d.; Belgian, 15½lb., 14s. to 14s. 6d.; Danish, 18lb., 17s. to 17s. 3d.; pullet, 15s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; Dutch, 18lb., all brown, 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d.; 16/16½lb., all brown, 15s. 9d. to 16s.; 16lb., mixed, 14s. to 14s. 6d.

Billingsgate Fish.—Consignments totalled 769 tons. Fair supplies of English, Scotch, and Irish salmon realized high prices, while other prime selections met a steady demand. Quotations:—English and Irish salmon, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Scotch, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; salmon trout, 4s. 6d.; soles, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1d.; slips, 1s. 8d. to 2s.; mullet, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; whitebait, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; crabs, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; prawns, 1s. to 10s. per lb.; dory, 6s. to 7s.; turbot, 10s. to 13s.; brill, 7s. to 8s.; lemon soles, 12s. to 16s.; halibut, 12s. to 18s.; witches, 6s. to 10s.; live cod, 5s. to 7s.; ling, 6s. to 12s.; dry haddock, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 3d.; haddock, 4s. to 7s.; mackerel, 6s.; whiting and conger eels, 2s. to 4s.; gurnet, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; skate, 3s. to 6s.; roker, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; hake, 12s. to 14s.; fresh English and Scotch herrings, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per stone; live eels, 16s. to 28s. per draught; blankers and red herrings, 5s.; kippers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; fillets, 2s. 9d. per box; Whitstable native oysters, 28s. to 46s.; Brittany, 16s. to 20s.; Dutch, 10s. to 20s.; Pyefleet, 38s. to 50s.; Portuguese, 7s. 6d.; bluepoint, 6s. to 8s. per 100; English brown shrimps, 1s. 6d.; pink, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; and Dutch, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

Grimsby, Feb. 6.—Forty-nine North Sea, eight Iceland, and two Faroe Islands trawlers, and one liner landed a fair supply. Demand was good. Plaice, 9s. 6d.; lemon soles, 18s.; halibut, 17s. to 21s.; cod, 2s. to 4s.; skate, 7s. to 8s.; small haddocks, 3s.; kit haddocks, 7s. 6d.; gibbed haddocks, 8s. 6d.; dabs, 8s. to 10s.; codlings, 3s. to 4s. per stone. Soles, 1s. 9d.; turbot, 8d. to 11d.; brill, 10d. per lb.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	4½	3¹⁵/₁₆-4	—
New York	4	3½-3¾	4
Paris	3†	2⅝	3
Berlin	6	5¾	6½-8½
Swiss Bank places	3½	2½	—
Milan	7	7¼	—
Amsterdam	4	2¾	3½
Brussels	3½	3⅛	2⅞

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

JANUARY MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage Crushed	Output	Profit
Assoc. Gold Mines of W.A.	4,353	£7,370	—
Blackwater Mines	1,564	£5,700	£1,064
Kramat Pulai	—	—	£3,100
Messina (Trans.)	—	1,724(a)	641 tons(b)
Taquah and Aboso	8,810	£14,693	£2,230
Tongkah Hbor. Tin	—	50 tons	—
Uru Klang Tin	—	177½ tons	—

(a) Tons of concentrates. (b) Copper.

Osverwacht Platinum.—Cablegram:—"The reduction plant treated 2,830 tons during January. The crude platinum produced is estimated to yield 453oz. refined platinum and allied metals, equivalent to 3·172dwt. per ton milled.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.95 (previous closing, 89.55); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.50 (101.95); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.40 (100.60); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.55 (99.90); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.70 (136.30); 6% Rentes, 1920, 102.65 (102.80); 6% Rentes 1927, 108.10 (108.50); 5% Credit National, 1919, 615 (615); 5% Credit National 1920, 555 (555); 5% Credit National 1921, 570 (569); 5% Credit National, 1925 (1st), 565 (560); 6% Credit National, 1924, 580 (580); 4% Egyptian Unified, 392 (392); 3½% Italian Rentes, 88.60 (89.80); 4% Japanese, 1905, 486 (485.50); 5% Russian, 1906, 8.40 (8); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.75 (4.50); 4% Turkish Unified, 83.80 (93.10); Banque de France, 24,900 (25,110); Banque de Paris, 3,030 (3,050); Banque Parisienne, 2,140 (2,180); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,995 (2,005 x.d.); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 4,125 (4,150); Credit Lyonnais, 3,120 (3,155); Banque d'Athens, 225 (230); Banque d'Orient, 350 (345); Banque Ottomaine, 1,200 (1,320); Suez Canal Shares, 20,060 (20,245); Chargeurs Reunis, 790 (780); Messageries Maritimes, 233 (239); Transatlantique, 1,135 (1,145); Raffinerie Say, 1,975 (1,980); Sucreries d'Egypte, 942 (945); Wagons Lits, 675 (681); Thomson Houston, 1,195 (1,229); Lautaro Nitrate, 376 (377); Ford of France, 177 (174); Rio Tinto, 5,730 (5,760); Thafaville, 611 (613); De Beers, 1,231 (1,233); De Beers, Preferred, 1,560 (1,560); Jagersfontein Estate, 258 (259); Central Mining, 2,250 (2,280); Chartered, 256 (253); Brakpan, 358 (358 x.d.); Crown Mines, 388 (385 x.d.); East Rand, 67 (68); Geduld, 417 x.d. (4.55 x.d.); Geneva Mining, 101 (102); Consolidated Goldfields, 259 (261); Johannesburg Consolidated, 279 (277); Randfontein Estate, 37 (38); Rand Mines, 385 (389); Tanganyika, 322 (329); Transvaal Consolidated, 175 (177 x.d.); Union Corporation, 442 (445); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 79 (84); Mozambique, 74 (75); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 40 (41); Caoutchoucs, 200 (204); Eastern International, 133 (140); Gula Kalumpong, 163 (165); Kuala Lumpur, 223 (230); Malacca, 220 (226); Mexican Eagle, 161 (161); Royal Dutch, 41.050 (41.100); Shell Transport, 595 (590); Platine, 1,920 (1,905); Linseoil, 91 (99); Liverpool Consolidated, 18.75 (19). Exchange on New York, 25.50¼ (25.40¼); exchange on London, official average, 124.03½ (124.01½); cheques, closing market rate, 124.05 (124.01); private discount rate, 2⅜% (2⅜%); short money, 3% (3%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922 (103¹⁵/₁₆ (previous, 103¹³/₁₆); 5% Dutch, 1021½ (102¹³/₁₆); 2½% Dutch, 65¼ (65⅜); 3% Dutch, 77⅛ (77⅜); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 494½ (494); Peruvian, 12¼ (12½); Peruvian, 4% 6th Funding, 53¼ (53¼); Erie, 61¼ (59½); New York Ontario, 15½ (—); United States

COMPANY MEETINGS

PHILLIPS RUBBER SOLES, LTD.

DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT.

COMPANY'S EXCELLENT POSITION

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

CHAIRMAN'S GENEROSITY TO THE STAFF

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Phillips Rubber Soles, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. WALTER W. PHILLIPS (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. H. Hargrave, A.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I shall have pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended November 30, 1929. These have been issued to all our shareholders, therefore I propose to regard both the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

Before formally moving that they be adopted, I would like to refer to various items in the accounts, and to say a few words about the business generally.

THE NET PROFIT

The net profit for the year was £115,107 14s. 5d., which is about £8,000 below the profit of the previous year. The directors believe that but for the exceptionally dry weather which prevailed from January onwards, and which adversely affected the shoe-repairing trade, the net profit would have been at least equal to that of the previous year. I would like to point out that the figure £115,107 14s. 5d. for the past year approximates very closely to the average annual profit for the four years shown in the prospectus—namely, £116,859, and I am sure you will agree that this indicates a sound and steady business without undue fluctuation.

The amount of profit brought forward from the previous year was £10,570 11s. 2d., making a total on November 30, 1929, of £125,678 5s. 7d. Against this sum the report shows that we have provided £9,252 15s. 5d. in respect of income-tax. This amount, with the amount deducted from dividends paid during the year, covers the whole of the company's taxation liability for the year under review.

The report shows that we have paid dividend on 7½ per cent. Preference shares, £18,000, and interim dividend on Ordinary shares, £18,000, making with the income-tax a total deduction of £45,252 15s. 5d., and leaving a balance of net profit available for further dividend on the Ordinary shares, reserves, &c., of £80,425 10s. 2d.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

I will now deal with the balance-sheet. Referring to the right-hand side, the item "Investments in subsidiary companies at cost £354,140 15s. 5d." remains unaltered. I may be permitted to repeat my remark made at our meeting last year that the portion of this amount that is represented by goodwill and trade marks is approximately £160,000, when the item "Investment reserve account £48,646 6s. 3d." on the opposite side of the balance-sheet is regarded as a set-off against it. The balance of this item is represented by material assets.

The next item, "Other investments £19,921 6s. 10d.," shows a slight reduction, owing to an amount written off. The item "£150,000 5 per Cent. War Loan at cost £151,388 1s. 9d." shows an increase of about £25,000 as compared with the previous year, and the item £7,500 is in respect of the company's application for £75,000 5 per Cent. Conversion Loan. The directors have arranged to sell or convert *all of the £150,000 holding* in 5 per Cent. War Loan with a view to acquiring an equal amount of the 5 per Cent. Conversion Loan. This may be regarded as a very satisfactory reserve of fluid capital.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

The item "Patents and designs at cost £90,423 4s. 9d." is practically unaltered from last year. Provision is made in the appropriation account for writing this item down to £80,000, and it may be anticipated that it will be further reduced year by year. "Freehold property at cost £28,030 0s. 10d." remains unaltered.

The item "Amounts due by subsidiary companies £96,686 3s. 9d." is slightly lower than last year. The subsidiary companies have ample assets to cover the amounts, which represent working capital provided on loan for the general purposes of the business. "Cash at bank £20,626 15s." is a satisfactory figure, and the only remaining item is "Preliminary expenses £8,609 17s. 8d." The appropriation account provides for writing off this balance.

RAW MATERIALS RESERVE

Now, will you please turn to the left-hand side of the balance-sheet? The first five items need no comment, but I would like to refer to the item "Raw materials reserve £16,000." All of the stocks of raw rubber held by subsidiary companies on November 30, 1928, in respect of which this reserve was created, were consumed during the past year, and consequently the reserve is no longer necessary on their account, but in view of the market prices of raw rubber on November 30, 1929, the raw materials reserve has been maintained in respect of the stocks of raw rubber purchased for future manufacture and held by subsidiary companies on that date. Those stocks were purchased at prices quite favourable to profitable manufacture, and it may be fully anticipated that the whole of them will likewise be profitably consumed in due course.

The other items in the balance-sheet, also the profit and loss account at the top of page 3, call for no comment beyond what I have already stated when referring to the report.

APPROPRIATION AND DIVIDEND

I now wish to direct your attention to the appropriation account on page 2 of the report. The directors recommend that the balance of net profit, amounting to £80,425 10s. 2d., be appropriated as follows:—To write off the balance of preliminary expenses, £8,609 17s. 8d.; to write the sum of £1,388 1s. 9d. off the 5 per Cent. War Loan investment, to reduce it to par value; to write £10,425 4s. 9d. off patents and designs to reduce this item to £80,000; to place to general reserve a sum of £10,000 to increase the total to £30,000; and to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. in respect of the year to November 30, 1929, making 15 per cent. for the year, which requires £36,000.

These amounts make a total appropriation of £64,423 4s. 2d., and leave a balance to carry forward of £14,002 6s., which is an increase of approximately £3,500 as compared with the previous year.

ABOUT 27 PER CENT. EARNED ON THE ORDINARY CAPITAL

You will notice that the balance of net profits earned during the year, after providing for all dividend on Preference shares, is equal to about 27 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital of the company.

I would now like to say a few words as to the excellent position of the company at the close of the third year since its incorporation. As you know, each year we have paid 15 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary shares, but let us see what has been done to strengthen the general position during this period. I include, of course, the appropriation account now before you.

First, we have written off the whole of the preliminary expenses, £48,609 17s. 8d. Secondly, placed to reserve £30,000. Thirdly, written off patents and designs £10,425 4s. 9d. Fourthly, provided a "carry forward" of £14,002 6s. These amounts make a total of over £100,000—without including the £16,000 raw materials reserve—appropriated out of net profits to strengthen the position of the company. This may be considered very advantageous to both the Preference and Ordinary shareholders, and I feel sure that you will regard it as a very satisfactory record for the three years.

GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS

I would now like to refer to matters of general interest. Trade during the past year has been rather difficult. The abnormally dry weather was our greatest hindrance, but the state of trade in the country generally, and the large amount of unemployment, reacted on the buying capacity of the public. Taking these conditions into account, I think that our results were very satisfactory.

There has been a slight increase in competition during the year, but in my opinion competition is good for us—it acts as a tonic, sharpens our wits, and is a great incentive to our staff to put forward every effort. We are never afraid of straightforward, honest competition, but welcome it. We believe in the old adage, "Quality tells," and bearing in mind the excellent and superlative quality of the Phillips productions I fully believe that we shall be able to maintain and increase our trade against all competition.

DURATA—A SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER

Our product Durata—which is mainly used by shoe manufacturers instead of leather—has made substantial headway during the past year, and has won golden opinions for its excellence and reliability. Compared with other and similar products, it is unequalled when quality, finish, and attractive appearance are taken into account. Nevertheless, we believe that for health, comfort, and durability the ideal combination for the public to wear is leather-soled shoes with Phillips rubber soles and heels attached. This view is also widely held in the boot and shoe trade generally.

During the year under review the works and plant of the subsidiary companies have been maintained in first-class condition, and the departmental staff throughout the business has been still further strengthened by the importation of new blood. I feel very proud of our excellent staff—its present strength and ability have never been surpassed.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

As stated in the report, Mr. Arthur Whittaker retired from his position as managing director of the company at the termination of his period of service, and Messrs. A. J. Drywood and J. Cunningham were appointed joint managing directors in his place. I take this opportunity, on behalf of the shareholders, to thank Mr. Whittaker for all his efforts to promote the success of the company, and I have the fullest confidence that you will also be well served by the gentlemen who have succeeded him, both of whom have been engaged in the company's business for many years and thoroughly understand its requirements.

SOUND AND ACTIVE BUSINESS

As regards the trade outlook, you no doubt appreciate that the profitable results of our business are linked up with the general state of trade and employment in the country, but the directors are optimistic that, if this is reasonably satisfactory, the turnover and profits during the current year will be at least equal to the past year. So far only ten weeks of our financial year have passed, but during that period our aggregate sales have shown a slight increase over the corresponding period of last year. I can assure you that everything will be done by the directors and staff with a view to making 1930 a very successful and profitable year. There is a general spirit of optimism in the business, which continues to be very sound and active.

SATISFACTORY RELATIONS WITH THE STAFF

I am pleased to say that our relations with all our workpeople are extremely satisfactory, and the directors heartily appreciate the excellent service rendered by the staff and workpeople of the company and its subsidiaries during the year.

I now have pleasure in moving, "That the report and accounts submitted for the year ended November 30, 1929, be received and adopted, together with the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid on May 31, 1929, a total dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, for the year ended November 30, 1929," and, after calling upon Mr. Cunningham to second the resolution, and before putting it to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to ask arising on the report and accounts submitted to you. (Cheers.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S GIFT

Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM (joint managing director) said:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen,—Before seconding the resolution, there is one part of the report to which I would like to refer—namely, the "Phillips Employees Benefit Trust." This fund has been established by the thought and entirely through the generosity of our chairman, Mr. W. W. Phillips, without any cost whatever to the shareholders; and, as you will see from the report, it consists of investments of a present market value of about £40,000, largely in the shares of the company.

The fund will meet a real want for pensions and other benevolent purposes, and it will become increasingly useful as time goes on. I would like to take this opportunity of publicly expressing the great appreciation and thanks of the other directors, as well as the staff and employees, to the chairman for his generous action, and I am sure that all shareholders will wish to join in this expression of thanks.

I now have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

SHAREHOLDERS' CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. E. B. SAVORY said that, on behalf of his fellow-shareholders and himself, he would like to tender cordial congratulations to the directors on the excellent results submitted. He was delighted to see that they were adopting a conservative policy, and building up a strong financial position. He wished also to express to Mr. Phillips the thanks which he was sure they all felt for his most generous action in putting aside approximately £40,000 for an employees' fund. If the results in the present year corresponded with the hard work of the directors and the good team work of their staff—and a contented staff always put in better work than a discontented staff did—Mr. Phillips, in setting this sum aside, would be benefiting the shareholders as well as the employees. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that as the business extended—and probably the staff would extend with it—the directors would, from time to time, make allocations out of profits to increase the fund which had been started in this really marvellous way. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. C. HOLDER also offered his congratulations on the report submitted, and said that it was very cheering indeed in these days to be associated with a company floated in a manner which enabled the shareholders to get some reward. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN, after replying to questions, said he greatly appreciated the remarks which had been made as to the Employees' Benefit Trust, and would like to say that nothing had given him greater pleasure than the foundation of that fund. Many of their employees had been with the subsidiary companies for over 20 years—quite a number of them for considerably more than that period—and he had particularly wished to make some provision for pensions and other benevolent purposes. That had been done, and he wished to add that the trust had been drawn with very wide limits, so that the trustees might not be handicapped in any way in the administration of the funds.

The resolution was carried unanimously, amid cheers.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Mr. JOHN DAVIE, C.A., proposed the re-election of Mr. W. W. Phillips and Mr. A. Whittaker, the retiring directors, which was seconded by Mr. W. H. GOWER and passed unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. E. J. THOL, F.C.A., seconded by Mr. P. A. EARLE, Messrs. Davie, Parsons, and Co. were reappointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

Mr. SAVORY proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, and especially for his generosity in establishing the fund for the benefit of the employees which had been referred to.

Mr. S. T. SHOOSMITH, who seconded the motion, said that as an employee he had known Mr. Phillips for a very long time, and he might say that the whole of the staff always looked upon him as something more than a chairman; they regarded him more as a personal friend, and his action in promoting the fund had proved that they were right. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was carried with acclamation, and, the CHAIRMAN having made a brief acknowledgment, the proceedings terminated.

EWART & SON, LTD.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF "EWART GEYSERS"

IMPORTANT CONTRACTS SECURED

MR. J. W. EWART ON NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Ewart and Son, Limited, was held on Monday last at the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, London, W.C.

Mr. JOHN W. EWART, A.I.E.E., M.I.H.V.E. (one of the joint managing directors), presided.

Mr. A. SAINSBURY (secretary and a director of the company) having read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. MOORE, representative of the auditors (Messrs. J. Fraser and Sons), having read the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—No doubt you have all received a copy of the balance-sheet for the past year, 1929, and will have observed that the net profits are substantially better than the previous year, 1928. I think you will agree that to earn a sum of over £58,000 net is very satisfactory, and I would like to say this has only been accomplished by the loyal cooperation and hard work of all concerned in every section of the business.

You will see by the figures before you that the assets, consisting of cash, investments, sundry debtors, stock, and work in progress, amount to over £219,000, while the total reserve is over £102,000, and, if you approve and pass the recommendations of the directors, we shall then have £20,000 for future dividends. These respective amounts are so eminently satisfactory that further comment from me would be superfluous.

BUSINESS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

Turning now to the business done in various departments, I am very pleased to say that our well-known geysers continue to hold their high reputation and are selling in ever-increasing quantities. We are continuing the policy of introducing new patterns and designs to meet the keen competition now prevailing in manufacture.

Our export department shows considerable improvement, and, in fact, we have sent abroad 50 per cent. more than the previous year. You no doubt have noticed the absence from this meeting of your joint managing director, Mr. S. Ewart. He will shortly be returning from a trip abroad, and will bring with him, I hope, a further batch of orders for export.

In zinc and copper roofing we have succeeded in securing and carrying out many important contracts, among which may be mentioned Olympia, Selfridge's Provincial Stores, banks, cinemas, theatres, hospitals, churches, the FitzWilliam Museum at Cambridge, and the Albert Hall. (Cheers.)

In other forms of sheet metal work we have maintained output, and have been busy throughout the year in making and supplying tanks, wings, bonnets, &c., for motor-cars, and it is gratifying to know that we retain our customers, as well as obtain new; as an instance of this I may mention we were again favoured with the order for tanks, &c., for the Bentley racing cars that succeeded for the third year in succession in winning the great Le Mans Race, these famous British cars being placed first, second, third, and fourth against all other cars competing. (Cheers.)

MOTOR-CAR AND ENGINEERING SUCCESSES

Our wheel discs for motor-cars are steadily becoming more and more appreciated, and increased sales are resulting. We have had the honour through one of the leading motor-car agents to supply wheel discs for cars belonging to members of the Royal Family.

In the engineering section we supply nuts, bolts, studs, and other small parts for the motor-car maker, and here our very high standard of work continues to bring us in very substantial orders, even although competition is perhaps keener in this line of business than in any other to-day.

In other branches of engineering I have to record further improvement; the larger premises mentioned in your Chairman's speech last year that we had arranged for have resulted in an increased profit in this section. We are busy making special steel tools and dies for various trades, and are now making steel dies for the talking picture industry, so that we are fully up to date.

We have supplied and fitted many lightning conductors to important buildings using our special registered designs, the buildings including, among many others, the historic Anglesey Abbey, Cambridgeshire; St. Michael's Church, Chatham; St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill; and Hendon Public Library. (Cheers.)

Our associated company, Messrs. Saunders and Connor (Barrhead), Limited, have turned out some very beautiful bathroom equipments in various artistic colours. We have these at our showrooms at Euston-road, with many other sanitary goods and fittings of their make, including a large assortment of porcelain enamelled baths.

POPULARITY OF EMPEROR SMOKE CURE

The sales of our celebrated smoke cures for smoky chimneys have been progressive, and no better cowl has yet been found than our Emperor smoke cure.

We have made progress in our ventilating and heating departments, and, in fact, all sections have been busy, and our works have worked full time throughout the year.

The year 1929 was a difficult year for manufacturers; prices of raw materials, especially in the metal and allied trades, fluctuated a great deal, and have generally remained considerably higher over a long period; they are still up, and great care and judicious buying are necessary.

Your board are, however, eager for and are ever seeking new and remunerative business, and so far this year we have secured some very good orders, including one contract that will run over three years for supplies to one of the biggest firms in the country. (Cheers.)

However satisfactory this may be, I would, in conclusion, ask you to remember that we want your help, we want you to purchase from Ewarts, and to get your friends also to purchase from Ewarts. (Hear, hear.)

I now have pleasure in moving that the directors' report and balance-sheet be approved and adopted, and that the payments of dividends as recommended in the directors' report be sanctioned, declared and paid, and it is proposed, as mentioned in the report, to post the dividend warrants on March 1 next. (Cheers.)

Mr. ARTHUR SAINSBURY seconded the resolution. There being no questions asked, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. ARTHUR SAINSBURY, Mr. Arthur Wardill was re-elected a director.

Messrs. James Fraser and Sons were reappointed auditors.

On the motion of Mr. KAHN, a shareholder, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for presiding; to the joint managing directors (Mr. Samuel Ewart and Mr. John William Ewart) for the success they had achieved, not only on the engineering side of the business but in the sales department; and to the whole of the staff and workers for the manner in which they had looked after the interests of the company.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past month*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1st
Madras and S. Mah. (Jan. 11)	Rs.18,37,000	+1,36,928	+12,31,736 (April 1)
Midland Urug. ..	£23,101	+212	+6,188
N.W. of Uruguay	£5,957	−944	−1,886
Urug. Northern ..	£2,960	+107	−3,330
TRAMWAYS, &c.			
Chatham and Dist. Tetn. (Jan. 30) ..	£1,038	+68	+218 (Jan. 1)
L.C.C. (Feb. 5) ..	£82,460	+3,749	+57,968 (April 1)
Singapore Tetn. ..	$130,000	+24,000	+$1,000 (Oct. 1)
Temiscouata (Dec.)	$24,004	—	—

* Unless otherwise shown.

UNITED STATES AND GENERAL TRUST CORPORATION

DIVIDEND INCREASED TO 14 PER CENT.

ISSUE OF NEW CAPITAL

The FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the United States and General Trust Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's office, Gresham House, 24, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. M. BALFOUR, M.C. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. Carlisle) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—From the report you will see that the revenue again shows an increase over that of the previous year, due, to a large extent no doubt, to our having had a full year's use of the new capital issued during 1928. The gross revenue of £189,277 1s. 9d. compares with £168,439 13s. 9d. last year, and represents nearly 7 per cent. on the book cost of the investments. As the net revenue of £70,223 3s. 10d. is equivalent to approximately 17½ per cent. on the Deferred stock, and as we do not anticipate a diminution in the current year, we are able to propose a final dividend of 9 per cent., making 14 per cent. for the year, against 13 per cent. for the previous year. We carry forward £12,161 5s. 3d., equal to 3 per cent. gross on the Deferred stock.

We also state in the report that a valuation of the investments shows a surplus of approximately £400,000 over the balance-sheet figure. This surplus shows a diminution of approximately 5 per cent. over that prevailing last year, but it must be remembered that we have been passing through a period of abnormal depression and shrinkage in values, and, as I pointed out at last year's meeting, the rise in prices could not be expected to continue indefinitely.

STOCK MARKET CONDITIONS

The past year has been an eventful one, witnessing an all-round decline in prices, culminating in the autumn in a Bank rate of 6½ per cent. and the collapse in the United States. Here, after a meteoric rise extending over a period of two or three years, during which stocks as a whole reached levels out of all proportion to their earnings or dividends, and during which the machinery of credit the world over was at times strained to breaking point, a severe relapse occurred, resulting in panic conditions. This brought to a conclusion a state of affairs not only financially dangerous to the whole world, but in other respects demoralising, as quite a large proportion of the population, both in this country and the United States, began to think that they could see their way to an assured income merely by speculating in securities; and one need not comment on the obvious disadvantages to a community which aims at becoming idly rich.

Investment stocks now stand on a basis where the yield bears some sort of relation to the value of money, which latter over a period of time must be the chief determining factor in the regulation of prices. In London, while it has been shown that the decline in representative securities was no less severe, it has been less apparent, as the process was a much more gradual one, the general shrinkage in values having taken place over a period of several months, whereas in New York it occurred in a few weeks, or even days. Despite these conditions, an abnormally high Bank rate, a General Election, and the serious financial developments well known to all of us of a certain group in London, I think it is generally admitted that London as a financial centre has acquitted itself creditably.

FUNCTIONS OF A TRUST COMPANY

Touching on the financial difficulties to which I have just alluded, unfortunately the words "Trust Company" have figured rather prominently therein, and it has been brought to one's notice that investors, on occasions, have confused in their minds the class of business done by a company whose operations are those of company finance and promotion with that of the better known class of trust company whose business is strictly that of investment. The all too common use of the words "Trust Company" is to be deplored, as certain concerns who adopt this title carry on a business which is entirely foreign to that of a company such as ours. I might add that we neither have, nor ever have had, directly or indirectly, any interest in the securities of the group that failed.

TERMS OF NEW ISSUE

From the balance-sheet you will see that we have a small amount of unissued capital, amounting to nearly £90,000. This we propose to offer shortly to holders of the existing Deferred stock in the form of new Preferred and Deferred shares, representing an allotment of approximately 15 per cent. of their holdings. The Preferred will be issued at par and the Deferred at 200 per cent., in the proportion of 60 per cent. of the former and 40 per cent. of the latter, which after putting a value of, say, 90 per cent. on the Preferred is equivalent to 215 per cent. for the Deferred. The shares will be payable by instalments running to June next and will carry 5 per cent. interest on the amount paid up, after which they will be converted into stock and rank for the final dividend in respect of the last six months of this year.

I now propose: "That the report and accounts, as presented, be and they are hereby received, approved, and adopted, and that dividends of £2 10s. per cent., less income-tax, on the Preferred stock, making with the interim dividend 5 per cent. for the year, and £9 per cent., less income-tax, on the Deferred stock, making with the interim dividend 14 per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and the same are hereby declared."

Mr. F. H. RAMSDEN seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring director (Mr. H. Carlisle) was re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co.) were reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff terminated the proceedings.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, Feb. 6.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings totalled 10,111 bales, out of which 9,454 were sold; wool sold privately consisted of 844 bales. There was an average selection. Under strong general competition from all sections of buyers the market ruled at the best point of the week. Greasy merino realized up to 20d., crossbreds 10d., and comeback 13½d.—*Reuter.*

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.—There has been no increase in the amount of business passing in cotton, and the market again closed with an easy tone. Fully good m.g. broach, April-May delivery, hedge contract, has declined Rs.14 during the week to Rs.275. There has been a moderate demand in the Bazaar for piece-goods, but any real improvement is retarded owing to the anxiety of Bazaar dealers over the increase in stocks. Light bleached cloths continue quiet, while printed goods are a weak market. Imported yarns continue to meet a moderate demand, with 30's grey yarn still receiving most attention. The quotation for 40's water yarn is 1 anna higher at Rs.1.1. The exchange rate on London (three months' sight credit) is unaltered at 1s. 6 1/32d., while the rate on Paris is quoted at 9.30f., against 9.31f. a week ago. The steamer freight for cotton to Liverpool is 2s. cheaper on the week at 13s.

The receipts of cotton at Bombay during the week amounted to 179,000 bales, making the total for the season to date 1,774,000 bales, compared with 1,377,000 at the same time last year. Shipments from Bombay consisted of 4,000 bales to the U.K., 40,000 to the Continent, 60,000 to Japan and China, while there are 2,000 bales afloat in harbour for Europe. From other Indian ports 250 bales were shipped to the U.K., and 9,000 to the Continent. Stocks have been increased to 1,245,000 bales, compared with 1,031,000 a year ago.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 5.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1-64d. to 5 45-64d. The COFFEE market closed firm, with No. 7 New York standard 150 reis dearer at 164$25. Receipts were 8,000 bags, making so far this season 1,589,000 bags, against 1,814,000 bags for the same period last season. No clearances were reported and the stock has increased to 309,000 bags, which compares with 307,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 New York standard declined 200 reis to 218$000. Receipts were 43,000 bags, making 5,790,000 bags for the season to date, against 5,148,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 18,000 bags to the United States and 27,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 976,000 bags, which compares with 993,000 bags a year ago.

THE LONDON MERCHANT BANK

INCREASED EARNINGS

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE CONDITIONS

MR. EDWARD TOOTAL ON THE OUTLOOK

The FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the London Merchant Bank, Ltd., was held yesterday at the offices of the bank, 38, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Mr. EDWARD H. TOOTAL presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. R. Reeves) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—When I was addressing you last year there were indications which justified expectations of a gradual improvement in trade. These have, however, not been borne out by events; on the contrary, 1929 will be remembered for some time to come in commerce as a year of uneven and often difficult trade, and in finance as a period during which persistent liquidation of securities took place with a consequent heavy depreciation of values. Moreover, the year witnessed extensive movements of gold which caused more frequent changes in discount rates than for a considerable time past.

Against these factors may perhaps be placed the important progress made in dealing with the reparations problem, the handling of which will by the definite adoption of the Young Plan be entirely transferred to the business field. The creation in connexion therewith of the Bank for International Settlements constitutes an interesting departure, and its working will be followed with keen interest.

THE AMERICAN COLLAPSE AND BANK RATE

The main financial event of the year was the collapse of the American boom, following upon a prolonged period of inflated share prices during which exceptionally high rates of interest were paid in New York for Stock Exchange call loans. These excessive rates drew a good deal of money away from Europe to the detriment of the exchange and gold positions, and as a consequence the Bank of England raised its rate in February to 5½ per cent. By the end of September a further rise to 6½ per cent. became necessary which accomplished its purpose in a comparatively short time, so that after intermediate reductions to 6 per cent. and 5½ per cent. respectively, a 5 per cent. rate was again established in December. I may say that we have just heard that the Bank rate has been reduced to-day to 4½ per cent. (Hear, hear.)

The financial troubles in America and Europe also were a contributory cause to the fall in prices of staple commodities which in many instances show substantial declines, though it should be observed that in general stocks in the hands of merchants and manufacturers were not unduly high. World crops, always an important factor, were good on the whole, in some cases even excessive, and the prices of a number of agricultural and tropical products have reached a level at which they are hardly remunerative. This state of affairs is not in the general interest, however desirable a low cost of living based on cheap prices of prime necessities may be. As a more balanced condition of trade between the regions producing foodstuffs and raw materials on the one hand and manufacturing countries on the other is conducive to general peperity, readjustments of the volume and cost of production of the agricultural and plantation industries should, in the long run, prove beneficial all round.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN

As regards the home and foreign trade of Great Britain, the figures of production for 1929 so far published—namely, for the period January to September—show an increase over the preceding year. Concerning British exports, the 1929 total of £729,000,000 compares with £723,000,000 for 1928; taking into account the fall in prices, exports are in fact better than a mere comparison of the two years' values suggests. On the other hand, the excess of imports over exports was larger than in 1928 and considerably larger than in the years immediately preceding the War. In viewing the relative figures in conjunction with the volume of British production, it is, however, fair to assume that a greater proportion than formerly of our production and imports has during recent years been employed in one way or another in the extension and improvement of industrial equipment, which should be helpful in increasing exports later on.

Abroad, the prosperous condition of some countries stood in marked contrast with the less satisfactory position of others. The high level of industrial activity in the United States during the first half-year was followed by a decline of business, though notable efforts are being made to attenuate in the industrial and commercial field the consequences of the great losses caused by the crash on the New York Stock Exchange.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS

Turning to Continental affairs, France, where employment remained regular and plentiful, had a prosperous year. French balances abroad continue to be large, although a portion was taken home during the year by means of gold shipments. We may recall that the Paris market held an important position in pre-War times as a financial centre. A number of foreign borrowers were regularly accommodated there by advances, and particularly by long-term loans, and if this practice were to be freely resumed, a considerable proportion of the large French surplus funds and annual savings would once more be incorporated in the world's economy, which would be a distinct gain to the working of the machinery of international trade and finance.

In Germany industrial production during 1929 was well maintained on the whole, notwithstanding the continued shortage of loanable capital which made itself felt in divers ways. Not only were rates of interest high, but the lack of funds for investment, and the absence of foreign buying of securities coinciding with forced realizations, caused during the second half of the year a prolonged and heavy decline in stocks. This in its turn accentuated the difficulties with which certain banking and other firms already had to contend, and led to suspension of payment in a number of cases. The failure last summer of one of the leading German insurance companies, brought about by serious losses on extraneous business, marked the commencement of a period of pronounced unsettlement. In considering these events in relation to German commercial credit in general the majority may be regarded as the liquidation of errors dating back to the inflation period rather than symptoms of the more recent business position.

The financial conditions prevailing on the New York market rendered the placing there of German loans difficult and this constituted an embarrassing factor, particularly in the case of municipalities with short-term indebtedness outstanding in respect of moneys spent on public utilities, &c. Action is, however, being taken to consolidate this indebtedness internally in Germany. Reforms are also contemplated as regards the Federal finances, and it is hoped that these various measures will lead to a strengthening of the working funds of Governmental and Municipal treasuries without their having to rely on borrowing for this purpose.

SOUTH AMERICA

In referring to South America as an important outlet for trade, it may be said that for some time past conditions have not been favourable. The fall in the prices of some of the principal commodities as well as the virtual cessation of borrowing abroad have reduced the purchasing power of most of the countries concerned. In Brazil matters are complicated by the heavy decline in the price of coffee as a consequence of unusually large crops and the compulsory huge accumulation of stocks, but it is understood that efforts are being made to deal with this problem. In past times Brazil has withstood more than one severe economic crisis, and her recuperative powers should again stand her in good stead once the present abnormal position has been adjusted.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I will now ask you to review with me the principal figures of the balance-sheet. Current, deposit and other accounts at £1,356,753 compare with £1,437,214 last year. Acceptances on account of customers amount to £3,293,152, against £3,377,290 at the end of 1928. The average discount rate for three months bank bills, which has a material influence on the volume of acceptance business, was approximately 1 per cent. higher than in 1928—namely, about 5½ per cent., against a fraction over 4½ per cent. With the exception of the period during which our Bank rate ruled above 5½ per cent., the demand for London drawing facilities continued active.

Turning to the assets side, the items of cash at bankers and in hand, and money at call and short notice at £837,236, bills receivable at £442,145, and investments at £165,100 do not show appreciable variations from last year's figures, either in the aggregate or as regards the proportion which they bear to each other. Balances and short term deposits with bankers abroad amounting to £122,293, which were formerly included among current and other accounts, are this year set out separately. Taking the various quick assets together—namely, cash at London bankers and in hand, money at call and short notice, bills receivable, and British and Colonial Government securities—we arrive at a total in round figures of £1,345,000, which virtually equals the sum figuring on the liabilities side under the heading of current, deposit, and other accounts. From this you will see that we continue to adhere to our policy of liquidity, a policy for which, although it entails a certain cost, no apology is needed in view of the unsettled conditions ruling during the last quarter of the year under review.

Advances to customers and other accounts show an amount of £523,477. In comparing this figure with last year's allowance has to be made for the fact above mentioned that it then included the amount of balances with bankers abroad; the comparable undivided figures really are £745,770 for 1929, and £843,924 for 1928. The reduction of advances is mainly due to the cessation of the activities of our Export Department—referred to at last year's meeting—the outstandings of which in South America have been collected in a very satisfactory manner.

PROFIT AND DIVIDENDS

The net profit for the year amounts to £74,419—against £71,845 for 1928—and, including £29,316 brought in from 1928, the sum of £103,735 remains to be dealt with. Of this £25,000 has been allocated to contingency fund, against £20,000 last year, and it is perhaps hardly necessary for me to emphasize the importance of adding to this fund.

The dividend on the "A" shares and the interim dividend of 2 per cent. on the "B" shares absorbed together £31,500, and we now recommend that a final dividend of 5 per cent. be paid on the "B" shares, making the dividends for the year 7 per cent. on the "A" shares and 5 per cent. on the "B" shares, both less tax, and that the remaining £31,485 be carried forward to new account.

The keen competition in banking business—often at rates leaving a bare margin of profit—to which I referred when last addressing you, continues unabated, and under these circumstances it is all the more satisfactory that at the close of a very difficult year we are able to show increased earnings. (Hear, hear.) You will, I am sure, realize how much we are indebted to your manager, Mr. Harter, and the sub-managers, Messrs. Haswell and Springer, for this result, and it is a pleasure to express our hearty appreciation of the services of these gentlemen, and of the heads of departments and the rest of the staff, who have so efficiently seconded them. (Cheers.)

PROSPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

As to the prospects of international trade in the current year, it is even more difficult than usual to form an opinion. Commodity markets are lifeless, which is not surprising when the heavy fall in prices is remembered and the existence of large stocks in the hands of producers is taken into account. Under these conditions some time may elapse before the improvement in the monetary position exercises its full effect on trade and industry.

The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. JOHN ROBARTS seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The formal business was duly transacted.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. J. FULLER HIGGS, proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, officers, and staff, said that the shareholders were very grateful for the results which had been placed before them. They were also optimistic, and ventured to look forward to the time when they would receive a considerably higher dividend. One of the things which impressed them was the growth in the reserves of the bank and its increasing stability, in spite of the storms which had swept over the world of finance during the past 10 years. (Hear, hear.) Shareholders would all agree that the fact that the bank had so successfully weathered those storms was due to the wisdom of the directors, the skill of the managers, and the energy and efficiency of the staff. (Cheers.)

The vote was unanimously accorded, and a brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluded the proceedings.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Wednesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Bradford (5% 1943-57) 1 to 99-101. Liverpool (3½% 1941-61) 1 to 103-105.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Hong Kong (3½% Ins. Stk., 1918-43) 2 to 86-88.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Wanganui Harbour Bd. (5% Debs., 1945) 2 to 95-97.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Nagoya (5% Stg. Bds.) 1 to 88-92. Selne (7% 1935-52) ½ to 106-108. Yokohama (5%, 1917-27) 2 to 88-92. FALL.—Antofagasta (5%, 1914) 1 to 88-93. Rosario (4% Convsn. Bds.) 1 to 54-57.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Chinese (4½% 1898, German Ins.) ½ to 80-82. ditto (4½% 1908) 1 to 53-55. ditto (5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly.) 1 to 29-34. Ditto (5% 1905 Honan Rly.) 1½ to 20-25. Greek (5%, 1881) 1 to 69-72. ditto (3% 1884) 1 to 69-73. ditto (5% 1890 Piraeus Larissa Rly.) 1 to 69-72. ditto (5% Fundg., 1893) 1 to 69-72. ditto (4% 1902) 1 to 58-60. Minas Geraes (6⅓% 1928) 1 to 72-76. Persia (5%, 1911) 1 to 83-85. Westphalia (7%, 1926) 1 to 98-102. FALL.—Argentine (5% Pt. of B.A.) 1 to 90-92.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Bengal Dooars 1 to 163-169. Sthn. Punjab. 3 to 204-209. FALL.—Bengal and N.W. 7 to 250-260.

DOMINION AND COLONIAL RAILS.—RISE.—Buffalo and Lake Huron (5% 1st

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES—continued from page 23

MISCELLANEOUS

A & E.Trad.	16/0	..	Imp. Shell	19/0	..		
A.m.Dent.Dr	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	4½	..		
Apollinaris	9/0	-3d	Imp.Tob.Can	41/3	-3d		
Assd. Cement	26/7½	-1/4d	Int. Nickel	40½	-¼		
Austin, B. Pf.	14/3	-6d	Krueger & T.	30½	-1		
Bovril, Def.	58/6	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/6	..		
Brit. Alum.	43/9	-½	Leyland M.	58/1½	+1d		
Brit. Am. Tb.	9/4	+½	London Brick	57/3	-3d		
Brit. Match	26/1½	..	Manbre & D.	15/9	+9d		
Brit.Oil Cake	54/0	+1/0	Marconi Mar.	2¼	..		
Brit.Port.Cm	2¼	+½	Do. Def.	2¼	..		
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Marg. Union	31/6	+1/6		
Cab.&W."B"	51	..	Mather & P.	23/6	..		
Do. 7½% "A"	64	..	Nairn, M.&G.	21/6	..		
Do. 5½% Pf.	96	-1	Napier	40/7½	+1d		
Carreras "A"	97/6	+4	P. & O. Def.	48/6	-6d		
Col. Graph.	6¼	+⅛	Phillips (G.)	15/9	..		
Crittall	1¼	..	Pinchin (Johnson)	2 15/16	+1/32		
Cr.& Bl., 1Pf.	12/9	..	Prim. Hldgs.	30/0	..		
Cunard S.S.Co	22/0	+6d	Rolls-Royce	45/7½	-1½d		
Dunlop Rbr.	42/5	..	Rover (85/-)	87½	-1½d		
E.Ready'G.B.	17/7½	+3d	Royal Mail	32/0	..		
Finlay, Jas.	37/0	..	Singer	25/7½	+4d		
Furness, W.	34/6	-6d	Sm.&Arr. Mu.	9/6	..		
Gas Lt. & C.	18/9	..	Stb. Met. Gas	101	..		
Gaumont Br.	15/1½	..	Spillers	24/0	..		
Globe Tel.	22½	+⅛	S.T.D. Pref.	12/0	..		
Gramophone	41/3	+1/2	Swed.Match.B	17⅝	+⅛		
Guy Motors	2⅜	..	Turner & N.	4/16	..		
Harrison&Cr.	6/16	..	Utd. Dairies	32/0	..		
Imp. Airways	20/9	+1/2	Un. Mohair	5/9	+1/16		
Imp.Con. Gas	37/5	..	Utd. Tob.(8/-)	7/6	..		
			Wall Paper D.	44/0	-3d		

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.Anthte	6/0	..	Howard & R.	14/9	-3d		
Armstrong	10/6	..	Lambert	37/6	..		
Babcock&W.	60/0	-6d	Pease & Pits	3/9	..		
Baldwins	3/0	+6d	Platt. Bros.	7/3	-1½d		
Bengal	10½	+9d	Powell, Duff.	10/0	-1/0		
B.S.A.	1/6	..	Richds. West	6/0	..		
Bolsover	16/5	..	Ruston & H.	7/6	..		
Brown(John)	5 4½	..	S. Speakman	11/3	..		
Camnell Ld.	2 4½	..	Staveley	20/9	-9d		
Consett	10/0	..	Stew.&Lloyd.	26/6	..		
Cory (Wm.)	58/3	-3d	S. Durham	22/0	..		
Dorman Long	6/0	-1½d	Swan, Hunter	22/0	..		
Ebbw Vale	1/6	..	Tata, Deb.	97½	..		
Guest, Keen	55/6	-3d	Thomas, R.	2/6	..		
Hadfields	9/6	-1½d	Vickers	8/0	-3d		
Harfild&W.P.	10/9	..	Weardale, Dt.	20/0	..		
Hopkinson	36/3	..	Yk.Am.a.&D	7/6	..		

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23/6	+6d	Ind. Coope	50/9	+3d		
Bass, Ratcl.	65/6	..	Mann's	56/6	..		
Benskin's	32/5	..	Mitch's & B.	54/0	..		
C.of Lon. Def.	9/6	+6d	S. Africa	56/9	+6d		
Courage	63/3	-3d	Taylor Walk.	31/0	+6d		
Distillers	67/6	..	Threlfalls	55/0	..		
Guinness	104/3	+9d	Walker&Sons	17/9	..		
Hoare	63/0	..	Watney, Def.	55 3/4	+3d		

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	17/6	..	Lewis Pfd.	48/0	..		
Army & N.	39/0	..	Lipton	4/3	..		
Barker	34/0	-3d	Lyons, "A"	4/8	+1/16		
Boot's PureD	6¼	..	Maple	55/6	..		
Carlton	57/6	..	Map. & Webb	14/3	-3d		
Debenhams	9/6	..	Mayfair Def.	5 7½	..		
Gordon Hts.	14/6	..	Savoy Hotel	37/0	..		
Harrods	4/6	..	Selfridge	25/0	..		
Harrds B.A.	19/3	..	Spiers&P.	10/9	..		
Home&C.	4/0	+1/6	Waring & G.	24/6	..		
Internat. Tea	20/10½	-1d	Whiteley	2 15/16	..		

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/0	..	Daigety	1/1	..		
Arg.Sthn. Ld.	22/0	..	Forest	16/6	+3d		
Aust. Est. M.	52	..	Goldstr. Mt.	29/0			
Aust.Mrc.Ld.	7/6	+⅛	Hudson's B.	4⅛	+1/16		
Brit. N.Born.	7/3	..	Kassala Cst.	7/6	..		
Cty. Ld. Real	18/3	..	Mexican Ests.	1/3	..		
Cordova	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	3⅛	+1/16		

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14/6	+3d	L. Asiatic	4/3	-1½d		
An.-Dutch	32/3	..	Lumut	1/7	-1½d		
An.-Java	2/10½	..	Malacca	1/7	-1½d		
An.-Malay	1/3	..	Malayalam	1/7	-1½d		
Bah Lias	1½	..	Mendaris	23/6	+3d		
Bajoe Kidoel	11½	..	Mertimau	1/6	..		
Batu Tiga	25/7½	+7½d	Padang	2/4½	-1½d		
Bertam Cons.	4 1/16	+1½d	Perak	3/0	..		
BukitMertam	2/9	..	Rembau-Kelel	25/0	..		
Castlefield	6/9	+3d	Rubber Trst.	55/9	-1½d		
Cons. Malay	4/6	..	Sarawak	1/10½	..		
Duff Devt.	9⅝	..	Selangor Un.	1/10½	..		
E. Asiatic	2/11½	..	Senaah	1/6	..		
Grand Cent.	3/3	+1½	Sialang	1⅝	..		
Gula Kalump	22/6	+1/3	Straits Rbr.	1⅝	..		
Highlands	1⅝	..	Sum. Para	3/0	..		
Java Invest.	1⅛	-1½	Tandjong	1⅛	+¼		
Java United	1⅛	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅝	..		
Jugrad&Garey	13/9	-9d	Telogoredjo	1/7½	+1½		
Kapar Para	1⅝	..	Wankie Col.	1½	..		
Kuala Lump.	1 15/16	..	U. Serdang	3/9	..		
Labu	1½	..	U. Sua Ht'g	2 15/16	-3d		
Lasandron	15/0	..	U. Sumatra	2/10½	..		
Linggi	1⅛	..	Vallambrosa	12/0	..		

TEA

Anal. Est.	19	..	Eastn. Prod.	4 1/16	+1/16		
Ang.-Ceylon	1¼	..	Empire	56/9	-3d		
Assam Co.	50/3	..	Galaha	27/32	+1/32		
Assam Front.	19/0	..	Imperial Tea	1 1/16	..		
Bogaw'tawa	3 3/32	+1/32	Jhanzie	1 1/32	..		
Brahmap'tra	27½	..	Jokai	2⅛	..		
Brit. Indian	29/16	+1/32	Jorehaut	2 1/16	+1/16		
Budia Beta	2⅜	..	Lanka Plant.	1⅛	..		
Carolina	2 3/32	..	Lebong	3/3	..		
Ceylon Plant.	42/32	..	Lungla	12/6	..		
Chargola	10/6	..	Makum	1 15/16	..		
Chubwa	3⅛	..	Nedeem	5 15/16	..		
Cons. T. & L.	21¼	..	NewDimbula	5 15/16	..		
Darjeeling	2⅛	..	Nuwaraliya	5 15/16	+1/16		
Darj. Cons.	2 15/16	..	Pabobsoa	4 21/32	+1/32		
Deundi	15/0	..	Scot.Tea & L.	3	..		
Dooars	2 29/32	..	Singlo	2 1/16	+1/16		
DoomDooma	2 7/16	..	Travancore	2 1/16	..		
Eastn. Assam	3⅛	..	Upper Assam	2	..		

OIL

A.-Ecuador	1⅝	..	Lobitos	1 31/32	..		
A.-Egypt, B	2 17/32	+1/32	Mex. Eagle	13 1/32	-1½d		
A.-Persian	4⅛	+1/16	Mex. Panuco	8/3	..		
Apex Trin.	1¼	+1/32	Phœnix Pfd.	13/7½	-3d		
Attock	1⅛	+1/32	R. Dutch	4 15/16	+1/32		
Brit. Borneo	10 1/32	+1½d	Shell	6d.	..		
Brit. Burmah	6 6/8	..	Spies (2/-)	41/6	+1/32		
Brit.Cont.Pf.	6 1/32	-1½d	Steaua Rom.	9/11½	..		
Burmah	4¾	+⅛	Trinidad	3/6	..		
Canad. Eagle	12/4½	..	Trinidad L.	3/6	..		
Do., 7% Pf.	12/4½	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6 10/16	+7½d		
Creole	1⅛	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..		
Kern River	5 10/32	+1/32	V.O.C., Ord.	5	..		

NITRATE

Agua Blanc.	6d.	..	Liverpool	10/0	..		
Allanza	4½	..	New Tamlgo	19/0	..		
Brit.&S.Pac.	17/6	..	Pan d'Azucar	7/8	..		
Lantaro, Pf.	2 1/32	+1/16	Rosario	6/0	..		
Do.,Delaware	7⅝	..	Tarapaca	7/0	..		

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	17/0	..	Modder.Dep.	17⅜	..		
Anglo-Amer.	17 3/32	+1/32	Modder. East	11⅛	..		
An.-French	11⅛	..	Mozambique	11/0	-3d		
Barakpan	2 5/8	..	Natal N.Coll.	3⅛	..		
C.Mining, Rc	16¼	+1/32	New Jagers.	2 1/16	..		
City Deep	2 1/16	..	New Modder.	2 1/16	..		
Cons. Diads.	11/6	+3d	New State A	2 1/32	..		
Cons.G. Flds.	2⅛	..	Nourse	8/6	-3d		
Cons. M. R.	15/6	..	Randf'n E.	6/0	..		
Cons. M. Sel.	18/0	..	Rand Mines	2 5/16	..		
Crown	3⅛	..	Rand Select	15/6	..		
Daggafontein	1 3/32	..	Rob.Deep, B.	7/9	..		
De Beers, D.	10	..	S.A.Gold Tst.	1 3/16	..		
Durban Deep	10/0	..	S.A. Land	1 3/16	..		
East Geduld	1/3	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..		
East Rand	10/9	..	Springs	3 9/32	..		
Geduld	2 5/8	..	Sub Nigel	1 3/32	-1/16		
Gen. Mining	2 5/8	-1/16	T. Cons. Lds.	1 1/16	..		
Govt. Areas	1⅜	..	Union Corp.	2⅝	+1/32		
J'b'gC'nsllw.	45/3	+1/2	V. Ryn Deep	3⅝	..		
Knights	9/3	..	Vereen'g Est.	2 3/16	+1/32		
Langlaagte	20/6	-3d	Village Deep	7/3	..		
Meyer & C.	3/2	..	W. Rd Cons.	6/3	..		
Modder, B.	14/6	-3d	West Springs	15/6	..		

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kubwa	22/10½	+4d	Rho. Cons.	13/8	-1/8		
Cam & Motor	1 1/16	..	Rhod.K'tuna	1¾	-1/8		
Chartered	41/10½	+6d	Rhod.sel.	2 1/32	..		
Gd F. Rhod	10 1/32	..	Roan Antel.	2 1/16	..		
Loangwa	6/7½	..	Selukwe	1 5/16	..		
Lonely Reef	2⅝	..	Shamva	4/0	..		
N'Changa	3/16	+1/32	Tang'ika Con.	2/0	..		
Rhod. Aug.	1 23/32	+1/32	Wankie Col.	1⅝	..		
Rhod. B.H.	2 4/32	+1½d	Zambesia Ex.	2 5/16	-3d		

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	11/0	..	Fanti Cons.	13/0	..		
Ashanti	26/9	-6d	KadunaSyn.	14/6	-3d		
Assoc. Nigeria	6 4½	-1½d	Naraguta	6/0	-6d		
Bisichi	8/0	..					

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/3	..	Pahang	10/3	..		
Bangrin	1⅛	..	Petaling	12/3	..		
Gopeng	2 5/16	-9d	Renong	1 3/32	..		
Hongkong	19/6	..	Siamese	12/6	..		
Idris	10/0	..	Southn. Malay	16/3	..		
Ipoh	1 3/32	..	Southn. Perak	2⅛	+1/32		
Kampar Mal.	19/0	-3d	Sungei Besi	11/9	..		
Kamunting	8/6	-3d	Tekka Taip.	19/9	..		
London Tin	25/6	..	Tavoy	20/0	..		
Malayan		..	Tronoh		..		

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal Mining	22/0	..	Mt. Lyell	1 11/16	..		
Aramayo	1⅜	..	Mysore	12/9	..		
Balaghat	4/0	..	Nat'l Mining	1/9	-3d		
Base Met. Min	12/0	-6d	Nundydroog	15/9	..		
Bkn. H. Prop.	22/6	-6d	Ooregum	6/3	+9d		
Do., North	4⅜	..	Patino	6⅝	..		
Do., South	2⅞	..	Rio Tinto	46⅜	-1⅜		
Burma Corp.	14/10½	..	Rus. A. Cons	0/6	..		
Cent.P.Mang.	2/3	-3d	S'ta G'trudis	8/3	-3d		
East Pool.Pf.	2/3	-3d	St.J.Del Rey	18/3	-3d		
Edle Devt.	1⅝	..	SanFrancisco	24/6	-3d		
Elec. Zinc P.	12	..	S.Amer. Cpr.	1/9	..		
I. Vw.& Star	13/3	-3d	Sniphide	1 3/32	+1/32		
Min. Sepn.	5/6	-3d	Tharsis	5	+1/16		
Mining Corp.	11/6	-6d	Vipond	2 10½	..		
Mining Trust	11/9	..	Wiluna	17/0	..		
Mount'as	1 5/16	..	Zinc Corp.	11 11/16	..		
			Do., Pref.	3⅜	..		

* Ex dividend. † Ex all.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Anz.-S. Amer. Bank, "B"	25/0	24/0	..
Brighton, 5%, 1950-60	99½	1¼ dis.	..
Brit. Can., 7½% Pref.	20/0	20/0	..
B.A.T., 6% 2nd Pref.	20/0	20/0	..
B.A. & Pacific Rly., 6% Pf.	110	22/6	..
B.A.G.S. Rly., 6% Pref.	£10	5/4	..
Cent. Arg. Rly., 5% Deb.	£10	16/32	..
Central Electricity, 6% Deb.	99½	99½	+1/32
Ceylon, 5½% 1960-70	99	1 dis.	+1/16
Conversion, A, 5% 1944-64	100	1/8 prem.	+1/8
Do., "B"		100⅛	+1/8
Crosse & Blackwell, 6½% D.	99½	16/14	+1/8
Gateshead, 3½%, 1945-55	98	99½	+¼
Killingball Tin (5.0)		6/0	..
Lingzi, 7% Cum. Deb.	8/9	8/9	..
N.W. Mid. Joint Elec., 5%	99½	1½ dis.	..
Robinson, E. S. & A., 6% Pf.	20/0	19/9	..
Trejoa Mines	5/0	4/6	..

OILFIELDS NEWS

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—Production for the week ended February 1 amounted to 1,913 tons. SERVICE PETROLEUM.—Production from the wells at Gura-Ocnitzei and Ceptura for the week ended February 2 was 1,081 tons (7,567 barrels).

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS.—A catch of whales produce 162,500 barrels of oil, valued at over £477,000, is reported for the 15 weeks to February 2. This represents an increase of 28,450 barrels, valued at £116,540, compared with the figures for the same period last year.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

*. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ. bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A. the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Anns., 5% 2½
Cons., 5% 3 7/16 4 4⅛ 3 15/16 4 3⅞ 3 15/16 3¾ 4 4 4
4% Cons. Ln. 4 3 3/32 3 1/16 3 1/32 3 1/16 3 1/32 3 1/16 3 1

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CHILEAN 6 per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1928.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the Contract for this Loan, a DRAWING of BONDS, representing £10,800 Nominal Capital, has this day taken place in the presence of Señor Don Hypolito Serrurs-Gana, Financial Delegate to the Chilean Government in London, and of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, attended by Mr. Percy Ebenezer Mattocks of the firm of John Venn and Sons, Notary Public, when the following Bonds were drawn by lot for redemption on the 1st March, 1930 from which date all interest thereon will cease, viz.:—

2 BONDS—Nos.:—

60	482

For £1,000 Sterling each .. £2,000

6 BONDS.—Nos.:—

534	807	822	1001	1065	1142

For £500 Sterling each .. £3,000

36 BONDS.—Nos.:—

1674	1938	2268	2582	2750	3127	3417
3800	3874	4004	4365	4374	4472	4479
4480	4491	4959	5099	5114	5369	5826
6123	6333	6418	6511	6830	7041	7054
7167	7176	7215	7365	7728	8113	8322
8340	8396	8461	8516	8640	8788	8976
9066	9158	9816	9894	10083	10102	10264
10430	10509	10653	10986	11102	11210	11467

For £100 Sterling each .. £5,800

64 Bonds amounting together to the sum of £10,600

These Bonds will be paid off at par on Monday, the 3rd March next, at the option of the holder, either in London in sterling at the Office of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, or in New York in Dollars at the exchange of $4.8665 = £1 at the Offices of the National City Bank of New York.

The usual interval will be required for examination of the Bonds.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS.

Witness: P. E. Mattocks, Notary Public.
London, 5th February, 1930.

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT 6 Per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1929.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the Contract for this Loan, a DRAWING of BONDS, representing £10,300 Nominal Capital, has this day taken place in the presence of Señor Don Hypolito Serrurs-Gana, Financial Delegate to the Chilean Government in London, and of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, attended by Mr. Percy Ebenezer Mattocks of the firm of John Venn and Sons, Notary Public, when the following Bonds were drawn by lot for redemption on the 1st March, 1930 from which date all interest thereon will cease, viz.:—

2 BONDS—Nos.:—

26	463

For £1,000 Sterling each—£2,000

6 BONDS—Nos.:—

627	668	1152	1234	1290	1461

For £500 Sterling each—£3,000

53 BONDS—Nos.:—

1642	1714	2105	3056	3166	3367	3382
3833	3927	4258	4319	4431	4497	4541
4601	4699	4844	4951	5076	5299	5563
5764	5790	5919	5997	6184	6259	6288
6850	6991	7057	7280	7295	7456	7654
7721	8378	8450	8939	9058	9270	9279
9327	9349	9577	9979	10331	10338	10521
10568	10720	10772	11002			

For £100 Sterling each—£5,300

61 Bonds amounting together to the sum of £6,100.

These Bonds will be paid off at par on Monday, the 3rd March next, at the option of the holder, either in London in Sterling at the office of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, or in New York in Dollars at the exchange $4.8665 = £1 at the offices of the National City Bank of New York.

The usual interval will be required for examination of the Bonds.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS.

Witness: P. E. Mattocks, Notary Public.
London, 5th February, 1930.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

PROVINCE of BUENOS AIRES (Argentine Republic)

SIX per CENT. REFUNDING EXTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

Dated March 1, 1928. Due March 1, 1961.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Bonds, there have been called by lot for REDEMPTION at their principal amount on the 1st March, 1930, being the 2nd anniversary of the said issue in the aggregate principal amount of Two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred Dollars ($224,500), bearing the following distinctive numbers:—

DENOMINATION OF $1,000.

M 120	414	425	519	770	887	890
1312	1402	1436	1866	2131	2251	2265
2622	2680	2823	2955	3063	3113	3234
3535	3650	3818	3839	4023	4354	4486
4648	4666	5009	5046	5383	5400	5739
5988	6342	6598	6965	6988	7002	7246
7367	7387	7675	7737	8472	8609	8687
8744	8807	8829	9536	9847	9981	10036
10352	10547	11729	11756	12073	12102	12179
12246	12516	12560	12692	12835	13340	13686
13699	13729	14430	14513	14534	14623	14843
14861	14885	15102	15274	15334	15558	15566
15717	15780	15968	16130	16135	16141	16387
16939	17046	17048	17251	17326	17340	17668
17728	18313	18391	19194	19249	19425	19456
19538	19616	19764	19815	19862	19887	19991
20040	20544	20747	20899	20978	21164	21262
21614	21632	21694	21715	21967	21983	22207
22441	22520	22590	22638	22934	23140	23184
23200	23201	23287	23607	23648	24167	24766
24811	24885	25205	25449	25664	25689	25690
25884	26016	26158	26271	26646	26892	26984
27039	27078	27216	27454	27675	28044	28453
28516	29227	29282	29296	29411	29620	29656
29903	30230	30245	30313	30364	30439	30723
30730	30759	31723	31757	31762	31872	31941
31978	32078	32088	32092	32564	32922	33411
33833	33835	33979	34052	34832	34989	35028
35105	35175	35676	35786	35955	36249	36865
36891	36930	37395	37907	38150	38284	38384
38408	38659	38896	38935			

DENOMINATION OF $500.

D 159	452	642	645	1081	1449	1545
1547	2070	2168	2300	2356	3131	3162
3180	3311	3532	3657	3751	4067	4082

On said date, March 1, 1930, out of moneys deposited for the purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents by the Province of Buenos Aires, the principal amount of said Bonds will be payable in Dollars at the office of Hallgarten and Co., 44, Pine-street, New York, New York, N.Y., or, at the option of the holder, in Sterling at the principal office in London, England, of Erlangers, Ltd., Sub-Fiscal Agents, or, at the option of the holder, will be collectible through the office in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, of Pierson and Co., Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Mendelsohn and Co., Amsterdam, Proehl and Gutmann, or Vermeer and Co., or through the office in Zurich, Switzerland, of Credit Suisse, in Dollar sight exchange on New York City, or in Sterling sight exchange on London, but in any case, only upon surrender of the Bonds, with all interest coupons maturing after March 1, 1930, and, in case of registered Bonds, accompanied by proper instruments of assignment or transfer duly executed in blank by the registered owner.

Interest accrued to March 1, 1930, on said Bonds will be payable or collectible on said date at the places and in the manner aforesaid, out of moneys deposited for that purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents by the Province of Buenos Aires, upon surrender of the coupons representing such interest.

Interest will cease to accrue on said Bonds on March 1, 1930, and subsequent maturing coupons will be void.

The Province of Buenos Aires has also purchased and surrendered to the undersigned Fiscal Agents for retirement, cancellation, Bonds of the aggregate principal amount of One hundred and seventeen thousand dollars ($117,000):

HALLGARTEN and Co., and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT and Co.,
Fiscal Agents.

New York, N.Y., January 28, 1930.

There have not been presented for payment the following Bonds of this issue, which were selected by lot for redemption on September 1, 1929:—

DENOMINATION OF $1,000.

M 2760	2812	3290	3442	3669	4013	4042
10046	10774	12642	15071	16411	19526	19556
21034	22474	29195	29198	29222	30614	31199
32086	34151	34514	36165	38790		

DENOMINATION OF $500.

D 587	657	1054	1055			

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.

The following Bonds drawn for redemption on March 1, 1929, have not been presented for payment:

DENOMINATION OF $1,000.

M 1846	19770	33741	34323	34486	35419	36497

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.

HALLGARTEN and Co., and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT and Co.,
Fiscal Agents.

New York, N.Y., January 28, 1930.

WATNEY COMBE REID and Co. Limited.

REDEEMABLE 5½ per CENT. DEBENTURES 1959.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned DEBENTURES were DRAWN for redemption on February 5th, 1930, in accordance with the conditions relating to their issue, in the presence of Sir Richard Garton, C.B.E., and Arthur Holte Macpherson, two of the Directors of the above-named Company, and of John D. Venn, Notary Public. Debentures so drawn are redeemable at par on the fifteenth day of March next, when interest thereon will cease:—

DEBENTURES of £100 EACH, SERIES "A."

4	92	123	337	569	1442	1567	1861	
1881	1984	2036	2338	2381	2579	2776	2930	
3630	3082	3110	3117	3208	3255	3493	3517	

DEBENTURES of £500 EACH, SERIES "B."

24	36	53	84	90	125	148	179
187	193	194	198	200	237	279	284
330	354	366	383	451	455	509	520
542	604						

DEBENTURES of £1,000 EACH, SERIES "C."

43	64	86	123	150	263	320	348
596	615	728	763	845	854	880	1112
1202	1208	1241	1387	1502	1504	1713	1739
1745	1761						

Holders of drawn Debentures will be notified as to the procedure for obtaining payment of the moneys due to them on redemption.

For WATNEY COMBE REID and Co. Limited.,
H. S. KING, Secretary.

6th February, 1930.

Counterfoil: John D. Venn, Notary Public (Firm: H. de Pinna and John Venn, 38, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2; and at 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London, W.C.2).

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

MATHER and PLATT, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, Feb. 13th, to Friday, Feb. 28th, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board.
E. HEWITT, Secretary.

Park Works, Manchester.

THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY CARRIAGE and WAGON CO., Ltd., SMETHWICK.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
J. WHITTLE, Secretary.

Smethwick, February 7th, 1930.

THOMAS WALLIS and COMPANY, Limited, hereby give notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, 14th February, to Friday, 28th February (both dates inclusive).

By Order of the Board.
WM. GEORGE JACK, Secretary.

Holborn-circus, E.C.1. 7th February, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

THE EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY.

CLOSING of STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of TRANSFERS of 4 per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, 6 per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, 5 per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, and 4 per Cent. Preference Stock of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th February, 1930, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
FREDERICK BROWN, Secretary.
Office: Redhill, Surrey, 7th February, 1930.

THE LA GUAIRA and CARACAS RAILWAY COMPANY Ltd.

FIVE per CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to the 28th instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the 66th (eighty-sixth) half-yearly interest due 1st March, 1930, on the above Debenture Stock.

The Warrants will be posted on Friday, the 28th instant, and Stockholders are requested to notify at once any change of address.

By Order,
T. LEE C. PILDITCH, Managing Director.
Office: Moorgate Hall, London, E.C.2.
6th February, 1930.

VYSE, SONS and Co., Ltd.

The TRANSFER BOOKS for the Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th of February, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants to the 15th of February, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
F. LANGFORD OSBORNE, A.C.A., Secretary.
76, Wood-street, E.C.2. 5th February, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT.

Notice is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Egypt will be held on Thursday, the 20th March, 1930, at 4 p.m., at the Head Office of the Bank in Cairo for the purpose of:—

Receiving the Directors' Report.
Receiving the Auditors' Report.
Submitting Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1929.
Declaring a Dividend.
Re-electing a Director.
Confirming the appointment of two new Directors.
Electing Auditors for the year 1930 and fixing their remuneration.

All Shareholders holding a minimum of twenty shares have the right to take part in the General Meeting provided the shares be deposited under the following conditions at one of the following places where cards of admission or proxy forms will be delivered:—

In EGYPT, at the Bank, on the 14th March, 1930.
At the National Bank of Egypt and at the principal Banks in Cairo and Alexandria.
At the Agencies of the National Bank of Egypt in the Provinces.
In the SUDAN, at the latest, on the 13th March, 1930.
At the Agencies of the National Bank of Egypt.
In EUROPE, as the latest on the 11th March, 1930:
In London, at the Agency of the National Bank of Egypt, 6 and 7, King William-street, E.C.4.
In Paris, at the Offices of the Société Marseillaise.
In Italy, at the Offices of the Banca Commerciale Italiana and the Credito Italiano.

G. HORNSBY, Governor.

Cairo, 3rd February, 1930.

SWISS BANK CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the 58th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Head Office in Basle on Friday, the 28th February, at 3 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet and the Auditors' Report for the year 1929, to consider and approve these reports, to pass resolutions regarding the distribution of profits and to elect Directors.

Shareholders can obtain cards of admission and forms of proxy from the London Office, 99, Gresham-street, E.C.2, the West-End branch at 11c, Regent-street, S.W.1, or from any agency or office of the Corporation, against deposit of their shares or of an approved banker's certificate of deposit, not later than Tuesday, the 25th February, 1930.

The balance-sheet will be obtainable at any office of the Corporation on and after Thursday, the 20th February, 1930.

(Signed) MAX STAEHELIN, Chairman of the Board.

Basle, 5th February, 1930.

BANKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited.
34, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

Capital Authorized ..	£1,500,000
Capital Subscribed ..	£1,350,000
Paid Up	£775,000
Reserve Fund ..	£375,000

Notice is hereby given that the RATES of INTEREST allowed for money on DEPOSIT are from this day REDUCED as follows:—At call, to TWO-and-ONE-HALF per CENT.; at seven or 14 days' or longer notice, to TWO-and-THREE-QUARTERS per CENT. Money received on fixed deposits at such rates.

The Company discounts approved bank and mercantile acceptances and grants loans on negotiable securities.

F. NEWCOMB, Manager.

6th February, 1930.

BRITISH LINEN BANK (London Office).—Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Office will be TWO-and-ONE-HALF per CENT. until further notice.

JAMES FORREST, Manager.
WILLIAM FINDLAY BLACK, Deputy Manager.
Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., 6th February, 1930.

BANK of SCOTLAND.—Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at the London Offices, 30, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and 16-18, Piccadilly, W.1, will be TWO-and-ONE-HALF per CENT. until further notice by advertisement.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Manager, Bishopsgate.
C. D. ALLISON, Manager, Piccadilly.

6th February, 1930.

BARCLAYS BANK Limited.

Head Office: 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST allowed at the Head Office and London Branches of this Bank on DEPOSITS repayable at seven days' notice is this day REDUCED to TWO-and-a-HALF per CENT. per annum.

E. FISHER,
H. T. MITCHELL,
General Managers.

February 6th, 1930.

LLOYDS BANK Limited.

The Chief General Managers announce that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by the Bank upon DEPOSITS at its Metropolitan Branches is REDUCED to TWO-and-ONE-HALF per CENT. for money at seven days' notice.

Head Office, E.C.3. 6th February, 1930.

MARTINS BANK Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST on DEPOSITS with the London Office and the London Branches of this Bank, subject to seven days' notice, will be 2½ per cent. per annum from this date until further notice.

G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, London Managing Director.

Temporary Address during rebuilding, 12-14, Abchurch-lane, E.C.4. 6th February, 1930.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

The Chief General Managers announce that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS at seven days' call at the Head Office and London Branches will be TWO-and-a-HALF per CENT. until further notice.

Thread-needle-street, E.C.2. Feb. 6, 1930.

NORTH of SCOTLAND BANK, Limited (London Office).—Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be TWO and ONE-HALF per CENT. until further notice by advertisement.

T. M. STEPHEN, Manager.

3 and 4, Lothbery, E.C.2. 6th February, 1930.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by the Bank at its Head Office, Branches and London Branches is this day REDUCED to TWO-and-ONE-HALF per CENT. for money placed on deposit at seven days' notice.

A. E. LEWIS, Director and Chief General Manager.

A. McCLELLAND,
C. YORKE,
G. H. WHITEHURST,
F. WALLER,
A. J. HAWELL,
Joint General Managers.

15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 6th February, 1930.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited.

Subscribed Capital	£24,153,335
Paid-up Capital	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	890,000

Notice is hereby given that the RATES of INTEREST allowed for money on DEPOSIT are REDUCED as follows:—

To TWO-and-A-HALF per CENT. per annum at call.
To TWO-and-THREE-QUARTERS per CENT. at seven and 14 days' notice.

FRANCIS GOLDSMITH, Manager.
25, Cornhill, London, E.C. 6th February, 1930.

ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND.—The General Manager announces that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at the City Office, 3, Bishopsgate, E.C., Drummonds' Branch, Charing Cross, S.W., and 64, New Bond-street, W., are TWO and ONE-HALF per CENT. until further notice.

6th February, 1930.

THE UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY of LONDON, Limited, 39, Cornhill, E.C.3.

Capital paid-up	£1,250,000
Reserve Fund	£1,750,000
	£3,000,000

Notice is hereby given that the RATES of INTEREST allowed for money on DEPOSIT are this day REDUCED as follows:—At call from THREE per CENT. to TWO-and-ONE-HALF per CENT.; at seven and 14 days' notice from THREE-and-ONE-QUARTER per CENT. to TWO-and-THREE-QUARTERS per CENT.

Treasury, Bank, and first-class Trade Bills discounted. Money received on deposit for fixed periods or at call. Inquiries invited.

ROBERT CALLANDER WYSE, Manager.

6th February, 1930.

THE NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, Limited.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament Affiliated with Lloyds Bank, Limited.)

London Office: Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS at this Office will be TWO-and-a-HALF per CENT. per annum for money at seven days' notice.

T. C. RIDDELL, Manager.

February 6, 1930.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of SCOTLAND, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS at the London Offices of this Bank at Nos. 60 and 62, Lombard-street, E.C.3, and Kingsway Branch, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2, will be TWO and ONE-HALF per CENT. until further notice by advertisement.

A. W. RUSSELL, Manager, Lombard-street.
J. O. DAVIDSON, Manager, Kingsway.

6th February, 1930.

THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited.

(London Office.)

Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS at this Office will be TWO-and-a-HALF per CENT. per annum until further notice.

G. R. WILSON, Manager.

30, Lombard-street, E.C.3. 6th February, 1930.

THE UNION BANK of SCOTLAND, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS with the London Offices of this Bank at 62, Cornhill, E.C.3, and 1, Regent-street, S.W.1, will be TWO-and-ONE-HALF per CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.

JOHN THOMSON, Manager.

6th February, 1930. 62, Cornhill, E.C.3.

WESTMINSTER BANK Limited.

Until further notice the RATES of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS at the Head Office and Metropolitan Branches will be as follows:—

TWO-and-a-HALF per CENT. on DEPOSITS subject to seven days' notice; and
TWO per CENT. on DEPOSITS at CALL.

JOHN RAE, Director and Chief General Manager.

41, Lothbury, E.C.2, 6th February, 1930.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank on DEPOSITS at seven days' notice at this Office and Metropolitan branches will be TWO and ONE-HALF per CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.

JOHN J. MEAGHER, Manager.

20, Birchin-lane, E.C.3. 6th February, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CITY of BAKU 5 per CENT. BONDS.

Holders of the above Bonds are requested to communicate their names, addresses, and the amounts of their holdings to the British Bank for Foreign Trade, Limited, 11, Angel-court, London, E.C.2.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Limited. (Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

STOCK DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a STOCK DIVIDEND of one per cent. (1/100) on the Company's Ordinary Shares of no par value to shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on 21st January, 1930. The shares comprising such Stock Dividend will rank for the regular cash dividend as from 1st March, 1930. Definitive Certificates and/or Fractional Certificates will be forwarded to such shareholders on or about 1st March, 1930. No dividends will be paid in respect of a fractional part of a share, but such fractions when converted into whole shares will rank for dividend as from 1st March, 1930.

Holders of fractions can either sell the same or purchase additional fractions to make up a whole share and should arrange for such adjustments through their Bankers or Brokers as soon as possible after receipt of the Fractional Certificates. Where necessary, Fractional Certificates may be split into smaller denominations and to facilitate distribution whole shares may be split into fractions, but no splits of whole shares will be allowed after 30th April, 1930. Applications for splits must be made to the Company's Transfer Agents, National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto or Montreal, but for the convenience of European shareholders applications may be sent through the London Agents of the Company for distribution, particulars of which may be obtained from the Agents.

Holders of Share Warrants to bearer can collect their stock dividend by surrendering coupon No. 32 detached from the Share Warrants. Coupons detached from Share Warrants representing one share will be equivalent to a fraction of 1/100 and coupons detached from Share Warrants representing four shares will be equivalent to four fractions of 1/100. Upon surrender of such coupons on or after 1st March, 1930, to the Banks specified below in sufficient number to aggregate 100 fractions the bearer thereof will be entitled to receive, upon payment of the Belgian Stamp Duty (eligible on the Share Warrants to be delivered in respect of the Stock Dividend), a fully-paid Share Warrant to bearer ranking for dividend as from 1st March, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
A. W. ADAMS, Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, this 6th day of February, 1930.

Banks at which Coupons may be lodged in Brussels:
Banque de Bruxelles.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Caisse Générale de Reports et de Dépôts.
Société Générale de Belgique.
Henri Wauters et Cie.
Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd.
The Company's London Agents are Canadian and General Finance Company, Limited, 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2, England.
Additional copies of this Notice can be obtained on application at the office of the Company's London Agents.

THE SALVADOR RAILWAY COMPANY Limited.

FIVE per CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

SEVEN per CENT. 10-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that MORTGAGE DEBENTURE COUPON No. 6, due 15th February, 1930, and interest due same date on the 10-year Certificates will be PAID on and after that date at The Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, 117, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. Coupons and Certificates must be left three clear days for examination.

By Order,
F. C. TILLBROOK, Management and Secretary.

Offices of the Company: Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. 6th February, 1930.

WM. FRANCE FENWICK and Co., Ltd.

The Directors of this Company at their meeting to-day recommended a FINAL DIVIDEND of 4 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary Shares of this Company, making 6 per cent. for the year.

The registers for the Ordinary and Preference Shares will be closed from the 11th day of February, 1930, to the 24th day of February, 1930, both days inclusive, in order that warrants for the above dividends may be prepared.

The warrants will be posted on the 28th of February, 1930.

By order of the Board,
C. WARREN, Secretary.

5, Fenchurch-street, E.C., 6th February, 1930.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KENSINGTON GARDENS (close to), on the North side.—A low-built RESIDENCE of great charm for SALE; seven bed rooms (all fitted with lavatory basins), two bath rooms (one tiled), three reception rooms (originally all on one grand) floor, and light offices; CENTRAL HEATING; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SERVICE; LIFT; and many modern conveniences; LOCK-UP GARAGE; small paved garden front and rear. Lease 90 years. Ground rent £10. PRICE £8,500.—Recommended by MAPLE and Co., 149, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, in a quiet position facing South over Gardens.—An exceptionally well-selected RESIDENCE for SALE; CENTRAL HEATING, INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SYSTEM, PARQUET FLOORS, NEW BATHS and SANITARY FITTINGS; eight bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, central hall, and light and airy domestic offices.—For further particulars apply TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE, and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

READY FOR OCCUPATION.

HEREFORD-SQUARE.—ONE of these favourite HOUSES now available; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms (all with parquet floors), and light domestic offices; independent hot water and other modern conveniences; rent-controlled rate £215 per annum; 14 years' Lease. PRICE £1,100.—Keys with TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE, and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

A Within 10 minutes of Oxford-circus.

DELIGHTFUL LITTLE "COUNTRY TYPE" HOUSE, standing in its own private garden, in a particularly quiet, secluded situation; five bed, one bath, three reception rooms, and domestic offices on garden level; fitted modern conveniences. LEASE for DISPOSAL on moderate terms.—Apply to Sole Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland place, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1 (off).

An exceptionally attractive RESIDENCE; three entrance-floor reception rooms (dinner lift to dining room), splendid parquet-floored first-floor drawing room, five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms, all for £90 per annum only at moderate price.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574/5.

THE SALVADOR RAILWAY COMPANY Limited.

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SEVEN per CENT. 10-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

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By Order,
F. C. TILLBROOK, Management and Secretary.

Offices of the Company: Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. 6th February, 1930.

WM. FRANCE FENWICK and Co., Ltd.

The Directors of this Company at their meeting to-day recommended a FINAL DIVIDEND of 4 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary Shares of this Company, making 6 per cent. for the year.

The registers for the Ordinary and Preference Shares will be closed from the 11th day of February, 1930, to the 24th day of February, 1930, both days inclusive, in order that warrants for the above dividends may be prepared.

The warrants will be posted on the 28th of February, 1930.

By order of the Board,
C. WARREN, Secretary.

5, Fenchurch-street, E.C., 6th February, 1930.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KENSINGTON GARDENS (close to), on the North side.—A low-built RESIDENCE of great charm for SALE; seven bed rooms (all fitted with lavatory basins), two bath rooms (one tiled), three reception rooms (originally all on one grand) floor, and light offices; CENTRAL HEATING; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SERVICE; LIFT; and many modern conveniences; LOCK-UP GARAGE; small paved garden front and rear. Lease 90 years. Ground rent £10. PRICE £8,500.—Recommended by MAPLE and Co., 149, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

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By Order,
F. C. TILLBROOK, Management and Secretary.

Offices of the Company: Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. 6th February, 1930.

WM. FRANCE FENWICK and Co., Ltd.

The Directors of this Company at their meeting to-day recommended a FINAL DIVIDEND of 4 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary Shares of this Company, making 6 per cent. for the year.

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The warrants will be posted on the 28th of February, 1930.

By order of the Board,
C. WARREN, Secretary.

5, Fenchurch-street, E.C., 6th February, 1930.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KENSINGTON GARDENS (close to), on the North side.—A low-built RESIDENCE of great charm for SALE; seven bed rooms (all fitted with lavatory basins), two bath rooms (one tiled), three reception rooms (originally all on one grand) floor, and light offices; CENTRAL HEATING; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SERVICE; LIFT; and many modern conveniences; LOCK-UP GARAGE; small paved garden front and rear. Lease 90 years. Ground rent £10. PRICE £8,500.—Recommended by MAPLE and Co., 149, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

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'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines)

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

Telegrams: Ardcondam, Audley, London.

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

A VERY FINE SPORTING ESTATE.

BEST PART OF NORFOLK.

PERFECTLY-APPOINTED ELIZABETHAN MANSION.

Approached by three long drives through finely-timbered Parklands.

CONTAINING: Suite of beautifully-panelled reception rooms, billiards room, 11 principal bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, eight secondary bed rooms, 11 bath rooms, servants' accommodation, and up-to-date offices.

Every possible modern convenience; exceptionally beautiful gardens, woodlands and parklands.

Well-known Private Cricket Ground, celebrated Thoroughbred Stud Farm.

Seven Capital Mixed Farms with good houses and buildings. Small Holdings, valuable Accommodation Holdings. Houses and Numerous Cottages.

TOTAL AREA OF ABOUT 1,200 ACRES.

Additional Shooting over a further 1,500 Acres probably available, making one of the FINEST SHOOTS IN THE COUNTY. FOUR MILES OF EXCELLENT FISHING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, AT A VERY LOW PRICE.—Detailed information and photographs of the Owner's Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

By Direction of Mrs. Robert Walsh. *AT A LOW RESERVE.*

THE FINEST HUNTING CENTRE IN ENGLAND.

"COVENTRY HOUSE," MELTON MOWBRAY.

IDEAL FOR ONE OR TWO HUNTING BOXES.

Accommodation:—Entrance hall, ball room, six reception rooms, 19 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and two sets of domestic offices.

Every Modern Convenience.

Twenty-one excellent Loose Boxes; Exercise Ground; three Garages.

The total area extends to about

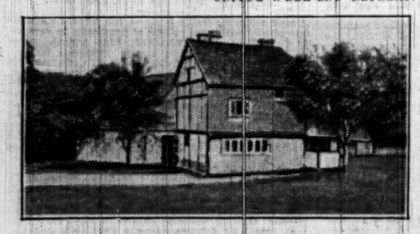
1¼ ACRES.

Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE will offer by AUCTION on the Premises, on Thursday, March 6th, 1930, Immediately Preceding the Auction of the Valuable Furniture.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Oldham and Marsh, Bank-chambers, Nottingham-street, Melton Mowbray. Auctioneers:—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

BROOKLAND, HAMMERWOOD, EAST GRINSTEAD.

UNIQUE WEEK-END RETREAT.



GENUINE XVIIth-CENTURY FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, carefully restored and in capital order, contains two sitting rooms with heavily beamed and raftered ceilings, bath room, five bed rooms, and usual offices.

Garage and useful buildings. Garden, orchard, and pasture-land, in all about

12 ACRES.

Surrounded by two large Estates.

For SALE Privately or by Auction.—Full details from the Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

HARRISON & SONS, LTD.,

HAVING ACQUIRED AN IMPORTANT BUILDING AREA IN CENTRAL LONDON FOR THE ERECTION OF A GREATLY ENLARGED MODERN PRINTING FACTORY NOW OFFER

THIS EXTENSIVE

FREEHOLD ISLAND SITE

IN

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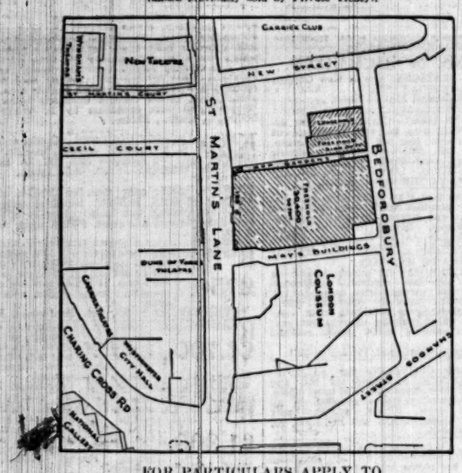
(*adjacent to the London Coliseum*),

TOGETHER WITH ADJOINING PROPERTY, FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON

MARCH 11TH, 1930

(unless previously sold by Private Treaty).



FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Auctioneers:—FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4, and 26, Dover-street, London, W.

Solicitors:—CLAREMONT, HAYNES & CO., Vernon House (Sicilian-avenue), Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

(Continued from Page 25)

IDEAL FOR YACHTING. SAFE ANCHORAGE.

CORNWALL, near Falmouth.—£6,000 will purchase a delightful HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE (cost many thousands more) in a beautiful setting OVERLOOKING SEA and lovely woodlands; hall, three fine reception rooms (oak beams and panelling), offices, nine bed rooms, bath room; electric light, &c.; lovely grounds (opening to foreshore), 2½ ACRES.—Recommended.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Courtyard, Piccadilly, W.1.

DORSET, South Dorset and Portman Hunts.—Old-fashioned MANOR HOUSE, with 16 ACRES (rich pasture), contains four reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, electric light, two cottages; stabling, garage; trout stream. £5,500.—Agents, REBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS. ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES. KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN.—For SALE, Modernized FREEHOLD Semi-detached RESIDENCE, standing on high ground and containing two receptions, kitchenette, bath and usual offices, three bed, box, bath; co.'s water, gas and electric light; good garage communicating to house; good garden. PRICE £1,300, or near offer.—Apply HUTCHINS and MENZIES, Egham, Surrey.

EPSOM.—CHARMING HOUSE of CHARACTER (Farmhouse type), pre-War. Detached, on two floors only, convenient to shops, station, &c.; four bed rooms, spacious bath room, dining room, attractive lounge with oak floor; oak staircase; well-stocked garden, tennis court. £2,500 FREEHOLD. Recommended.—Sole Agents, LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, High-street, Epsom. 'Phone 327.

FINCHAMPSTEAD RIDGES.—For SALE, in wonderful situation, half-an-hour's motor run of Reading, a delightful old-world COUNTRY HOUSE in 11 ACRES; Southern aspect; and extensive views; lounge hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms; main water, electric light and gas; detached offices, two garages, man's quarters; old choice grounds, orchard, walled kitchen garden, paddock and wood.—Recommended by the Sole Agents, NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

GARTH HUNT.

GOLF.

EASY DRIVE NORWICH AND THE COAST.

GENTLEMAN'S CHOICE ESTATE, 600 ACRES; medium-sized GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in delightfully timbered but extensive grounds, with old lodges; all modern conveniences; shooting, hunting, fishing, golf; farms let yearly; possession of residence, shooting, woods, and meadow; reduced price, or would let Residence; photos. Strongly recommended.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

HANTS.—FREEHOLD COTTAGE for SALE in picturesque village, ½ of a mile from station, with three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen; good water supply; extensive outbuildings; excellent garden, with fruit trees and paddock about 1¼ ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD: £800.—Write Box P.723, The Times, E.C.4.

HARTLEY WINTNEY, NORTH HAMPSHIRE.—Charming little HOUSE in a matured garden with tennis court; three bed rooms bath rm. and c.; two sitting rooms; garage; early possession. Recommended at £1,250 FREEHOLD.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 118.

HERTFORD.—RETIRED SITUATION.—8th-CENTURY RESIDENCE in lovely old garden (¼ acre) on riverside, five bed, bath, three reception; electricity; all main services; garage. FREEHOLD £1,950, or nearest early sale.—ALFRED FOWLER, F.S.I., Hertford, and 20, Wormwood-street, E.C.2.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

At a very reasonable price. In the whole or would be divided.

On a ridge of the beautiful Chiltern Hills.

HUGHENDEN, BUCKS,

near "Hampden House" and "Chequers."

A delightful small FREEHOLD COUNTRY ESTATE comprising

Two artistic Residences, picturesque old farm house, farm of 106 Acres (80 pasture), entrance lodge, a very fine Studio.

Possession of the Farm and one residence September or earlier.

Full particulars of the Sole Agents,

PRETTY & ELLIS, F.A.I.,

Land Agents, Gt. Missenden, and at Chesham, Amersham, The Chalfonts, &c.

LITTLE TEW VICARAGE, N. OXFORDSHIRE, to be SOLD; three reception, six beds; new drainage system; few modern conveniences; paddock, stabling, &c. Hunting, golf; £2,000.—Vicar, Great Tew.

N. DEVON.—FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, close to the market town of Bideford, fine old gentleman's very pleasantly situated RESIDENCE on high ground facing due South, approached by carriage drive and lodge; comprising three large reception rooms, full-size billiard room with gent.'s lavatory, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, housekeeper's room, scullery and other offices, conservatory; yard with stabling for two horses; good range buildings and gardener's bungalow; walled kitchen garden; glass houses; two tennis lawns; in all about FOUR ACRES. Very convenient for the Westward Ho! Golf Club, shooting, hunting, and fishing. BARGAIN PRICE FREEHOLD 2,500 GUINEAS.

Apply R. DYMOND and SON, Estate Agents, Bideford, Devon.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

NEAR HYTHE.—A charming old FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, on the Downs, restored and renovated; five bed, bath, three reception, &c.; good garden and outbuildings; only £80 per annum on lease.—Sole Agents, HUBERT F. FINN-KELCEY, F.S.I., F.A.I., Lyminge, Kent. Tele. 21.

PARKSTONE (BOURNEMOUTH).—Golf, yachting; three reception, five bed, bath; garage; electric light. £1,850.—MAGGS and MAGGS, Agents, Parkstone, Dorset.

ON THE CHILTERNS.

Surrounded by beautiful Common, 400ft. up, close to Golf Course and a short drive from a famous Town.

PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE, facing South, with delightful views; hall, three reception rooms, ten bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, company's water; two garages; cottage; charming garden with en-tout-cas court, orchard, lawns, paddock, eight acres. FREEHOLD.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, W.1.

SMALL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, SURREY; PRICE £1,000; charming garden; all services; near station.—Write Box P.722, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.

SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHBOROUGH, near TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Modern erected five-bed room HOUSE, three reception rooms; usual offices; electric light, gas, hot and cold water; brick-built garage; convenient sized garden; well built, inspection invited. Price Freehold £2,000, or would be prepared to let.—Apply LEWIS THORPE, Builder, Southborough.

SURREY HILLS, 550ft. up, 20 miles from London, near 18-fairway golf course.—A HOUSE of CHARACTER in 2½ ACRES of charming grounds; two floors; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge hall, and three reception rooms; central heating; electric light; garage; bungalow of two rooms. FREEHOLD, £6,250.

GILBERT and THOMSON, Purley.

SUSSEX, DITCHLING COMMON, nine miles Brighton.—For SALE, a charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, two reception, six bed, bath, &c.; modern conveniences; pretty grounds, FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,650. Recommended.—GLADDINGS, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines)

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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

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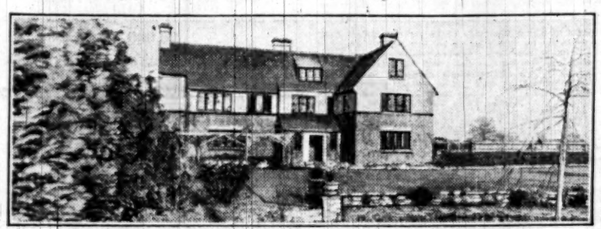
A COUNTRIFIED AND POPULAR NEIGHBOURHOOD ON THE BORDERS OF SURREY AND SUSSEX. 40 MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE A THOROUGHLY SOUND BARGAIN.



A SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL ESTATE.

With a charming and comfortably appointed modern RESIDENCE affording very large lounge-drawing room, dining room, six bed rooms, bath room, &c. Main electric light, gas and water. Wash basins in principal bed rooms. A house with many pleasing and artistic features and a bright and cheerful interior. Garage, stabling, model farmery and two splendid cottages. Exquisitely pretty gardens (inexpensive of upkeep). Remainder meadowland with extensive and valuable road frontage.

50 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500 (OR OFFER). INCOMPARABLE VALUE.

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A PARTICULARLY FAVOURITE PART OF KENT.

ON GRAVEL SOIL. QUITE A RURAL ENVIRONMENT YET ONLY 14 MILES OUT.

A MODERN RESIDENCE OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

Exceptionally well-built, of very attractive elevation; planned and equipped on modern, labour-saving lines, with an interior affording an air of spaciousness without being unwieldy. Fine lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms and two bath rooms; hot and cold water services to bed rooms; electric light, gas and water from companies' mains. Central heating. Large garage. Well-timbered gardens.

1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500.

(*ADDITIONAL LAND ADJOINING CAN BE PURCHASED BY ARRANGEMENT.*)

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NEAR WALTON HEATH GOLF LINKS.

IN THE MIDST OF BEAUTIFUL SURREY WOODLANDS. 600 FEET UP. 30 MINUTES LONDON.

ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE,

WITH A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED AND TASTEFULLY DECORATED INTERIOR.

In beautiful order; three charming reception rooms, loggia, eight bed rooms in all, three bath rooms, wash basins and elaborate wardrobe fitments in principal bed rooms; main electric light, water and gas; radiators; independent hot-water service; telephone, &c.; large garage; lovely woodland gardens with tennis court; a most appealing feature.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH 1½ ACRES, AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

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ON THE SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS. NEAR GOLF. 45 MINUTES LONDON.

IN THE OLD WORLD STYLE.

ON THE FRINGE OF A FAVOURITE SMALL COUNTRY TOWN.

An extremely picturesque well-built and compactly planned RESIDENCE; well sheltered from the road and in splendid order; lounge hall, two large reception rooms; oak floors, beamed ceilings, &c.; five bed rooms, bath room; company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage; large garage; delightful, matured and prettily-timbered gardens.

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD, £2,900.

IDEAL FOR THE SMALL BUYER.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM F. L. MERCER AND CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. Tel.: REGENT 6773.

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AN ARTISTIC COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN THIS FAVOURITE AND BEAUTIFUL LOCALITY.

HIGH AND HEALTHY.

30 MINUTES LONDON.

This is ideal for those seeking a small, compact, labour-saving house of very attractive appearance; amidst rural surroundings yet having every modern comfort and convenience. Two reception rooms, sun lounge, five bed rooms, bath room, &c. Fitted wash-basins in bed rooms. Main water, central heating. Own lighting plant. Garage. Bungalow Cottage and charming matured gardens with plenty of trees.

THREE ACRES.

FREEHOLD, 4,000 GUINEAS.

Illustrated particulars from:—

F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel.: Regent 6773.

COBHAM, SURREY.

250 feet above sea level. Sandy soil.

CLOSE TO FAIRMILE COMMON and the beautiful OXSHOTT WOODS.

17 MILES FROM LONDON, via one of the pleasantest routes by road through Kingston by-pass, Esher, &c.

An extremely well-appointed RESIDENCE of modern construction, with bright, cheerful and well-proportioned rooms. Square hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room, &c.; hot and cold services, all fitted basins in principal bed rooms; main electric light, gas, water, and drainage; garage; together with a singularly charming, matured and prettily timbered garden of 1¾ acres.

FREEHOLD £4,650.

(Or near offer for quick sale.)

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel.: Regent 6773.

RURAL HERTFORDSHIRE

45 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

Attractively situated, with ample protection from building encroachment; 350ft. up on gravel soil. A modern RESIDENCE of picturesque elevation, affording three large reception rooms, billiard or music room; excellent offices; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; comfortably appointed with central heating, main electric light, gas and water; stabling; garage with chauffeur's flat over; cottage, &c. Well wooded gardens, thoroughly matured and laid out with charming effect. In all about

THREE ACRES.

FREEHOLD £4,250.

(Further land up to another 10 acres adjacent may be purchased if required.)

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ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES, BY AUCTION, AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE; oak refectory table, a large sarcophagus, inlaid and carved gilt china cabinets, a lacquer centre table, sets of Georgian chairs, pedestal writing tables, a pair of old English painted overdoors, sertentina sideboards, a Chinese eight-fold screen with Nankin china panels, an Aubusson tapestry carpet, a Chinese armorial bowl and large tankard, English Porcelain, cut glass lustre candlesticks, Persian carpets and rugs, needlework, &c., the property of a GENTLEMAN, removed from St. James's-place, S.W., and from other sources. On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13th.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER, SHEFFIELD PLATE and Jewellery, comprising Georgian castors, sauce boats, cream jugs, table knives, table services, candelabra, candlesticks, diamond rings, &c., the property of the RT. HON. THE VISCOUNTESS BYNG of VIMY; by order of the Executors of the late LADY BLANCHE EATON; and from other sources. On view two days prior.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries; Persian carpets and rugs, Embroideries, Porcelain, cut glass, &c. On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.

PICTURES by OLD MASTERS and DRAWINGS from various sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

A. Canaletto, T. G. Dutton, G. H. Barlow, W. Hogarth, T. Hudson. J. C. Ibbetson, P. Mignard, G. B. Moroni, F. Pannini, H. Robert. S. Rosa, D. Teniers, J. Vernet, C. De Vos, T. Wyck.

Also ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS. On view three days prior.

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3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

GENTLEMAN'S IDEAL FRUIT FARM, SUFFOLK: attractive old oak-beamed HOUSE; valuable matured orchard of five acres; buildings, cottages; 27 ACRES extra, let till Michaelmas; FREEHOLD, £2,000.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

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GENTLEMAN'S CHOICE RESIDENTIAL FARM, 230 ACRES, arable, pasture, and woodland, showing good returns; delightful old RESIDENCE in very fine position in secluded grounds; ample buildings, cottages; FREEHOLD, £4,000, or near offer. Recommended.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

FREEHOLD FARM, 90 ACRES, near ANDOVER, HANTS. Pleasant Farmhouse, long road frontage. Vacant possession can be had. Price £2,250 and valuation seeds, work, &c.—Particulars, LARCOMBE, 53, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.

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ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY, &c., of all periods: Blue and White, Famille Rose, Famille Verte, Turquoise and Self Colour, Celadon, Blanc-de-Chine, &c.; Jars, Beakers, Bowls, Plates, Figures, &c.; Old Jade, &c., Carvings, Bronzes, &c.

Antique Chinese Rugs, modern Chinese Porcelain, Jade, &c., Flowered Trees, Chinese Cloisonné, Carved Red Lacquer, Lacquer Furniture, Pekin Glass, Hardstone Carvings, Brassware, &c., &c.

New shipments of Japanese Ware, consisting of Fine Ivory Carvings, Walrus Carvings, Bronzes, Rose Quartz, Agate, Crystal, &c., Carvings, Necklaces, &c., Tortoiseshell Articles, Satsuma, &c., &c.

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EXCEPTIONALLY SECURED INVESTMENTS, viz.: RENT CHARGES amounting to £106 17s. per annum, issuing out of farms, lands and tenements near BURY ST. EDMUND'S, SUFFOLK.

ARTHUR RUTTER, SONS & Co. will offer by AUCTION by order of executors and others at Bury St. Edmund's, on Wednesday, 19th February, 1930.—Particulars of the Auctioneers, Bury St. Edmund's (Tele. 83), and at Cambridge.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

ON VIEW MONDAY. SALE TUESDAY NEXT.

By Order of the Executors of the late Edwin Bendell, 14, MAXILLA-GARDENS, NORTH KENSINGTON. The FURNITURE and EFFECTS comprising inlaid mahogany bed room and drawing room suites, mahogany china display cabinet, full compass pianoforte player, mahogany dining room suite, sideboard with mirror back, antique card, writing and occasional tables, cottage billiard table by Burroughes and Watts, engravings, water-colour drawings and oil paintings, iron safe by John Tann, plated goods, china, glass, and other useful effects, which

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On View Monday next from 10 to 4. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, 126 and 128a, Laidbroke-grove, Nottinghill, W.10. 'Phone Park 0661.

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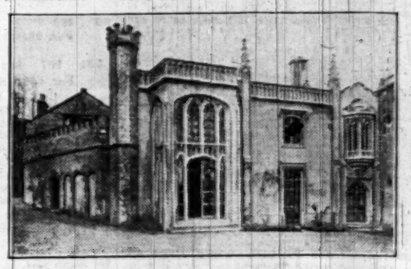
FREEHOLD TUDOR and QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE (With Georgian Wings).

Subject of lavish expenditure during recent years. *Tudor fireplaces, Tudor and Queen Anne staircases. Panelled walls.*

Entrance hall, banqueting hall, music room or refectory with minstrel gallery, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices. Garage (two cars), rooms over, two cottages, ancient tithe barn or chapel. Profusely timbered artistically displayed grounds. Rock gardens, tennis and other lawns, specimen trees, sunk water garden, miniature golf course and meadow.

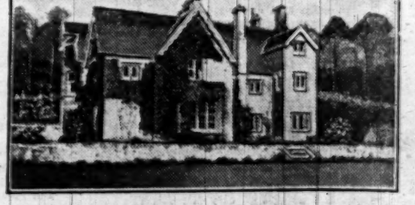


IN ALL ABOUT 14½ ACRES.

Small staff only required. Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"CLIFF HOUSE," LYME REGIS, DORSET.

Well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE standing in grounds of natural beauty, and comprising outer and inner halls, cloak room, three-four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath room, up-to-date domestic offices; electric light and all conveniences; garage for two cars; tennis lawn, delightful rose garden, fine kitchen garden, semi-tropical plants, flowering shrubs, and fine old trees, woodland walks of great beauty; in all about 4½ ACRES.



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CHIPSTEAD AND KINGSWOOD.

PRICE ONLY £2,600.

500 feet above sea level. Glorious unspoilt country. Under 20 miles from London. Southern Aspect.

A QUAINT OLD-FASHIONED FARMHOUSE with all modern conveniences. Hall, two reception, billiard room, well-arranged domestic offices, five bed rooms, bath room, box room, &c.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's water. Modern drainage. Telephone. Large buildings suitable for garage.

MATURED GARDENS, with tennis court, kitchen garden, paddock in all about

3 ACRES.

Full particulars of the Owner's Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62 and 64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

OLD BERKSHIRE HUNT

AND CONVENIENT FOR V.W.H. (CRICKLADE).

EASY ACCESS to FARINGDON and OXFORD.

PICTURESQUE BRICK-BUILT HOUSE ABOUT 200 YEARS OLD,

standing on the outskirts of an old-world village, forming an ideal hunting box. The house faces South and contains double drawing room (32ft. by 18ft.), dining room, five principal bed and dressing rooms, three maids' bed rooms, and bath room.

Electric light. Telephone. Good water supply.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD GROUNDS

with lawn, rose garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES. ADDITIONAL 12 ACRES

of pastureland can be obtained if required. Excellent stabling for six horses. Garage and a pair of excellent Cottages.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, HOUSE AND THREE ACRES, £3,500.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ADJOINING GOLF COURSE WITH PRIVATE GATE THERETO.

FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY.

SOUTH OF HOG'S BACK.

A PROPERTY OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT, standing on sandy soil facing South with good views. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms and good offices, with servants' hall.

PICTURESQUE AND WELL TIMBERED GROUNDS

with woodland, walled garden, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c., in all

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

Chauffeur's cottage. Garage. Stabling.

FREEHOLD £5,500.

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Favourite Residential District with exceptional Golfing Facilities.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE,

well furnished and in excellent order. Containing five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, and usual offices.

All modern conveniences, including central heating. Garage.

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ONE ACRE

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TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THREE OR SIX MONTHS.

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Within Daily Access of Town.

A SMALL CHARACTER HOUSE,

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In the best part of this favourite district, within a mile of the Station, and convenient for shops.

MODERN HOUSE OF ATTRACTIVE ELEVATION,

designed by an Architect, and occupying a good position with excellent views.

The accommodation on two floors comprises:—Hall with gentlemen's lavatory (h. and c.), two reception rooms, five bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, and usual offices.

Company's water. Gas. Telephone. Electric light and power. Central heating. Southern aspect. Brick-built Garage.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT ONE ACRE

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Ideal situation, away from all traffic, on high ground, sandy soil, South aspect, and only 20 minutes to Waterloo.

CHARMING WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE,

on two floors; hall and cloak room, three reception, five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, and offices; electric light and gas, company's water, main drainage, telephone; excellent garage; delightful garden inexpensive to maintain, and most attractively laid out.

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SUSSEX.

FOUR MILES FROM HORSHAM; IN THE CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM HUNT.

FOR SALE this exceptionally well-appointed PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE, facing South and commanding fine views over the Sussex Weald to the South Downs; approached by carriage drive, and containing lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and compact domestic offices. *Electric light, central heating, modern drainage, good water supply.*

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS; detached GARAGE and STABLING for TWO SUPERIOR COTTAGES, 10 acres woodland, 46 acres pasture; in all about

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Vacant possession.

SUSSEX.

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Close to Station Halt. Picturesque Tudor Farmhouse with eight bed, two bath, four reception rooms; Garage, Stabling, Cottage, and grounds of 3½ acres with lake. More land available. Freehold £4,000, with Vacant Possession.—Apply Messrs. WM. WOOD, SON and GARDNER, as above.

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(2 MILES FROM.)

For SALE or to be LET Unfurnished exceptionally attractive RESIDENCE, near Golf Links; 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath, three reception rooms, Billiard Room, Lounge Hall; Garage, Stabling, Lodge. Electric light. Delightful grounds 9 acres. Rates low.—Apply WM. WOOD, SON and GARDNER, as above.

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N.W. LONDON.—TWO ADJOINING FREEHOLD SHOPS WITH UPPER PARTS, in an established and busy position opposite bank and multiple food retailers. Let to well-known firm of clothiers on rising rental. For SALE to show 7½ per cent. now, rising 8½ per cent. at £5,000.—Apply

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SAFE and BEST INVESTMENT for £9,000, y